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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR
1884-85:

COMPRISING

Historical, Statistical and General Information
CONCERNING THE ISLAND.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS.

Published by Authority.



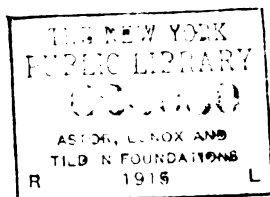
BY
A. C. SINCLAIR
(OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT)
AND
LAURENCE R. FYFE
(OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE).



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*Dr. Hilke
for
Lawrence, Esq.*

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

FOR 1884-85.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

His Excellency Sir Henry Hyatt Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.

CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OF JAMAICA

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE COMPILERS.

SOLD BY

Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, London, S.W.,
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co., 127, Harbour Street, Kingston,
Mr. James Gall, Myrtle Bank, 69, Harbour Street, Kingston.
Messrs. McCartney & Wood, Antillean House, 16, King Street, Kingston.
Mr. C. H. Davis, Bible Depot, 9, Church Street, Kingston.
Mr. Justin McCarthy, 8, King Street, Kingston.
Messrs. D'Cordova & Co., 51, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

AND AT

The Government Printing Establishment, 79, Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

P R E F A C E.

As explained in the Preface to the Handbook for 1883 it has been deemed desirable to arrange for the publication of the Handbook in the middle instead of at the end of the calendar year, in order that particulars of the finances of the colony for the previous financial year may be given, and the latest information may be afforded of the position of the several Societies and Associations which, as a general rule, hold their annual meetings in the first half of the calendar year.

In the present issue the Calendar is from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, and the Chronological History, in which has been embodied a brief resumé of incidents connected with the arrangements for the new Constitution, has been brought down to the date of publication. The Order in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council, the despatches on which the Order is founded, and the Instructions to the Governor in reference to the Order are also inserted.

Tables are given shewing the exports from Jamaica in sugar, rum, coffee, ginger, pimento, dyewoods and fruit, from the year 1771 to the year 1883, a period of 112 years. And the opportunity has been taken of shewing under the head of "Travelling in Jamaica" the routes of the several main roads of the colony from information furnished by the Government Surveyor.

It has been thought convenient to show briefly at the end of the information in respect of each department of the public service the more important changes recommended in the department by the Royal Finance Commissioners appointed in 1882; and some of their remarks in regard to the debt, liabilities and taxation of the colony have been introduced under the head of "Jamaica Finances." Their concluding observations are also re-produced.

"A review of the finances of Jamaica" has been contributed by Mr. Macglashan, Auditor-General, and papers have been supplied by the

Rev. John Radcliffe on the "Maroons" and by Dr. J. H. Clark on the "Climate of the Santa Cruz Mountains." By permission of Dr. Neish extracts relating to the mode of picking, packing and shipping oranges have been taken from a Lecture on the "Cultivation of the Orange in Jamaica," recently delivered by him before the Institute. We have added a short paper on the Aborigines of the island.

A special feature in the Handbook for 1884-85 is a brief record of the services of public officers of the colony down to the grade of First Class Clerk, inclusive.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
JUNE, 1884.

A. C. SINCLAIR.
LAURENCE R. FYFE.

THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

CALENDAR FROM JULY 1st 1884 TO JUNE 30th, 1885.

Day of		JULY.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.	NOTES.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	T.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	W.		5 30	6 38	4
3	Th.		5 30	6 38	4
4	F.		5 30	6 38	4
5	S.		5 30	6 38	4
6	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 31	6 38	4
7	M.		5 32	6 38	5
8	T.	Full Moon.	5 32	6 38	5
9	W.		5 32	6 38	5
10	Th.		5 33	6 37	5
11	F.		5 33	6 37	5
12	S.		5 33	6 37	5
13	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 33	6 37	5
14	M.		5 34	6 37	6
15	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 34	6 37	6
16	W.		5 35	6 37	6
17	Th.		5 35	6 37	6
18	F.		5 35	6 37	6
19	S.		5 35	6 37	6
20	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 36	6 36	6
21	M.		5 36	6 36	6
22	T.	New Moon.	5 36	6 36	6
23	W.		5 37	6 35	6
24	Th.		5 37	6 35	6
25	F.		5 37	6 35	6
26	S.		5 38	6 34	6
27	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 38	6 34	6
28	M.		5 38	6 34	6
29	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 39	6 33	6
30	W.		5 39	6 33	6
31	Th.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.					
1	F.		5 40	6 32	ADD
2	S.		5 40	6 32	6
3	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 41	6 31	6
4	M.		5 41	6 31	6
5	T.		5 41	6 31	6
6	W.	Full Moon.	5 42	6 30	6
7	Th.		5 42	6 29	6
8	F.		5 42	6 28	5
9	S.		5 42	6 28	5
10	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 28	5
11	M.		5 43	6 27	5
12	T.		5 43	6 27	5
13	W.		5 43	6 26	5
14	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 43	6 25	5
15	F.		5 43	6 25	4
16	S.		5 44	6 24	4
17	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 44	6 24	4
18	M.	Cyclone, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	T.		5 45	6 22	3
20	W.	New Moon.	5 45	6 22	3
21	Th.		5 45	6 21	3
22	F.		5 46	6 20	3
23	S.		5 46	6 19	3
24	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 18	2
25	M.		5 46	6 18	2
26	T.		5 46	6 17	2
27	W.		5 46	6 16	1
28	Th.	Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722. Moon's First Quar- ^{[ter.}	5 46	6 16	1
29	F.		5 47	6 15	1
30	S.		5 47	6 14	1
31	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 48	6 12	0
3	W.		5 48	6 11	1
4	Th.		5 48	6 10	1
5	F.	Full Moon.	5 48	6 9	1
6	S.		5 48	6 8	2
7	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 8	2
8	M.		5 48	6 7	2
9	T.		5 48	6 6	3
10	W.		5 48	6 5	3
11	Th.		5 49	6 4	3
12	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 49	6 3	4
13	S.		5 49	6 2	4
14	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	6 1	4
15	M.		5 49	6 1	5
16	T.		5 49	6 0	5
17	W.		5 49	5 59	5
18	Th.		5 49	5 58	6
19	F.	New Moon	5 50	5 57	6
20	S.		5 50	5 56	7
21	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 50	5 56	7
22	M.		5 51	5 55	7
23	T.		5 50	5 54	8
24	W.		5 51	5 53	8
25	Th.		5 51	5 53	8
26	F.		5 51	5 52	9
27	S.	Moon's First Quarter	5 51	5 51	9
28	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 50	9
29	M.	<i>St. Michael</i>	5 52	5 49	10
30	T.		5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	W.		5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	Th.		5 52	5 47	11
3	F.		5 52	5 46	11
4	S.	Full Moon.	5 52	5 45	11
5	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 44	12
6	M.		5 53	5 43	12
7	T.		5 54	5 42	12
8	W.		5 54	5 42	12
9	Th.		5 54	5 41	13
10	F.		5 54	5 40	13
11	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 54	5 40	13
12	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 39	13
13	M.		5 54	5 38	14
14	T.		5 54	5 38	14
15	W.		5 55	5 37	14
16	Th.		5 56	5 36	14
17	F.		5 55	5 35	15
18	S.		5 56	5 34	15
19	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	5 56	5 34	15
20	M.		5 56	5 34	15
21	T.		5 57	5 33	15
22	W.		5 57	5 33	15
23	Th.		5 57	5 32	16
24	F.		5 57	5 31	16
25	S.		5 58	5 30	16
26	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 59	5 29	16
27	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 59	5 29	16
28	T.		5 59	5 29	16
29	W.		6 0	5 28	16
30	Th.		6 1	5 27	16
31	F.		6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Full Moon.	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	Su.		6 2	5 26	16
3	M.		6 2	5 26	16
4	T.		6 2	5 26	16
5	W.		6 3	5 25	16
6	Th.	[Quarter. Prince of Wales born, 1841. 22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last	6 3	5 25	16
7	F.		6 4	5 24	16
8	S.		6 4	5 24	16
9	Su.		6 5	5 23	16
10	M.		6 5	5 23	16
11	T.		6 5	5 23	16
12	W.		6 6	5 22	16
13	Th.		6 6	5 22	16
14	F.		6 7	5 22	15
15	S.		6 8	5 22	15
16	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. New Moon.	6 9	5 21	15
17	M.		6 9	5 21	15
18	T.		6 9	5 21	15
19	W.		6 10	5 21	15
20	Th.		6 11	5 21	14
21	F.	24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	6 11	5 21	14
22	S.		6 11	5 21	14
23	Su.		6 12	5 21	14
24	M.		6 12	5 21	13
25	T.		6 13	5 21	13
26	W.		6 14	5 21	13
27	Th.		6 15	5 21	12
28	F.		6 15	5 21	12
29	S.		6 16	5 21	12
30	Su.	1st SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

1	M.	Full Moon	6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	T.		6 18	5 22	10
3	W.		6 18	5 22	10
4	Th.		6 19	5 22	10
5	F.		6 20	5 22	9
6	S.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 20	5 22	9
7	Su.		6 21	5 23	8
8	M.		6 22	5 23	8
9	T.		6 23	5 23	8
10	W.		6 23	5 23	7
11	Th.	Great Fire in Kingston, 1882.	6 23	5 23	7
12	F.		6 24	5 24	6
13	S.		6 24	5 24	6
14	Su.		6 25	5 25	5
15	M.		6 25	5 25	5
16	T.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 26	5 26	4
17	W.		6 26	5 26	4
18	Th.		6 27	5 27	3
19	F.		6 27	5 27	3
20	S.		6 28	5 28	2
21	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. <i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	M.		6 29	5 29	1
23	T.		6 29	5 29	1
24	W.		6 30	5 30	0
25	Th.		6 30	5 30	ADD
26	F.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Moon's First Quarter.	6 31	5 31	1
27	S.		6 31	5 31	1
28	Su.		6 32	5 32	2
29	M.		6 32	5 32	2
30	T.		6 33	5 33	3
31	W.	1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 33	5 33	3

JANUARY, 1885.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.	Full Moon.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	F.		6 34	5 34	4
3	S.		6 35	5 35	5
4	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 35	5 36	5
5	M.		6 35	5 37	6
6	T.		6 35	5 37	6
7	W.		6 35	5 38	6
8	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 35	5 39	7
9	F.		6 35	5 39	7
10	S.		6 36	5 40	8
11	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 41	8
12	M.		6 36	5 42	9
13	T.		6 36	5 42	9
14	W.		6 36	5 42	9
15	Th.		6 37	5 43	10
16	F.	New Moon.	6 37	5 43	10
17	S.		6 37	5 44	10
18	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 45	11
19	M.		6 37	5 46	11
20	T.		6 37	5 46	11
21	W.		6 37	5 47	12
22	Th.		6 37	5 47	12
23	F.		6 36	5 48	12
24	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 36	5 48	12
25	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 36	5 49	13
26	M.		6 36	5 50	13
27	T.		6 36	5 50	13
28	W.		6 35	5 51	13
29	Th.		6 35	5 51	13
30	F.	Full Moon.	6 35	5 52	14
31	S.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

			6 35	5 53	ADD
1	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 35	5 53	
2	M.		6 34	5 54	14
3	T.		6 34	5 54	14
4	W.		6 33	5 55	14
5	Th.		6 33	5 55	14
6	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 33	5 55	14
7	S.		6 32	5 56	14
8	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 32	5 56	14
9	M.		6 32	5 56	14
10	T.		6 31	5 57	14
11	W.		6 31	5 57	14
12	Th.		6 30	5 58	14
13	F.		6 29	5 59	14
14	S.	<i>St. Valentine.</i>	6 29	5 59	14
15	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. New Moon.	6 29	5 59	14
16	M.		6 28	6 0	14
17	T.		6 28	6 0	14
18	W.	<i>Ash Wednesday.</i>	6 27	6 1	14
19	Th.		6 26	6 2	14
20	F.		6 26	6 2	14
21	S.		6 25	6 3	14
22	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT. Moon's First Quarter.	6 25	6 3	14
23	M.		6 24	6 3	14
24	T.		6 23	6 3	13
25	W.		6 23	6 3	13
26	Th.		6 22	6 4	13
27	F.		6 21	6 5	13
28	S.		6 21	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT. Full Moon. <i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD
2	M.		6 19	6 5	12
3	T.		6 19	6 5	12
4	W.		6 18	6 6	12
5	Th.		6 17	6 6	12
6	F.		6 16	6 6	11
7	S.		6 16	6 6	11
8	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT. Moon's Last Quarter.	6 16	6 6	11
9	M.		6 15	6 7	11
10	T.		6 13	6 7	10
11	W.		6 13	6 7	10
12	Th.		6 12	6 8	10
13	F.		6 11	6 8	10
14	S.		6 10	6 8	9
15	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 10	6 8	9
16	M.	New Moon.	6 9	6 9	9
17	T.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	W.		6 7	6 9	8
19	Th.		6 6	6 10	8
20	F.		6 6	6 10	8
21	S.		6 5	6 10	7
22	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 4	6 10	7
23	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 3	6 10	7
24	T.		6 2	6 10	6
25	W.		6 1	6 11	6
26	Th.		6 1	6 11	6
27	F.		6 0	6 11	6
28	S.	Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, 1884.	5 59	6 11	5
29	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 59	6 11	5
30	M.	Full Moon.	5 58	6 12	5
31	T.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	W.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	Th.		5 55	6 12	4
3	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 54	6 12	3
4	S.		5 53	6 13	3
5	Su.	EASTER DAY.	5 53	6 13	3
6	M.	Easter Monday.	5 52	6 13	2
7	Tu.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 51	6 13	2
8	W.		5 51	6 13	2
9	Th.		5 50	6 14	2
10	F.		5 49	6 14	1
11	S.		5 48	6 14	1
12	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 47	6 15	1
13	M.		5 47	6 15	1
14	T.		5 46	6 15	0
15	W.	New Moon.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	Th.		5 45	6 15	0
17	F.		5 44	6 15	1
18	S.		5 43	6 15	1
19	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 43	6 15	1
20	M.		5 42	6 16	1
21	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 41	6 17	1
22	W.		5 40	6 17	2
23	Th.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	F.		5 39	6 17	2
25	S.		5 39	6 17	2
26	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 38	6 18	2
27	M.		5 37	6 18	2
28	T.		5 36	6 18	3
29	W.	Full Moon.	5 35	6 19	3
30	Th.		5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		Notes.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 35	6 19	3
3	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 34	6 20	3
4	M.	Jamaica discovered, 1494	5 34	6 20	3
5	T.		5 33	6 20	3
6	W.		5 32	6 20	4
7	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 31	6 21	4
8	F.		5 31	6 21	4
9	S.		5 31	6 21	4
10	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 30	6 22	4
11	M.		5 30	6 22	4
12	T.		5 30	6 22	4
13	W.		5 30	6 22	4
14	Th.	ASCENSION DAY. New Moon.	5 29	6 23	4
15	F.		5 28	6 24	4
16	S.		5 28	6 24	4
17	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.	5 28	6 24	4
18	M.		5 27	6 25	4
19	T.		5 27	6 25	4
20	W.		5 27	6 25	4
21	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 27	6 25	4
22	F.		5 26	6 26	4
23	S.		5 26	6 26	4
24	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	5 26	6 27	3
25	M.		5 26	6 28	3
26	T.		5 26	6 28	3
27	W.		5 26	6 28	3
28	Th.	Full Moon.	5 26	6 28	3
29	F.		5 25	6 29	3
30	S.		5 25	6 29	3
31	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY	5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	M.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 26	6 30	2
3	W.		5 25	6 31	2
4	Th.		5 25	6 31	2
5	F.		5 25	6 31	2
6	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 25	6 31	2
7	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	1
8	M.		5 25	6 33	1
9	T.		5 25	6 33	1
10	W.		5 25	6 33	1
11	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
12	F.	New Moon.	5 26	6 34	0
13	S.		5 26	6 34	0
14	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 34	ADD
15	M.		5 26	6 34	0
16	T.		5 26	6 35	0
17	W.		5 26	6 36	1
18	Th.		5 26	6 36	1
19	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
20	S.	Accession of Queen Victoria.	5 26	6 36	1
21	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
22	M.		5 27	6 37	2
23	T.		5 27	6 37	2
24	W.	St. John Baptist.—Midsummer Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	Th.		5 27	6 37	2
26	F.		5 28	6 37	2
27	S.	Full Moon.	5 28	6 37	3
28	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 28	6 37	3
29	M.		5 29	6 37	3
30	T.		5 29	6 37	3

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good Sundial in order to obtain the clock time ; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNR'ISE AND SUNSET.

The mean times of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the calendar above, have been computed for the latitude of Kingston and include the effect of refraction.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1884-85.

(Kingston Mean Time is employed throughout.)

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon October 4th, 1884, partly visible in Jamaica. The Moon will rise partially eclipsed as the Sun sets at 5 hr. 45 min. p.m. on Oct. 4th—the end of the total phase having occurred 4 min. previously : the last contact of the Moon with the shadow will occur at 6 hr. 42 min. p.m., and the penumbra shadow will be seen for about 15 min. longer.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun Oct. 19th, 1884, invisible in Jamaica.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 16th, 1885, invisible in Jamaica.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 30th, 1885, invisible in Jamaica.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

DURING the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney is mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston ; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39''.8$ W.; that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5hr. 7m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE KEMPSHOT OBSERVATORY (NEAR MONTEGO BAY).

The transit-instrument is adapted for the approximate determination of zenith-distances, and by means of 50 observations of the stars during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 the latitude of the pedestal of the transit-instrument was found to be $18^{\circ} 24' 50'' 8 N$.

By means of telegraphic signals the longitude of the Observatory was accurately determined in 1882. On the night of the 28th Nov. 225 signals were exchanged between Kingston and Montego Bay, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18'865 sec. west of Lord Rodney's statue; on the following night 116 signals were exchanged, which placed the Observatory 4 m. 18'875 sec. west of the statue: and by adopting 4 m. 18'87 sec. as the true difference of longitude, it follows that the transit-instrument of the Kempshot Observatory is 5 hrs. 11 min. 29'52 sec. west of Greenwich, or in arc $77^{\circ} 52' 22'' 8$.

The top of the pedestal of the transit-instrument is 1773 feet above the mean sea-level.

1884. HOLIDAYS AT PUBLIC OFFICES AND AT COLONIAL BANK. 1885

Great Storm	-	-	August 28	Ash Wednesday	-	-	Feb. 18
Christmas Day	-	-	Dec. 25	Good Friday	-	-	April 3
The Day after	-	-	Dec. 26	Easter Monday	-	-	May 6
1885.				Queen's Birth Day	-	-	May 24
New Year's Day	-	-	Jan. 1	Great Earthquake	-	-	June 7

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

		A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	-	From 9	to 4	Education	-	9	to 4
Supreme Court	-	9	to 3	Constabulary	-	9.30	to 4.30
Collector-General's Office	-	9	to 4	Prisons	-	9	to 4
Customs	-	9	to 4	Registration	-	10	to 5
Stamp Office	-	9	to 4	Treasury	-	9	to 4
Post Office	-	8	to 4	Audit	-	9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	-	7	to 5	Savings Bank	-	9	to 4
Public Works	-	9	to 4	Immigration	-	9.30	to 4.30
Medical	-	9	to 4	Record Office	-	9	to 4

TABLE OF INCOME OF WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 24	0 01	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 1	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 1
1 0	1 8	0 43	0 01	8 8	0 14 0	3 23	0 5 1	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 34	0 1 0 1
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 34	0 5 1	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 34	0 1 0 1
2 0	3 4	0 94	0 14	9 0	0 15 0	3 54	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 1 1 1
2 2	3 6	0 94	0 14	9 9	0 15 9	3 74	0 6 1	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6	0 1 7 1
2 10	4 2	0 11 1	0 14	10 0	0 16 8	3 104	0 6 1	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4	0 2 2 4
3 0	5 0	0 1 14	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0 1	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2	0 2 9 1
3 3	5 3	1 2 1	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 34	0 7 1	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3 4
3 10	5 10	1 4 1	0 24	11 11	0 19 3	4 54	0 7 1	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6 1	0 34	12 0	1 0 0	4 74	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9	0 4 4 4
4 4	7 0	1 7 1	0 24	12 12	1 1 0	4 104	0 8 1	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7	0 4 11 1
4 10	7 6	1 8 1	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8 1	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5	0 5 5 1
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 34	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11 1
5 5	8 9	2 0 1	0 34	14 0	1 3 4	5 44	0 9 1	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4	0 16 5 1
5 10	9 2	2 1 1	0 34	14 14	1 4 6	5 74	0 9 1	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1	1 1 1 1
6 0	10 0	2 3 1	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9 1	0 9 1	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1	1 7 4 4
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 44	15 15	1 6 3	6 0 1	0 10 1	600 0	50 0 11	10 9 1	1 12 10 1
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 44	16 0	1 6 8	6 12	0 10 1	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2	1 18 4 4
7 0	11 8	2 8 1	0 44	16 16	1 8 0	6 54	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8	2 3 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 44	17 0	1 8 4	6 64	0 11 1	900 0	75 0 17	6 14 2	2 9 3 0
7 10	12 6	2 10 1	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10 1	0 11 1	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1	2 14 9 1

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina, Chili and Uruguay	Dollar	4 2	Holland and Java	Florin	0 1 8
Austria and Hungary	Florin (silver)	0 1 11	Do.	10-Florin (gold)	0 16 8
Belgium	Franc	0 0 9½	India	Rupce (about)	0 1 9
Brazil	Milrei	0 2 1½	Do.	Mohar, 13 do. (gold)	1 9 2
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar	0 4 2	Italy	Lira	0 0 9½
China	1 Tael of Silver	0 6 8	Japan	1 Yen	0 4 1½
Do.	Dollar (varies)	0 4 6	Do.	10-Yen Piece (gold)	2 1 0
Cuba	Dollar	0 4 2	Mexico, Chili & Peru	Dollar (about)	0 4 2
Denmark and Sweden	Kroner	0 1 11	Persia	Toman	0 10 6
Egypt	Piastre	0 0 2½	Portugal	Milrei (about)	0 4 10
Do.	50-Piast. Piece (gold)	0 10 2½	Russia	Silver Kouble (pr. 2/6)	0 3 0
Do.	98-Piastres	1 0 0	Spain	1 Peseta	0 0 9½
France	Franc	0 0 9½	Sweden and Norway	18-Kronor	1 0 0
Germany	1 Mark	0 1 0	Switzerland	Franc	0 0 9½
Do.	20-Mark (gold)	0 19 7	Turkey	1 Pia-tre (nearly)	0 0 2½
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta)	0 0 9½	Do.	£-Turkish	0 18 0
			West Indies*	Dollar	0 4 2

In the above Table the equivalent values are given as near as possible, but generally Foreign moneys are not exactly commensurate with English, as the course of exchange continually varies, affecting consequently the relative values.

VALUE OF DOLLARS IN STERLING MONEY.

\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.
1	0 4 2	28	5 16 8	55	11 9 2	82	17 1 8
2	0 8 4	29	6 0 10	56	11 13 4	83	17 5 10
3	0 12 6	30	6 5 0	57	11 17 6	84	17 10 0
4	0 16 8	31	6 9 2	58	12 1 8	85	17 14 2
5	1 0 10	32	6 13 4	59	12 5 10	86	17 18 4
6	1 5 0	33	6 17 6	60	12 10 0	87	18 2 6
7	1 9 2	34	7 1 8	61	12 14 2	88	18 6 8
8	1 13 4	35	7 5 10	62	12 18 4	89	18 10 10
9	1 17 6	36	7 10 0	63	13 2 6	90	18 15 0
10	2 1 8	37	7 14 2	64	13 6 8	91	18 19 2
11	2 5 10	38	7 18 4	65	13 10 10	92	19 3 4
12	2 10 0	39	8 2 6	66	13 15 0	93	19 7 6
13	2 14 2	40	8 6 8	67	13 19 2	94	19 11 8
14	2 18 4	41	8 10 10	68	14 3 4	95	19 15 10
15	3 2 6	42	8 15 0	69	14 7 6	96	20 0 0
16	3 6 8	43	8 19 2	70	14 11 8	97	20 4 2
17	3 10 10	44	9 3 4	71	14 15 10	98	20 8 4
18	3 15 0	45	9 7 6	72	15 0 0	99	20 12 6
19	3 19 2	46	9 11 8	73	15 4 2	100	20 16 8
20	4 3 4	47	9 15 10	74	15 8 4	200	41 13 4
21	4 7 6	48	10 0 0	75	15 12 6	300	62 10 0
22	4 11 8	49	10 4 2	76	15 16 8	400	83 6 8
23	4 15 10	50	10 8 4	77	16 0 10	500	104 3 4
24	5 0 0	51	10 12 6	78	16 5 0	600	125 0 0
25	5 4 2	52	10 16 8	79	16 9 2	700	145 16 8
26	5 8 4	53	11 0 10	80	16 13 4	800	166 13 4
27	5 12 6	54	11 5 0	81	16 17 6	900	187 10 0

* In these, as in all British Colonial Possessions, English money of every denomination is current

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69½	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	= 2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	= 4 Nails	
Yard	= 4 Quarters	
Ell	= 5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	= 4 Inches	
Fathom	= 6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	= 7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	= 100 Links or 66 ft.	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	3½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	55½
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	5½

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Gallons. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—		cwt.	qr.	lb.	
14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0

Used in the Wool Trade.

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE,

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½
Double Sovereign	10	6½

Silver.

Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....		19 7-11
Fourpence	.....		5 1-11

PART II.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Reigning Queen and Empress.

VICTORIA I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany, born October, 18, 1831; eldest son of Wilhelm I., German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living six children:—1. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born January 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie, born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 2. George, born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born February 20, 1867. 4. Alexandra, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843; married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III., and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868. 5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 11, 1872.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to

John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K T., G.C.M.G, born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are two children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883.

VIII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union is Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, Third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Maria Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexander, born September 29, 1882.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse Cassel. Has issue Adolf Friedrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow July 8, 1850.

MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE, &c., OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THOSE MARKED THUS (*) ARE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	-	* Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	* Rt. Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Herbert John Gladstone, Esq., M.P.
		Robert William Duff, Esq., M.P.
		Charles Cecil Contes, Esq., M.P.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury	.	* Rt. Hon. Lord Richard D. Grosvenor, M.P.
		Leonard H. Courtney, Esq., M.P.
Permanent Secretary	-	Sir R. R. W. Lingen, K.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	* Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty	-	Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B.
		Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B.
		Rear-Admiral Thomas Brandreth.
		Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. W. Richards, K.C.B.
Civil Lords of the Admiralty	-	Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., M.P.
		George Wrightwick Rendel, C.B.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Esq., M.P.
Secretary of State for Home Dept.	-	* Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. V. Harcourt, Q.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign Dept.	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.
Secretary of State for Colonial Dept.	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl Derby, K.G.
Secretary of State for War	-	*Rt. Hon. Marquis of Hartington, M.P.
Secretary of State for India	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Earl of Kimberley, K.P.
President of the Council of India	-	
Governor-General of India	-	Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	-	Henry Robert Brand, Esq., M.P.
Vice-President of the Council of India	-	Sir Barrow Ellis, K.C.S.I.
Under-Secretaries for Home Dept.	-	{ Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert, M.P.
		{ Hon. Sir Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Q.C., K.C.B.
Under-Secretaries for Foreign Dept.	-	{ Sir Julian Pauncefote K.C.M.G., C.B.
		{ Rt. Hon. Lord E. G. Fitzmaurice, M.P.
Under-Secretaries for Colonial Dept.	-	{ Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley, M.P.
		{ Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.
Under-Secretaries for War	-	{ Earl of Morley.
		{ Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B.
Under-Secretaries for India	-	{ John Kynaston Cross, Esq., M.P.
		{ J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretary for India	-	{ Horace G. Walpole, Esq., C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries for Foreign Affairs	-	{ Thos. Villiers Lister, Esq.
		{ Philip Currie, Esq., C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries for Colonial Department	-	{ Hon. R. H. Mende.
		{ John Bramston, Esq.
		{ Edward Wingfield, Esq.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	-	{ Rt. Hon. Geo. Otto Trevelyan, M.P.
Under-Secretary for Ireland	-	{ Robert Geo. C. Hamilton, Esq.
Lord High Chancellor	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl of Selborne.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir Farrer Herschell, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Justice General of Scotland	-	Rt. Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	-	Rt. Hon. Lord Moncrieff.
Lord Advocate of Scotland	-	Rt. Hon. John Blair Balfour, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Alexander Asher, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Rt. Hon. Andrew Marshal Porter, Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	John Naish, Esq., Q.C.
Judge-Advocate-General	-	Rt. Hon. Geo. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P.
Paymaster-General	-	Rt. Hon. Lord Wolverton.
Lord President of the Council	-	{ *Rt. Hon. Lord Carlingford.
Lord Privy Seal	-	
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	*Rt. Hon. Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	*Rt. Hon. John Geo. Dodson, M.P.
Commissioner of Works and Buildings	-	Rt. Hon. George J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.
Commissioners of Woods and Forests	-	{ Hon. Charles A. Gore.
		{ Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.
President of the Board of Trade	-	*Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
Secretaries to the Board of Trade	-	{ John Holms, Esq., M.P.
		{ Thomas H. Farrer, Esq.
Postmaster-General	-	Rt. Hon. Henry Fawcett, M.P.
Commander-in-Chief of the Army	-	F.M. H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
President of the Local Govt. Board	-	*Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. W. Dilke, Bart., M.P.
Secretaries to the Local Govt. Board	-	{ G. W. E. Russell, Esq. M.P.
		{ Hugh Owen, Esq.
Vice-President of the Council (Education)	-	Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P.
Earl Marshal	-	Duke of Norfolk (hereditary).
Lord Steward	-	Rt. Hon. Earl Sydney, G.C.B.
Lord Chamberlain	-	Rt. Hon. Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Rt. Hon. Lord C. W. B. Bruce, M.P.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.

GLADSTONE, Right Hon. William Ewart, M.P.—Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he attained a double first class in 1831; graduated M.A. 1834; and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1848; was a Lord of the Treasury in December, 1834; Under-Secretary for the Colonies from January, to April, 1835; Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, from September, 1841, to May, 1843, when he became President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office of Master of the Mint; resigned both February, 1845; was Secretary of State for the Colonies from December, 1845, to July, 1846; Chancellor of the Exchequer from January, 1853, to February 1855; Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, November, 1858; re-appointed Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, June, 1859; is Author of 'The State in its relations with the Church,' 'Church Principles considered in their Results,' and other works; was M.P. for Newark from 1833 to January, 1846, and sat for the University of Oxford from 1847; defeated 1865, and returned for South Lancashire; at the general election or 1868 was defeated for South Lancashire, and was returned as M.P. for Greenwich; First Lord of the Treasury, December, 9, 1868; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Master of the Mint, in conjunction with other appointments, 1873; resigned February, 1874. First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1880. Relinquished the latter appointment in December, 1882.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

DERBY, Right Hon. Earl is an M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; took a first class in Classics in 1849. Was M.P. for Lyun Regis from December, 1848, till October, 1869. Was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from May 22, till December 28, 1852. Was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and sworn a Privy Councillor, February 26, 1853; President of the Board of Control, June 5, 1853; and Secretary of State for the Affairs of India, September 2, 1853, which post he held till June 17, 1859. Was appointed, August 12, 1861, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Was made a D.C.L. of Cambridge in June 1862. Is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lancashire. Was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from July 6, 1866 till December, 9, 1868. Succeeded as 15th Earl of Derby Oct. 23, 1869. Was again appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 21, 1874, and resigned March 23, 1878. Has served on the Royal Commissions on Army Purchase, on Cambridge University Reforms, on the Army of the East India Company, on the Health of the Army in India, on Letters Patent for Inventions, on Capital Punishment, on Railways, and on City Companies. Appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Mr. Gladstone's Administration on 19th December, 1882.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS IN THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Permanent Under-Secretary.

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert:—Political and Constitutional Questions, General Supervision, Papers on all subjects before submission to the Secretary of State.

Assistant Under-Secretaries.

The Hon. R. H. Meade:—Colonial Estimates, Finance, Currency, Public Works, Pensions, Military Questions, Requisitions for Supplies, and other business with Crown Agents, Accounts, Miscellaneous Business of General Department and Office Arrangements. Business connected with Ceylon, Hong Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements, West Africa and Cyprus.

Mr. John Bramston:—General Legal Business, Settlement of Commissions, Warrants, Charters, Orders in Council, &c., Postal and Telegraphic Business, Naturalization, Education and Ecclesiastical Questions. Business connected with the North American, Australasian and South African Colonies and Western Pacific High Commission.

Mr. Edward Wingfield:—Colonial Laws and Ordinances, and other Legal Business, Land and Immigration, Correspondence on Merchant Shipping and Mercantile Marine Questions, Quarantine, Prisons, Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, Circulars. Business connected with West Indian Colonies, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena, Falkland Islands and Heligoland.

West Indian Department.

Principal Clerk	-	J. Hales.
Other Clerks	-	E. H. Wedgewood.
		C. A. Harris.
		S. Olivier.

Crown Agents' Department.

Office—Downing Street.

Crown Agents for the Colonies	-	Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.
Chief Clerk and Head of Railway Branch	-	Capt. M. F. Ommanney, R.E.
		E. E. Blake.
		G. W. Brown.

Professional Branch.

For Railways	{ Consulting Engineers.	-	Sir John Hawkshaw, C.E.
		-	Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G., C.E.
		-	George Berkeley, C.E.
		-	Sir John Coode, C.E.
For Harbour Works	{ Consulting Engineers.	-	W. H. Preece, C.E.
For Telegraph Works		-	

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Chancellor	-	Mr. Charles Cox,
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BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.

Countries.	British Ambassadors &c., Abroad.	Foreign Ambassadors, &c., in London.
Argentine	- George G. Petre, Esq.	Dr. Don Manuel R. Garcia
Austria	- Rt. Hon. Sir A. B. Paget, G.C.B.	Count Karolyi
Belgium	- Sir E. B. Malet, K.C.B.	Baron Henri Solvyns
Brazil	- Edwin Corbett, Esq.	Baron de Penedo
Chili	- Hon. Francis J. Pakenham	Don Marcial Martinez
China	- Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.B.	Marquis Tseng
Colombia	- J. P. Harris-Gastrell, Esq.	Señor Carlos Holguin
Denmark	- Hon. H. C. Vivian, C.B., F.R.G.S.	M. de Falbe
Ecuador	- C. W. Lawrence, Esq.	Señor Leonardo Hogg
France	- Rt. Hon. Viscount Lyons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	M. Waddington
Germany	- Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Count Münster
Greece	- Fran. C. Ford, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.	Sir Peter Brailas Armeni, G.C.M.G.
Guatemala	- Frederick R. St. John, Esq.	M. Crisanto Medina
Hayti	- T. H. T. Carew-Hunt, Esq.	P. M. Appollon
Italy	- Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Lumley	Count Nigra, C.M.G.
Japan	- Hon. F. R. Plunket	Jushie Mori.
Netherlands	- Hon. William Stuart, C.B.	Count C. M. E. G. de Bylandt
Persia	- Ronald F. Thomson, Esq.	Prince N. Malcom Khan
Peru	- Sir Spencer St. John, K.C.M.G.	Señor Don Toribio Sans
Portugal	- Sir C. L. Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	M. M. d'Antas
Roumania	- William A. White, Esq., C.B.	Prince J. Ghica
Russia	- Rt. Hon. Sir E. Thornton, K.C.B.	Count Mohrenheim
Servia	- Sidney Locock, Esq.	Cristitch
Siam	- W. G. Palgrave, Esq.	Prince Nares Varariddhi
Spain	- Sir R. B. D. Morier, K.C.B.	Marquis de Casa Laiglesia
Sweden	- Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart.	Count Piper
Switzerland	- Francis O. Adams, Esq., C.B.	H. Vernet (<i>Con.-Gen.</i>)
Turkey	- Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L.	Musurus Pasha
United States	- Hon. L. W. Sackville West, C.B.	Hon. J. Russell Lowell
Uruguay	- Hon. Edmund Monson, C.B.	William Cranwell (<i>Con.-Gen.</i>)
Venezuela	- Colonel C. E. Mansfield	N. G. Burel.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN JAMAICA.

CONSULS.			VICE CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.		
Name.	Country he represents.	Resi- dence.	Name	Country he represents.	Residence.
G. E. Hoskinson	United States of America	In Kingston.	S. E. Pietersz, v.c.	Spain	Kingston
Don E. E. Gomez	Spain		G. L. Phillips, v.c.		Montego Bay
S. Scutar	Denmark		R. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
J. Duff	Venezuela		G. L. Phillips, v.c.	Sweden and Norway	Montego Bay
William Schiller	Austria		Robert Nunes, v.c.		Falmouth
G. H. Weitzmann	Empire of Ger- many		S. C. Peynado, v.c.		Black River
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		Z. Jones, v.c.	United States of America	Sav.-la-Mar
Same	The Netherlands		W. G. Price, v.c.		Milk River
J. B. Sorapure	St. Domingo		R. Nunes, C.A.		Falmouth
Alex. E. Burke, } Consul-General }	Hayti		Samah G. Corin- aldi, C.A.	Venezuela	Montego Bay
S. Soutar	Sweden & Norway		M. Solomon, C.A.		St. Ann's Bay
A. C. Laloubère	Italy		C. S. Farquhar- son, C.A.		
J. Gall	Ecuador		P. A. Moodie, C.A.	France	Sav.-la-Mar
Same	Chili		W. G. Price, C.A.		Port Antonio
A. DeCordova	Peru		L. D. Baker, Jr., C.A.		Milk River
P. B. Desnoes	Costa Rica		S. Soutar, v.c.		Port Morant
J. J. G. Lewis	Salvador		S. Soutar, v.c.		Kingston
J. G. Casseres	Colombia		C. A. Malabre, v.c.		Kingston.

HEADS OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.		Rulers.		Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic	-	Julio A. Roca	-	President	...	Oct. 12, 1880
Austria-Hungary	-	Franz Joseph I.	-	Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	-	Leopold II.	-	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	-	Narciso Campero	-	President	...	Jan. 1, 1880
Brazil	-	Don Pedro II.	-	Emperor	1825	April 7, 1831
Bulgaria	-	Alexander	-	Prince	1857	April 29, 1879
Chili	-	Domingo Santa Maria	-	President	...	Sep. 18, 1881
China	-	Kuang Sü	-	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1875
Colombia	-	José Eusebio Otalora	-	President	...	April 1, 1883
Costa Rica	-	Prospero Fernandez	-	President	...	Aug. 10, 1882
Denmark	-	Christian IX.	-	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador	-	...	-	President	...	...
Egypt	-	Tewfik Pasha	-	Khedive	1853	Aug. 8, 1879
France	-	François P. J. Grévy	-	President	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany	-	Wilhelm I.	-	Emperor	1797	Jan. 1, 1861
Anhalt	-	Fredrich	-	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Baden	-	Fredrich I.	-	Grand Duke	1826	April 24, 1852
Bavaria	-	Louis II.	-	King	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Brunswick	-	Wilhelm I.	-	Duke	1806	April 20, 1831
Hesse	-	Louis IV.	-	Grand Duke	1837	June 13, 1877
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	-	Fredrich Francis III.	-	Grand Duke	1851	April 15, 1883
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	-	Fredrich Wilhelm I.	-	Grand Duke	1819	Sep. 6, 1860
Oldenburg	-	Peter I.	-	Grand Duke	1827	Feb. 27, 1853
Prussia	-	Wilhelm I.	-	King	1797	Jan. 1, 1861
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	-	Ernst II.	-	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxony	-	Albert	-	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Waldeck	-	George Victor	-	Prince	1831	May 15, 1845
Wurtemberg	-	Charles	-	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland	-	Victoria I.	-	Queen & E. of I.	1816	June 20, 1837
Greece	-	Georgios I.	-	King	1845	Mar. 18, 1863
Guatemala	-	J. Rufino Barrios	-	President	...	May 7, 1873
Haiti	-	Salomon	-	President	...	Oct. 22, 1879
Hawaiian Islands	-	David Kalakaua	-	King	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras	-	M. A. Soto	-	President	...	May 29, 1877
Italy	-	Humbert	-	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	-	Mutsuhito	-	Mikado	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Liberia	-	A. J. Russell	-	President	...	...
Madagascar	-	...	-	Queen	...	...
Mexico	-	Manuel Gonzalez	-	President	...	July 1, 1880
Montenegro	-	Nicolas	-	Prince	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Morocco	-	Mulai Hassan	-	Sultan	1831	Sep. 20, 1873
Muscet	-	Seyyed Toorkee bin Saeed	-	Sultan	...	Jan. 1, 1871
Netherlands	-	Willem III.	-	King	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua	-	Adam Cardenas	-	President	...	Jan. 1, 1883
Paraguay	-	B. Caballero	-	President	...	Oct. 1, 1880
Persia	-	Nasser-ed-Deen	-	Shah	1829	Sep. 10, 1848
Peru	-	Miguel Yglesias	-	Dictator	...	1883
Portugal	-	Luis I.	-	King	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Rome	-	Leo XIII.	-	Pope	1810	Feb. 20, 1878
Roumania	-	Karl I.	-	King	1839	April 29, 1869
Russia	-	Alexander III.	-	Emperor	1845	Mar. 1, 1881
San Salvador	-	Rafael Zaldivar	-	President	...	April 30, 1876
Sarawak	-	Charles J. Brooke	-	Raja	1829	1868
Servia	-	Milan (Obrenovitch)	-	King	1854	June 30, 1868
Spain	-	Alfonso XII.	-	King	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway	-	Oscar II.	-	King	1829	Sep. 18, 1872
Switzerland	-	L. Ruchonnet	-	President	...	...
Turkey	-	Abdul-Hamid II.	-	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
United States	-	Chester A. Arthur	-	President	1831	Sep. 20, 1881
Uruguay	-	Maximo Santos	-	President	...	Feb. 28, 1882
Venezuela	-	Guzman Blanco	-	President	...	1879

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

THE following Table exhibits the date and mode of acquisition, the area, population, revenue and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1882 :—

Colonies.		Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
EUROPE—						
Cyprus	-	Treaty 1878	3,700	185,916	£ 163,732	£ -
Gibraltar	-	Capture 1704	13	18,381	49,014	-
Heligoland	-	Ditto 1807		2,001	6,676	5,000
Malta and Gozo	-	Ditto 1800	117½	149,782	205,883	79,168
ASIA—						
Ceylon	-	Capitulation 1796	24,700	2,958,529	1,140,147	1,689,377
Hong Kong	-	Treaty 1843	32	160,402	241,903	-
Straits Settlements	}	Separated from India 1867	1,445½	423,834	441,673	70,000
Labuan		Cession 1846	30	6,000	4,867	-
AFRICA—						
Cape of Good Hope	-	Capitulation 1806	240,108	1,249,824	3,524,858	15,392,759
Natal	-	Settlement 1838	21,000	416,219	657,737	2,101,500
Mauritius	-	Capitulation 1810	708	360,847	955,163	698,100
St. Helena	-	Capture 1651	45	5,059	11,500	8,750
Sierra Leone	-	Settlement 1787	468	60,546	62,485	63,000
Gambia	-	Settlement 1631	20	14,150	26,625	-
Gold Coast	-	Settlement 1661	15,000	400,000	149,453	-
Lagos	-	Cession 1861	25	75,270	42,422	-
AMERICA—						
Bermuda	-	Settlement 1609	194	13,948	29,724	7,984
British Columbia	-	Ditto	390,344	49,459	6,676,691	41,073,060†
Ontario	}	Capitulation 1759	107,780	1,923,228		
Quebec		& Cession 1763	193,355	1,359,027		
Manitoba	}	Settlement by Hudson's B.Co.	13,969	65,954		
New Brunswick		Settlement 1623	27,322	321,223		
Nova Scotia	-	Settlement 1623	21,731	440,572	6,676,691	41,073,060†
Prince Edward Island	-	Settlement 1623	2,133	108,891		
North West Territory Islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay	}	Taken from Hudson's Bay Company 1871	2,344,808	56,446	219,238	290,198
Newfoundland		-	Settled 1583	40,200			161,374
British Guiana	-	Capitulation 1803	76,000	252,186	458,694	58,794
Honduras	-	Treaties 1783	7,562	27,452	46,384	-
Falkland Islands	-	Settlement 1833	7,600	1,553	6,850	-
WEST INDIES—						
Antigua	-	Settlement 1632	108	34,964	47,008	48,471
Bahamas	-	Ditto 1670	2,921	43,521	46,085	58,833
Barbados	-	Ditto 1605	166	171,889	141,713	-
Dominica	-	Cession 1763	291	23,211	20,283	11,900
Grenada	-	Ditto 1763	113	42,043	45,101	6,000
Jamaica	-	Capitulation 1655	4,193	580,804	577,241*	1,257,916*
Montserrat	-	Settlement 1632	47	10,087	5,692	3,000
Nevis	-	Ditto 1628	50	11,864	9,285	-
St. Christopher	-	Ditto 1623	106	29,137	32,857	32,000
St. Lucia	-	Capitulation 1803	237½	38,551	38,952	33,000
St. Vincent	-	Cession 1763	131	40,548	31,565	-
Tobago	-	Ditto 1763	114	18,051	13,661	-
Trinidad	-	Capitulation 1797	1,754	153,128	437,383	591,760
Turks Island	-	Settlement 1629	169	4,732	7,506	-
Virgin Islands	-	Ditto 1665	57	5,287	1,612	-

* For 1883.

† Comprising the Dominion of Canada.

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Date and Mode of Acquisition.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
AUSTRALIA—				£	£
New South Wales & Norfolk Island	Settlement 1787	310,700	751,468	7,410,737	18,721,219
Victoria	Separation from N.S. Wales 1851	87,884	862,346	5,592,362*	22,103,202
Queensland	Separation from N.S. Wales 1859	668,224	213,525	2,383,850	13,125,350
Tasmania	Settlement 1803	26,375	286,324	551,213	2,050,600
South Australia	Ditto 1836	903,425	279,865	2,087,075	12,469,400
New Zealand	Ditto 1841	101,403	534,032	3,917,160	27,773,214
Western Australia	Ditto 1829	975,920	29,019	250,372	607,000
Fiji	Cession 1874	7,403	127,095	110,950	150,000

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies and their places of residence and salaries:—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
			£
EUROPE—			
Cyprus	Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nicosia	4,000
Gibraltar	Lt.-Genl. Sir John M. Adye, G.C.B.	In Fortress	5,000
Heligoland	Lt. Col. J. T. N. O'Brien, C.M.G.	In the Town	800
Malta	Gen. Sir A. Borton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Valletta	4,500
ASIA—			
Ceylon	Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.	Colombo	8,000
Hong Kong	Sir Geo. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Straits Settlements	Sir Fred. A. Weld, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan	Dr. Leys (Acting)	Victoria	800
AFRICA—			
Cape of Good Hope and Brit. Kaffraria	Sir Hercules Geo. Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	5,000
Natal	Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C.M.G.	Pietermaritzburg	4,000
Mauritius	Sir J. P. Hennessy, G.C.M.G.	Port Louis	6,000
St. Helena	Hudson R. Janisch, Esq., C.M.G.	James Town	900
Sierra Leone	A. E. Havelock, Esq., C.M.G.	Free Town	2,000
Gambia	Captain C. A. Moloney, C.M.G.	Bathurst, St. Mary's	1,300
Gold Coast	Surg.-Major Sir S. Rowe, G.C.M.G.	Accra	3,000
Lagos	Wm. B. Griffith, Esq., C.M.G.	Lagos	1,700
AMERICA—			
Bermuda	Lt.-Gen. Thomas L. J. Gallwey, R.E.	Hamilton	2,946
Dom. of Canada.			
Canada	Governor-General Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Ottawa	10,000
British Columbia	Hon. C. F. Cornwall	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
Ontario	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto	2,000
Quebec	Hon. Theodore Robitaille	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba	Hon. J. C. Aikins	Fort Garry	2,000
New Brunswick	Hon. R. D. Wilmot	Frederickton	1,800
Nova Scotia	Hon. Matthew H. Richey, Q. C.	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Hon. Thos. Heath Haviland	Charlotte Town	1,400
North West Territories	Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Battleford	1,400

* Exclusive of land orders.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Countries.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AMERICA—			£
Newfoundland -	Sir J. H. Glover, R.N. G.C.M.G. -	St. John	2,500
British Guiana -	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G. -	Georgetown	5,000
British Honduras -	R. T. Goldsworthy, Esq., C.M.G. -	Belize	1,800
Falkland Islands -	Thos. Kerr, Esq. -	Stanley	1,000
WEST INDIES—			
Leeward Islands -	Governor-General Sir C. C. Lees, } K.C.M.G. }	...	3,000
Antigua -	Neale Porter, Esq. -	St. John	800
Bahamas -	H. A. Blake, Esq. -	Nassau	2,000
Barbados -	Governor-General Sir William Ro- } binson, K.C.M.G. }	Bridgetown	4,000
Dominica -	Capt. J. K. G. T. S. Churchill -	Roseau	700
Grenada -	Edward Laborde, Esq., C.M.G. -	St. George	1,300
Jamaica -	Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E. -	St. Andrew	6,000
Montserrat -	James Meade, Esq., (Acting) -	Plymouth	500
Nevis -	} Chas. Monroe Eldridge, Esq. (Acting) }	...	...
St. Christopher -			
St. Lucia -	Hon. C. C. Knollys (Acting) -	Castries	800
St. Vincent -	Augustus F. Gore, Esq., C.M.G. -	Kingstown	1,000
Tobago -	J. W. Carrington, Esq. -	Scarborough	800
Trinidad -	Sir F. P. Barlee, K.C.M.G. -	Port of Spain	5,000
Turks Island -	R. B. Llewelyn, Esq. -	Grand Turk	500
Virgin Islands -	R. H. Dyett, Esq., (Acting) -	Tortola	300
AUSTRALIA—			
New South Wales & } Norfolk Island }	Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus Loftus, } G.C.B. }	Sydney	7,000
Victoria -	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Nor- } mandy, G.C.M.G. }	Melbourne	10,000
Queensland -	Sir A. Musgrave, K.C.M.G. -	Brisbane	5,000
Tasmania -	Sir G. Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G. -	Hobart Town	3,500
South Australia -	Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G. -	Adelaide	5,000
New Zealand -	Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., } C.B. }	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	F. Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G. -	Perth	2,500
Fiji Islands -	Sir George W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. -	Suva	4,000

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

NORMAN, GENERAL SIR HENRY WYLIE, K.C.B., C.I.E., born 1826, entered Bengal Infantry 1844; became Major-General 1869; Lieut.-General 1877, and General 1882; served as Adjutant to 31st Bengal Infantry throughout Punjaub campaign, including passage of the Chenab, action at Sadoolapore, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, pursuit of Sikhs and Afghans, and occupation of Peshawur; as Assistant Adjutant-General was present in all operations against Hill tribes in Peshawur frontier 1850-5; served with 31st N.I. in Santhal Campaign 1855-6, and as Assistant Adjutant-General and afterwards as Adjutant General throughout Indian Mutiny; present during whole siege of Delhi, at final relief of Lucknow (horse shot), operations at Cawnpore and Futtehghur, siege and capture of Lucknow, campaign in Rohilcund (wounded), and final campaign in Oude 1858-9; has three medals with six clasps; was A.D.C. to H.M. 1863-9, sometime Acting Adjutant-General Bengal Army, and Assistant Military Secretary at Horse Guards, Secretary to Government of India in Military Department 1862-70, Military Member of Council of Viceroy of India 1870-77, and a Member of Council of India 1878-83. Appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica on 23rd October, 1883.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir Henry Wylie Norman.

COXHEAD, CAPTAIN JAMES ALFRED, R.A., born in 1851; Lieutenant 2nd May, 1872; Captain 29th October, 1881, appointed Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., Governor of Jamaica, 22nd December, 1883.

Colonel Wiseman-Clarke, Senior Member of Privy Council.

WISEMAN-CLARKE, COLONEL SOMERSET MOLYNEUX, Ensign 23rd November, 1849; Lieut. 5th March, 1852; Captain 29th December, 1854; Major 16th January,

1863; Lieut.-Colonel 20th May, 1868; Colonel 2nd July, 1875; served in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5, battles of Alma, Balaklava, expedition to Kertch, capture of Yenikale, and siege and fall of Sevastopol. Medal with (three) clasps; and Turkish Medal; served in the Indian Mutiny 1857-9, relief of Lucknow, battle of Cawnpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, and subsequent affairs, ending in the suppression of the Mutiny. Mentioned in Despatches published in London Gazette 25th May, 1858. Medal with two clasps. Administered the Government of Jamaica from 21st April, 1883, to 4th May, 1883, and from 12th March, 1884, to 23th March, 1884.

FORMER GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA, &c.

Mlty. Comdt.—Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1655	Lt.-Gov.—Brigadier-Gen. Alured Clark	1784
Ditto General William Brayne	1656	Governor—Thomas, Earl of Elinburgh	1790
Ditto Colonel Edward D'Oyley	1657	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Williamson	1791
Governor—General Edward D'Oyley	1661	Lt.-Gov.—Alexander, Earl of Balcarres	1795
Governor—Lord Windsor	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. George Nugent	1801
Lt.-Gov.—Sir C. Lyttleton, Knt.	1662	Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote	1807
President—Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1808
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Edward Morgan	1664	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Morrison, Esq.	1811
Lt.-Gov.—Sir T. Modyford, Bart.	1664	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1813
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Thomas Lynch, Knt.	1671	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Henry Conran	1821
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1675	Governor—William, Duke of Manchester	1822
Governor—Lord Vaughan	1675	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Keane	1827
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1678	Governor—Somerset Lowry, Earl of Bel-	
Governor—Charles, Earl of Carlisle	1678	more	1829
Lt.-Gov.—Sir Henry Morgan, Knt.	1680	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1832
Governor—Sir T. Lynch, Knt.	1682	Governor—C. Henry, Earl of Mulgrave	1832
Lt.-Gov.—Col. Hender Molesworth	1684	President—George Cuthbert, Esq.	1834
Governor—Christopher, Duke of Albe-		Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Sir Amos Nereot	1834
marle	1687	Governor—Howe Peter, Marquis of Sligo	1834
President—Sir Francis Watson	1688	Governor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith,	
Governor—William, Earl of Inchiquin	1690	Bart., K.C.B.	1836
President—John White, Esq.	1692	Governor—Sir C.T. Metcalfe, Bart., K.C.B.	1839
President—John Bourden, Esq.	1692	Governor—James, Earl of Elgin	1842
Lt.-Gov.—Sir William Beeston, Knt.	1693	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Berkeley	1846
Governor—Sir William Beeston	1700	Governor—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, K.H.	1846
Governor—Major-Gen. William Selwyn	1702	Governor—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	1853
Lt.-Gov.—Peter Beckford, Esq.	1702	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. E. Wells Bell	1856
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel T. Handasyd	1703	Governor—Charles Henry Darling, Esq.	1857
Governor—Colonel T. Handasyd	1704	Lt.-Gov.—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1862
Governor—Lord Archibald Hamilton	1711	Governor—Edward John Eyre, Esq.	1864
Governor—Peter Heywood, Esq.	1716	Governor—Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt.	1718	G.C.M.G.	1866
Governor—Henry, Duke of Portland	1722	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1866
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1726	Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. O'Connor C.B.	1867
Governor—Major-Gen. R. Hunter	1728	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1867
President—John Ayscough, Esq.	1731	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1870
Governor—Henry Cunningham, Esq.	1735	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1870
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1735	Adm.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1738	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1872
Lt.-Gov.—John Stewart, Esq.	1742	Governor—Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.	1873
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1742	Adm.-Gov.—W. A. G. Young, Esq.	1874
President—John Gregory, Esq.	1747	Governor—Sir William Grey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Governor—Edward Trelawney, Esq.	1747	Lt.-Gov.—Edw. E. Rushworth, Esq.,	
Governor—Adml. Charles Knowles, R.N.	1751	D.C.L., C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1756	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Mann, R.E.,	
Governor—General George Haldane	1759	C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Henry Moore, Esq.	1759	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Governor—Wm. Henry Lyttleton, Esq.	1762	K.C.M.G.	1877
Lt.-Gov.—Roger Hope Elletson, Esq.	1766	Lt.-Gov.—Edward Newton, Esq., C.M.G.	1879
Governor—Sir W. Trelawny, Bart.	1768	Governor—Sir Anthony Musgrave,	
Lt.-Gov.—Lt.-Colonel John Dalling	1772	K.C.M.G.	1880
Governor—Sir Basil Keith, Knt.	1774	Adm.-Gov.—Colonel S. M. Wiseman-	
Lt.-Gov.—Colonel Dalling	1777	Clarke	1883
Governor—Major-Gen. John Dalling	1778	Adm.-Gov.—Major-Gen. Gamble, C.B.	1883
Lt.-Gov.—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1781	Governor—Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.,	
Governor—Major-Gen. A. Campbell	1783	C.I.E.	1883

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA.

(By Thomas Harrison, Government Surveyor.)

THE Island of Jamaica is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$ W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean Sea which separates the Islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called "the windward passage," the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean Sea.

The Islands of Grand and Little Cayman are situated, respectively, about 156 miles and about 110 miles south-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three-fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point. These several islands and cays are all now dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the Continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias á Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica cannot but furnish advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points which are not to be found elsewhere; and when the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact Jamaica will undoubtedly be a necessary branch of that enormous undertaking, and must largely benefit by the increased traffic that will pass in this direction.

The aboriginal name of Jamaica was *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers. Bridges tells us that the name is derived from two Indian words, Chabauian signifying water and Makia wood. The compound sound would approach to Chab-makia; and, harmonized to the Spanish ear, would be Cha-makia, corrupted by us to Jamaica—"denoting a land covered with wood and, therefore, watered by shaded rivulets, or, in other words, fertile."

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles, and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston .	74	St. Catherine .	450	St. Elizabeth .	471
St. Andrew .	169	St. Mary .	229	Trelawny .	332
St. Thomas .	280	Clarendon .	467	St. James .	227
Portland .	310	St. Ann .	464	Hanover .	166
		Manchester .	310	Westmoreland .	308
Total .	767	Total .	1,920	Total .	1,505

giving a total of 4,193 square miles, of which only about 646 square miles are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow lime-stone; the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valley, of the Morant and Plantain Garden Rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat Estates in the Parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The Parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow lime-stone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white lime-stone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston Harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white lime-stone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white lime-stone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, they offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The Parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white lime-stone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The Parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south lime-stones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau Valley. The rest of the parish is white lime-stone with some patches of yellow lime-stone.

The Parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous lime-stone. The eastern part is chiefly white lime-stone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white lime-stone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous lime-stones. The rest is of white lime-stone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white lime-stone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow lime-stone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains. A great diversity of climate is, therefore, obtainable; from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the Thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the top of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitutions.

The midland parts of the island are, of course, the highest. Through the County of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is out up into a series of ridges with intervening springs or gulleys.

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the Parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the Parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensbury Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the Parish of Portland, dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish Rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap, at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Range, which runs in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the Parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divides the Rio Grande Valley from the eastern coast of the island. This is more a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation than a mountain range. In its higher parts it is a barren, waterless tract of lime-stone formation: much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. The John Crow Hills may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Gap, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill in the Parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north-side crosses it at an

* For a more complete account of the Geology of the Island see Sawkins's *Geology of Jamaica*.

elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges: one of lime-stone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granitic formation and expends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence's Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the Parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south side: continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the lime-stone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Luidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their lime-stone character, and with this formation they extend through the Parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "the Black Grounds"^{*} in the Parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another lime-stone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains; it includes the Whitney Valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the Parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong Town and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the Parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit Land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white lime-stone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole at the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the Parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere, at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau Mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz Mountains in the Parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester Mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called "The Lover's Leap" and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

^{*} So called from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia to the north and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the Parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called "Middle Quarters" and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called "Dolphin Head," with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west-end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called "The Blue Fields or Surinam Range," commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them, commencing from the eastern end of the island, most of which are taken from Sawkins's Geology of Jamaica:—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Range, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation) {	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
Belle Vue, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) {	1,360
Artully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,100
Hagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morree's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
New Castle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong Town .	1,409
Belle Vue (Dr. Stephens') .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the Parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly and, flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego River, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's Rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western bank.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden River, already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the Parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the Parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic country in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the Parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cocoa and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains, where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. As nearly the whole of this land in Portland now belongs to the Government a fair field is open to persons desirous of cultivating coffee, as it is the only good coffee land remaining in forest in the island.

The upper districts of this region—too cold for coffee and formerly considered valueless—have been demonstrated by the Government to produce the finest cinchona. The success of this Government undertaking will doubtless considerably increase the value of these lands, and there is no doubt that they will soon be much sought after for the cultivation of this valuable product.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay Rivers, all possessing the same character as the Rio Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Agua Alta (corrupted to Wag Water) River, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope River rises in the hills around New Castle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the City of Kingston is supplied with water. From the "Above Rocks" district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the Parish of St. Catherine. The gorge, known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio Cobre flows, is remarkable for its wild and picturesque scenery. This river is utilized for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and very fine works for the purpose have been constructed by the Government.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Ora Cabessa, Rio Nuevo and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the Falls at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The Parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of lime-stone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring River and the Landoverly River possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of Roaring River, where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe. It forms the beautiful lakes of Tadmore and Walton, the former covering over 100 acres, while the latter is nearly 310 acres in area. Sometimes, however, these lakes run off down the numerous sink holes which exist there and which must now be either closed with debris or the subterraneous reservoirs must be full to overflowing.*

The Cave and Hector's Rivers rise near the junction of the Parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions, form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave River flows easterly, sinking at Greenock Estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more, and, rising near Dornock Pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

The Hector's River runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles, terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye River, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island Estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black River. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black River Bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black River receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna Rivers.

The Rio Minho or Dry River rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon Mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the Parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville Estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations Estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, if I except a considerable spring at Parnassus Estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea.

In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off; but a few years ago the Government erected a very fine iron bridge across the river at May Pen, which has answered all its expectations.

* These waters have lately run on and left the valley nearly dry.

The Cock Pit and Salt Rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk River is also a very fine river and is navigable for some miles up. A considerable quantity of logwood is shipped from this river.

Along the foot of the Manchester Mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut Rivers.

Trelawny only furnishes one river of importance, this is the Martha Bræ River. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth Rivers, which are interior rivers, that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Bræ is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego River rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle River. It sinks and re-appears and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the Town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven Rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggotty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's Rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet River, New Savanna and Negril Rivers.

CAVERNS.

The lime-stone formation, so prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place called Cave Hall Pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthly Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black River passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the Rio Cobre Cave. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth River flows in the black grounds of the Parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave

near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The "Light Hole" at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Luidas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas is the hottest in the island; the temperature at the fountain head is 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the baths. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. Some new buildings have lately been erected for the accommodation of visitors and the management is creditable. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are delivered alongside of each other at the bath.

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; they have lately been repaired and improved and comfortable and moderate accommodation can now be obtained by visitors.

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a Government Institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long gone to decay and the spring neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, in dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River in the Blue Mountain Valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta River in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was lately brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favorite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant River, and on the Adam's River, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the Parish of St. Thomas.

The well-known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favorite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalis.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 3d May, 1494, during his second voyage to the new world; and after remaining in Spanish occupation for 161 years was surrendered to an English Expedition under Admiral Penn and General Venables on the 11th May, 1655.* The island was placed under military jurisdiction and the Leaders of the Expedition returned to England leaving General Fortescue in charge of the Land Force and Admiral Goodson in charge of the Sea Force. Penn and Venables were committed to the Tower "for having deserted the forces committed to their charge," and Major-General Sedgewick was sent by Cromwell as a Commissioner to conduct the civil affairs of the colony. On his arrival in October, 1655, he established a Council, of which Colonel Edward D'Oyley, who succeeded to the command of the troops on the death of General Fortescue, was appointed President. In the following month Sedgewick informed the Protector that the soldiers had destroyed all sorts of provisions and cattle and that nothing but ruin attended them wherever they went. "Dig or plant, they neither will nor can, but are determined rather to starve than work." The result was a scarcity, approaching a famine, with its usual attendants, disease and contagion. "Such was the want of food that snakes, lizards, and other vermin were eagerly eaten, together with unripe fruits and noxious vegetables. This unwholesome diet concurred with other circumstances to produce an epidemic dysentery, which raged like the plague. For a considerable time 140 men died weekly, and Sedgewick himself at length perished in the general carnage."†

In June, 1656, Colonel William Brayne arrived as Commander-in-Chief, bringing with him a reinforcement of a thousand recruits and four months provisions for 3,000 men. He was soon followed by 1,500 settlers from Nevis, Bermuda, Barbados and New England. One thousand girls and as many young men were "listed" in Ireland and sent to the colony. Brayne died in September, 1657, and the government again fell to D'Oyley. In the following year Don Arnold Sasi, the old Spanish Governor, landed at the north-side with about 500 of the former inhabitants and 1,000 troops from Spain and built a Fort at Rio Nuevo, in the present Parish of St. Mary. On the 24th June D'Oyley, with 500 picked men, attacked the Fort and completely routed the Spanish army,—Don Sasi subsequently escaping to Cuba in a canoe, from the Bay now called Runaway Bay in memory of the event.

In August, 1660, a vessel-of-war arrived with intelligence of the restoration of Charles II., and in May of the following year the "Diamond" Frigate brought Colonel (then General) D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica. The commission required him to proceed to the selection of a Council of twelve persons (of whom one was to be the Island Secretary) and empowered him with the advice of any five of them to constitute civil judicatures and to pass Acts "tending to the security and prosperity" of the island. Courts of Justice were established at Port Morant, Point Cagua (Port Royal) and St. Jago de la Vega; and the members of Council were declared Justices of the Peace and empowered to choose three or more Constables for

* The transactions of the Spaniards during a century and-a-half, in the settlement of Jamaica, have scarcely obtained the notice of history.—*Edwards*.

† Bryan Edwards' *History of the West Indies*.

their respective districts. In December of the same year the King, by a Royal Proclamation, declared that "children born in Jamaica of His Majesty's natural born subjects of England shall be free denizens of England."

In August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived as the successor of General D'Oyley, and brought with him a seal and a mace for the island. His instructions from the King required him "to constitute a Council and to call Assemblies, and to make laws and levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years unless confirmed by the King." "All planters and christian servants" were also required "to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power, in case of insurrection or invasion, to proclaim martial law." The late Army was disbanded and the men were divided into five regiments of Militia,—Lord Windsor himself becoming Colonel of the Port Royal Regiment.

On Lord Windsor's retiring Sir Charles Lyttleton assumed the government as Deputy Governor. He granted plots of land to Juan de Bolas and other Maroons (the name given to the slaves left by the Spaniards in the interior) on account of their submission and services to the English, and by proclamation declared that they should enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen. De Bolas was appointed Colonel of a black regiment of Militia and a Magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death.* The instruction to Lord Windsor with regard to the calling of Assemblies was acted upon by Sir Charles Lyttleton, who issued the writs for the first General Assembly held in the island. The members were returned for the following districts: Yakalla, St. Jago, Old Harbour, Angels, Cagua, Seven Plantations, Guanaboa, Withywood, Morant, Liguanea, Dry River, Northside. All the districts returned two members except Morant and Northside which had but one each. The Assembly met at St. Jago de la Vega† on the 20th January, 1664, and selected Robert Freeman as their Speaker; it sat until the 12th February and passed 45 Acts. Beeston states in his Journals that "the Assembly was very unanimous and parted with all kindness and feastings, having passed as good a body of laws as could be expected from such young Statesmen." Sir Charles Lyttleton having obtained permission to return to England on account of his health, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lynch assumed the Government as President of the Council. He was soon displaced by Colonel Edward Morgan, who arrived on the 19th May, 1664, as Deputy-Governor. He dissolved the Assembly, preferring the assistance of his Council alone in the administration of affairs. In the following month Sir Thomas Modyford arrived from Barbados as Governor, bringing with him a thousand settlers. He transferred the residence of the Governor from the "Point" (Port Royal) to St. Jago de la Vega and had a census taken which showed the population to be 4,205. In his first report on the condition of the island he informed the King that "sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods and cocoa may be and are produced as well as anywhere; but pimento, chinarroots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaigillios, hides and tallow are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asineoes, sheep, fish and turtle and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting, but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather; but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Costall in England."

Sir Thomas Modyford issued writs for the election of a General Assembly, the number of districts being reduced to nine, namely, St. Andrew, Port Royal, Northside, St. John, St. David, St. Catherine, Clarendon, Blewfields and St. Thomas. The deliberations of the new Assembly were not as harmonious as those of the first Assembly and one of the results was that Captain Butler of the Assembly was killed at a state dinner by Major Joy of the Council. Mr. Beeston (afterwards Sir William Beeston) was imprisoned for not returning to the House when directed by the Speaker. Articles of impeachment were in the same sitting preferred by Sir Thomas Whetstone against Colonel Samuel Long (afterwards Chief Justice) and a warrant was issued for his arrest. The charge preferred against him was that "he had caused himself to be

* As the proclamation issued by Sir Charles Lyttleton had no substantial effect with the Maroons as a body Juan de Bolas was sent in 1664 to effect their reduction; but in the prosecution of this service he fell into an ambush and was cut to pieces.

† St. Jago de la Vega (now Spanish Town) was founded as the capital by Diego Columbus while he personally governed the island.

elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of Assembly, whose authority, by the departure of Sir Charles Lyttleton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes, with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands, and traitorously and impudently refused to take notice of the Deputy-Governor, Colonel Edward Morgan's dissolution of the meeting, &c. On his being brought before the House in custody the charges were remitted to the next general session, but the Assembly never again met during the administration of Sir Thomas Modyford, the then Governor. The subject of contention was the desire of the Assembly to exclude the King's name from the money bills.

While these dissensions were embittering the feelings of politicians Sir Thomas Modyford, on his own responsibility, commissioned the Privateers who at that time swarmed the Caribbean Sea to act on behalf of the King of England, and declared war against Spain and other nationalities. The Privateers took Tobago from the Dutch and plundered Tobascoe and Villa de Mors in the Bay of Mexico and Saint Spiritus and Providence in Cuba. Captain Henry Morgan, acting under a similar commission, captured and pillaged Panama and Porto Bello. On intelligence of these depredations reaching England Sir Thomas Lynch was ordered to return to the colony as Governor* and to send home Sir Thomas Modyford to answer for his assumption of authority. Sir Thomas Modyford sailed for the Thames as a prisoner, and six years after Sir Henry Morgan arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the government in succession to Sir Thomas Lynch. Morgan had been knighted for his brave attack on Panama.†

In March, 1675, Lord Vaughan arrived as Governor. Twelve hundred of the inhabitants of Surinan, which had been ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York) arrived in the same year and settled for the most part in the present Parish of St. Elizabeth. "The poverty of these people inspired them with the resolution to labour. Their example excited emulation and in a short time the face of things was wholly changed. Jamaica soon exported vast quantities of sugar, superior to that of the other English Islands."‡ But while the colony was being thus improved the Governor and Assembly were in fierce opposition. The Assembly desired to bring on a new trial before the Chief Justice of a man who had been condemned by the Admiralty Court to be hanged as a pirate, and was dissolved, and the new Assembly passed a revenue bill which was unconstitutional in its character. By the refusal of Lord Vaughan to assent to this measure the island was left without a revenue. In March, 1678, he sailed for England and Sir Henry Morgan resumed the government. He continued in office for four months during the greater part of which time martial law existed; first, on account of an apprehended attack from France, and, secondly, in consequence of a mutiny among the slaves.

On the 19th July the Earl of Carlisle arrived as Governor and soon after summoned a new Assembly. He informed them that he had been instructed by the King to change the mode of passing the laws of the colony by introducing the system then existing in Ireland under Poyning's Act and presented 40 Acts (among them a law to grant a perpetual revenue to the Crown) engrossed on parchment and attested under the Great Seal of England, for their acceptance. The Assembly rejected the laws on the ground that this system of legislation was "contrary to the government of England, of which country we were."§ As there was no revenue the Governor assented to a revenue bill for one year and then dissolved the Assembly. Other dissolutions followed but the Assembly remained unchanged in their determination. The Chief Justice of the island, Colonel Samuel Long, was arrested and sent under bail to England to answer to the King for advising the resistance of the Assembly. He was followed by Colonel Beeston, the Speaker of the Assembly; and they both appeared before the King in Council and so ably supported their views that the instructions to the Earl of Carlisle were annulled and the old form of government continued. § Long and Beeston returned in triumph, and Sir Thomas Lynch was for the second time appointed Governor of the colony. On meeting the Assembly he informed them

* Sir Thomas Lynch had previously administered the government for 12 days as President of the Council.

† Sir Henry Morgan was in 1683 sent to England by order of the Secretary of State as a prisoner "for breaking the peace with the Spaniards, contrary to His Majesty's express orders." After remaining there for three years without a hearing he was released.

Gardner's History of Jamaica.

‡ See article on Political Constitution.

that "His Majesty, upon the Assembly's humble address, was pleased to restore us to our beloved form of making laws, wherein we enjoy, beyond dispute, all deliberative powers in our Assembly that the House of Commons enjoy in their House".* After administering the government for over two years Sir Thomas Lynch died, and Colonel Hender Molesworth (afterwards Baronet) became Lieutenant-Governor. For two years there was harmony between himself and the Assembly, but at the end of that time he found himself compelled to reject the Poll Tax Bill and to dissolve the Assembly on account of "its partial and unjust proceedings."

In December 1687, the Duke of Albermarle arrived as Governor, bringing with him Father Churchill, a Romish Priest, to convert the inhabitants to Roman Catholicism, and Dr. Hans Sloane, the Great Naturalist, as his Medical Attendant. It was not long before this Nobleman and the Assembly were in open antagonism. He dissolved the House suddenly, because one of the members in a debate repeated the old adage, *salus populi suprema lex*, and had the offender taken into custody and fined £600. Writs were issued for another Assembly. "The freedom of election was grossly violated by the Duke, who admitted hosts of servants and discharged seamen to the poll, and actually imprisoned many legal voters of wealth and consideration. He imposed fines on the latter to a large amount and threatened to whip two gentlemen for requesting a *habeas corpus* for their friends."† The Assembly thus elected met and while in session the Duke died and Sir Francis Watson, as President of the Council, assumed the government. Soon after intelligence of the flight of James II. and the proclamation of William and Mary reached this island. The colonist thereupon petitioned the new Sovereigns against the tyrannical acts of the late Governor, and the illegality of the Assembly that enacted the laws recommended by him. In response the King restored the dismissed members of Council and Public Officers to their places and trusts, remitted the fines imposed, and referred the laws to a new Assembly.

In May, 1690, the Earl of Inchiquin arrived as Governor, with instructions to ship to England the sufferers from the Field of Sedgmoor, and the whole body of the "sold-out rebels" arrived in England on the anniversary of the day on which they had been sent as convicts to Jamaica. The Earl very soon exhibited his natural petulance to the Assembly. Some discussion arose in the House on a bill for the defence of the island and the Earl, taking offence at the proceedings, rejected the congratulatory address to himself and "threw it to them with contempt." War then existed between England and France and freebooters and other hostile cruisers were making depredations on the seaside plantations of Jamaica. In retaliation the Earl despatched the "Severn" and "Guernsey" men-of-war to attack the French settlement in Hispaniola, and just about the time of his death these vessels returned with valuable prizes, having been eminently successful in the enterprize. These were taken to Port Royal which was then the "finest town in the West Indies and the richest spot in the universe."‡ On the 7th June 1692, the great earthquake occurred which almost destroyed this opulent city. Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which as it closed again squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground. "It was a sad sight," wrote the Rector of the Parish, "to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying-place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves."§ Of the 3,000 houses but about 200, with Fort Charles, remained uninjured. "The whole island felt the shock. Chains of hills were riven assunder, new channels formed for the rivers, mountains dissolved with a mighty crash, burying alive the people of the adjacent valleys, whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth, plantations were removed *en masse* and all the sugar-works destroyed. In fact, the whole outline was drawn afresh and the elevation of the surface was considerably diminished. The sentence of desolation was thus, however, but partially fulfilled; a noxious miasma, generated by the shoals of putrefying bodies that floated about the harbour of Port Royal, or lay in heaps in the suburbs, slew thousands of the survivors."|| President White (who succeeded to the government on the death of the Earl of Inchiquin) was among those who died from injuries re-

* See article on Political Constitution.

† Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

‡ New History of Jamaica.

§ Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal.

|| Cruise of the "St. George."

ceived at Port Royal during the earthquake. The destruction of Port Royal led to the settlement of Kingston. Many of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Colonel Beeston, and formed themselves into a community. They procured for their settlement the status of a town and had it laid out by Colonel Christian Lilly of the Royal Engineers.

In the following year (1693) Sir William Beeston, Knt., formerly Colonel Beeston, arrived as Lieutenant-Governor and assumed the Government. In May, 1694, intelligence of a projected invasion of the island, in the interest of the fugitive King, was communicated to him and on the 17th June a French fleet, commanded by Admiral DuCasse, came in sight. They landed detachments of men at Cow Bay and Port Morant, who penetrated the interior and destroyed fifty plantations. By horrid atrocities they secured a large amount of money and other valuables. Both men and women were murdered. The squadron took several merchant ships and carried off one thousand three hundred slaves. When they had accomplished their depredations on the north and east sides of the island they sailed for Carlisle Bay on the south, but there they were met by the Colonial Militia who bravely encountered and eventually defeated them, driving them back to their ships with the loss of 700 men. The sale of the negroes kidnaped realized £65,000 to the captors. In July, 1702, war was again declared by England against France, and Admiral Benbow sailed from Port Royal in search of the French Fleet under DuCasse, and on the 19th August fell in with it off Santa Martha. Benbow was defeated and taken to Kingston where he died from the effects of a wound on his leg.

In the following January Colonel Thomas Handesyd (afterwards Major-General) was appointed Governor. There were eight Assemblies and fifteen sessions within the eight years of his administration. The Governor in proroguing the last of these Assemblies declared that their conduct reminded him of "a party of barbarous people who took off the head of Charles of ever blessed memory." Among the revenue bills of this period was one levying a poll tax of 10/ on every white person above the age of 15.

In July, 1711, Admiral Lord Archibald Hamilton arrived as Governor. He was directed in the Royal Instructions not to pass any law for a shorter period than 12 months. This was in consequence of the habit of the Assembly to limit their money bills to three months, "under a jealous apprehension of the Council's interference or the Governor's intemperance.*" The differences between the Governor and the Assembly were as fierce during this administration as during that of Colonel Handesyd and culminated in the Governor's refusing to receive any more messages from the House. Lord Hamilton was re-called and Mr. Peter Heywood, a planter, succeeded to the government. He was directed not to pass any law that should repeal a law confirmed by the Crown, without a suspension clause, or first transmitting the draft of the bill to the Secretary of State. In April, 1718, Sir Nicholas Lawes, another planter, became Governor. He endeavoured to conciliate all parties, but the publication of a libel by Mr. James Wood, the Clerk of the Council, on the Assembly, led to the renewal of the political conflicts. The libel was in defence of Lord Hamilton. An interchange of intemperate messages between the Council and the Assembly ended in the determination of each party to have no further communication with the other,—the last message from the Assembly being thrown off the Council table by one of the members of the Board and trampled beneath his feet. This led to a dissolution of the Assembly. In the following year the legislative brawls were continued and five members were expelled by the Assembly "for having urged that the House had fallen by the Speaker remaining in the Chair without a quorum." The House was again dissolved. The interruption to the progress of public business involved the Government so much in debt that its bills were at a discount of fifty per cent., and even the expenses incident on the trial of some Pirates could not be defrayed. The rebellious negroes also harassed the country and appeared in such force that it became necessary to summon the aid of the Mosquito Indians. A party of them arrived under the conduct of their King but the want of money obtruded even that important service. The "Pecaroons" from Cuba also made frequent invasions on the unprotected coasts. The house of the proprietor of a considerable settlement on the beach

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

of St. Ann was one night surrounded and set on fire in all directions and in the morning nothing was seen but the smoking ruins of the building and the ashes of sixteen human beings. Under these circumstances a new Assembly was called; but on their meeting instead of proceeding with the revenue bills they resumed a former contest with the Attorney-General, who had been expelled from the House for being a "Papist." Another dissolution ensued.

While the colony was suffering from these political dissensions a dreadful hurricane occurred which ruined so many properties, destroyed so many lives and reduced the survivors to such disasters that Sir Nicholas Lawes had to convene a new Assembly that some relief might be administered to the unfortunate sufferers. "Yet so inadequate was the revenue to meet even the ordinary exigencies of the government that the patriotic Governor literally sold his house and lands to discharge the debts contracted by his official establishment."*

The Duke of Portland arrived as Governor, in December, 1722, and endeavoured, without success, to secure a permanent revenue bill. Pending the settlement of this question, for four years the revenue of the island was granted under provisional enactments. During the controversies that distracted the community the Assembly expelled another Attorney-General, Mr. Monk, for an "infringement of the liberties of the people."

The Duke of Portland died in July, 1726, and was succeeded by Major-General Robert Hunter, as Governor. Before his arrival he had made himself acquainted with the state of the colony and urged its distress on the attention of His Majesty's Ministers. In recompense for these early services the Assembly increased his salary from the £5,000 paid the Duke of Portland to £3,000 per annum. The long agitated revenue bill was passed, under which a permanent revenue of £8,000 per annum was granted to the Crown. In return the King confirmed all the laws which up to that time remained unassented to, and decreed that "all such laws and statutes of England as have been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island shall and are hereby declared to be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever."

During the legislative dissensions above referred to the Maroons had grown so formidable, under a very able Leader named "Cudjoe," that it became necessary to increase the military strength of the colony and to erect extra barracks. Every barrack was provided with a pack of dogs by the Churchwardens of the parish to guard against surprises at night and for tracking the enemy in the mountain fastnesses. In 1734 Captain Stoddart attacked the Maroons at their windward town called "Nanny," situated on one of the highest points of the Blue Mountains, and completely destroyed or routed the whole body. Many were killed in their habitations and several threw themselves headlong down the precipice. But the Maroons rallied and were soon again prepared for battle. Two hundred seamen and three or four hundred of the Militia reinforced the Military and penetrated almost to the new Maroon settlement. The insurgents attacked the Troops on all sides and for a time both advance and retreat for the latter seemed equally impossible. At length they effected their escape, leaving behind a number of killed and wounded. This greatly increased the alarm and insecurity that every where prevailed. Governor Trelawny arrived on the 30th April, 1738, and his first act was to conciliate the Mountaineers. He commissioned Colonel John Guthrie (late of the Darien Expedition) to meet the Chiefs of Maroons and negotiate with them a treaty of peace. Two thousand five hundred acres of land were assigned them in different parts of the island and perfect freedom was granted them and their successors. They were required to aid the Government in repelling invasions and in suppressing internal rebellion. Two European Superintendents were appointed to reside amongst them and "Captain Cudjoe" was confirmed as Chief Commander.

War was declared by England against Spain in October, 1739, in consequence of the "unjust seizures and depredations that had been carried on in the West Indies by the Spanish guarda-costas," and Jamaica furnished contingents of Volunteers to assist in the operations against the Spanish American possessions. Porto Bello and Chagres were successively attacked and surrendered but every other attempt at subjugation resulted in utter failure. The British Commanders returned to England and the expedition was abandoned.

In the October following a dreadful storm and earthquake occurred. Port Royal again suffered. All the fortifications were injured and that at Mosquito Point was destroyed. The streets were deluged with water and the inhabitants all through the dreary night were looking for instant death. But the greatest injuries occurred at Savanna-la-Mar. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind."*

Governor Trelawny retired from the government in November, 1751, and Vice-Admiral Knowles (afterwards Baronet) was sworn into office as Governor. During the early part of his administration the Assembly claimed the right of appointing their own officers to administer the duties of the Public Treasury and of the passing of all laws without suspension clauses whether they affected the prerogative of the Crown or not. These demands led to a protracted and bitter disagreement between the Executive and the Assembly, and to the ultimate decision of the House of Commons "that the resolution of the Assembly was illegal, repugnant to the terms of the King's Commission to his Governor and derogatory of the rights of the Crown and people of Great Britain." The Assembly was dissolved and the new House was directed by the Governor to meet him in Kingston. The summons was complied with, but the Assembly refused to pass a bill for transferring the seat of government to Kingston and was again dissolved. Other dissolutions ensued, but the required measure was at length passed and assented to by the Governor. It was subsequently disallowed by the King and Governor Knowles was burnt in effigy.

Just before the Easter of 1760 a formidable rebellion broke out amongst the slaves in the Parish of St. Mary. They seized the fort at Port Maria and possessed themselves of the arms, ammunition and other stores. The white inhabitants of the neighbouring properties were all butchered and the insurgents retired to Bullard's Valley, where, however, they were met by a body of Volunteers and driven into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed and two Regiments of Regulars and a large body of Militia were ordered to the scene of action. The insurgents fought with desperate fury and were at first successful; but they were ultimately surrounded and overpowered. More than 400 were killed in the field; one of the ringleaders was burnt and two were hung in chains. About 600 were transported to the Bay of Honduras.

Two years after (1762) Governor William Henry Lyttleton arrived from South Carolina and assumed the government in succession to Lieutenant-Governor Moore. Governor Lyttleton brought with him intelligence of the declaration of war between England and Spain and shortly after an expedition sailed from Port Royal against Havannah, which was besieged and captured. Jamaica contributed a subsidiary force. Booty to the value of two millions sterling, exclusive of an immense artillery with twelve sail-of-the-line and a fleet of merchantmen, rewarded the gallant exploit. The wealth of the colony was hourly increased by the rich prizes which again poured their glittering treasures on its shores.

In October peace was proclaimed and the Assembly resumed their political discords. The Governor as Chancellor granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and released from prison one Wilson, a Marshal's Deputy, who had been committed to gaol by the Assembly for a breach of privilege in levying on the carriage horses of Mr. Oliphant, a member, for debt. The House refused to grant the supplies until reparation was made. Three dissolutions ensued but the House adhered to their determination. Eventually Governor Lyttleton applied to the Imperial Government for power to draw upon the British Treasury for the subsistence of the Troops so as to be relieved of the necessity for supplies from the Assembly. The application was granted but the Governor was recalled and Rodger Hope Elleston appointed Lieutenant Governor. By command of the King, in Council, and in presence of the Council and Assembly, he caused a *vacatur* to be entered on the margin of the proceedings in the case of Wilson. Four years after an application was made by the Imperial Government for the refunding of the thirty thousand pounds which Governor Lyttleton had drawn from the British Treasury to pay the Troops. The Assembly refused payment, and, in an Address to the Throne, urged that compliance on their part "would enable the Governor of Jamaica, in concert with any future wicked or despotic Administration

in Great Britain, to intermit Assemblies at pleasure; to suspend their legislative rights; and to burden the people of the island to their latest posterity in the most grievous, arbitrary and oppressive manner, without bounds and without remedy." The objections of the Assembly prevailed and the claim was abandoned by the Imperial Government.

In 1777 another outbreak among the slaves disturbed the tranquility of the island. A conspiracy to murder all the white colonists was discovered in the Parishes of Hanover and Westmoreland just as it was about to be put into execution. So great was the consternation that a homeward bound fleet of more than one hundred ships was detained for some days. The ready assistance offered by the Navy, with the active support of the Militia, restored peace; and the ringleaders of the conspiracy, thirty in number, were executed.

In March of the following year the French recognized the independence of the "United States" and war was declared by England. D'Estaing, with a fleet of thirty-six ships of the line, sailed for the West Indies. Martial Law was proclaimed in Jamaica and additional fortifications were thrown up on all sides. A Militia trained and armed started into existence, which the ordinary laws had never been able to collect. The Capital was guarded by the St. Catherine's Regiment, while the Regular Troops were reserved for more important duties, and everywhere the Colonial Corps displayed great enthusiasm. Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent fell into the hands of the French, but no attack was made on Jamaica and the hostile fleet was ultimately withdrawn. But Spain having in the meantime joined France in her conflict with England, Governor Dalling despatched an expedition against San Juan de Nicaragua, to which Jamaica supplied a contingent of 1,379 men. Nelson (afterwards the renowned Hero of Trafalgar) who was then Governor of Fort Charles, left his post and accepted a subordinate command. The castle was captured but disease made sad havoc of the besiegers. More than two-thirds perished in the swamps and the remnant returned to Port Royal broken in spirits and in health. Nelson was carried ashore prostrated by malarial fever and narrowly escaped death.

In April, 1782, occurred the great victory of Rodney over the French fleet under Count de Grasse, while on its way to effect a junction with the Spanish fleet preparatory to the invasion of Jamaica. "From all quarters the people assembled for the defence of their capital; the largest trees of the forest were thrown across the roads and the soldiers were relieved by the diligence of the people, who watched while they slept and laboured while they reposed."* When, therefore, news of the victory of Rodney was received, the entire population joined in the most extravagant manifestations of joy, and throughout the island the people once more breathed freely. The Militia were relieved from active service and the King thanked them for their spirited exertions in the defence of "his valued and important colony." Rodney was raised to the peerage and a marble statue by Bacon was erected in the square of Spanish Town to perpetuate his name. Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and the thirteen United States of North America was proclaimed in the following year.

Three years later the last of five destructive hurricanes occurred. The number of negroes who perished by famine, in consequence of this succession of hurricanes and the restriction of trade with the United States, was estimated at 15,000.

In November, 1789, the Council and Assembly met in conference for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Wilberforce's scheme for the suppression of the slave trade. Their joint claim for compensation was embodied in a memorial which was presented to the British Parliament. The value of the island, considered as British property, was then estimated at thirty-nine millions sterling, of which twelve millions and-a-half was the value of the 250,000 slaves then working as agricultural laborers and otherwise.

The democratic doctrines which had for some time been manifesting themselves in France eventually extended to St. Domingo and a sanguinary revolution broke out there in the fall of 1789. Jamaica from its proximity to that island became the resort of many of the proprietors who had to flee with their devoted slaves from the barbarity of the Revolutionists and the treachery of the French Commissioners. This emigration was perilous to the contentment and good order of the Jamaica slaves;†

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

† In December, 1799, a conspiracy among the negroes who came from St. Domingo with their masters was discovered. A spy named Joseph San Portas was hanged and upwards of 1000 of the negroes were transported.

besides which there were strong reasons for believing that revolutionary action was meditated by the Republicans on this island. In this state of alarm protective measures were demanded by the colonists and adopted by the Local Government. Admiral Ailleck stationed ships of war along the coast nearest the expected scene of action; a military force was quartered upon each vessel, and the island was guarded by its Militia to the water's edge. While these precautions against rebellion and invasion were being maintained Lieutenant-Governor Williamson received orders from the King's Ministers to send a military force to St. Domingo, to "accept terms of capitulation from the inhabitants of such parts of the island as solicited the protection of the British Government." The command was quickly acted upon, but the British, instead of being received with acclamation, as they anticipated, met with opposition and hostility in every quarter. They captured Jeremie, Mole St. Nicholas, Tiburon, St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, but their victory was death to the victors. Yellow fever, in its most malignant form, appeared in the ranks of the invading army and more than decimated it. In this state of things Lieutenant-Governor Williamson organized in Jamaica large bodies of negro troops, who it was supposed would successfully withstand the unhealthy climate of Port-au-Prince and the other conquered towns. With these new levies he himself proceeded to St. Domingo, with the title of "Governor-General," but all was in vain. Treachery, disappointment, disease and death had done their baneful work and at the close of 1798 General Maitland, who had succeeded to the command, entered into a treaty with Toussaint l'Ouverture and left the island with the perishing remnant of the British army. Williamson's negro regiments were disbanded in St. Domingo and numbers of them joined the Revolutionists.

While these operations were proceeding in the neighbouring island a second Maroon War was exciting the fears of the colonists of Jamaica. The Trelawny Town Maroons had expelled an obnoxious Superintendent from their settlement and the Earl of Balcarres had marched fifteen hundred chosen European soldiers and three thousand of the Colonial Militia to subdue them. On the 12th of August, 1795, a detachment of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sandford, was despatched to destroy some of their provision grounds but they found everything already uprooted. The detachment thereupon attempted to rejoin the main body by traversing a defile but they were met by volley after volley from unseen hands. Colonel Sandford, Quartermaster McBride and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 18th Dragoons and the 20th Regiment of Foot, and Colonel Gallimore and "a number of respectable gentlemen of the Militia" were killed, while scores of others were wounded. The forests which skirted Trelawny Town were then cleared by a thousand slaves and the artillery shelled the interior. The Maroons withdrew to their subterranean retreats and re-appeared higher up the hills. Colonel Fitch with a party of the 83rd Regiment attempted to penetrate the forests for the purpose of extending their posts, and were accompanied by a body of Accompong Maroons who remained faithful to the Government. The Troops again fell into ambush and Colonel Fitch and Captain Brissett of Fort Charlotte and a number of the rank and file of the 83rd Regiment were killed. Captains Leigh and Burnt of the same Regiment, the Superintendent of the Accompong Maroons, and several others were wounded. In the third important encounter of the Government Troops with the mountaineers the Militia took the leading part and Captain Dunbar and several of the Colonial Corps were killed. In the dark recesses of the woods the Maroons kept up their fire and as night was coming on the Militia had to retire. These successes of the Maroons created anxieties and perplexities on the part of the colonists, during which it was suggested to resort to the use of blood-hounds to hunt down the fugitives. Colonel Quarrel of the Militia was commissioned to obtain a supply from Cuba and on the 14th December he landed at Montego Bay with 40 Chasseurs and a hundred dogs. These strange auxiliaries were at once marched to the scene of rebellion where an accident demonstrated the ferocity of their nature. "One of the hounds was unmuzzled by his Chasseur-master to allow him to drink. A woman, a saviour of the camp, who was then preparing a mess for the escort, menaced the dog off with a stick as he passed near by. Instantly the dog seized her by the throat and so tore her that she died,—the dog being disengaged from his hold only by cutting off his head."* The story

of this incident soon found its way into the mountain fastnesses and inspired the warriors with more alarm than did the cannon and muskets of the soldiery. The Maroons hastened to capitulate, and in June, 1796, upwards of five hundred men, women and children were transported to Nova Scotia. From thence they were sent to Sierra Leone where they formed the nucleus of that thriving colony.

Two years later another disturbance broke out in the vicinity of the last rebellion—the insurgents being the runaway slaves who infested the lower regions of the Trelawny mountains. They rushed upon the neighbouring settlements, burnt down houses, murdered the inhabitants and committed other excesses. Two thousand Soldiers and six thousand Militia, besides a party of Accompong Maroons, marched against the rebels and they were soon hunted down and defeated.

Notwithstanding these occurrences the colonists raised by voluntary subscription amongst themselves the sum of one million pounds sterling to aid the Mother Country in its war against Revolutionary France. Yet three years after (1801) the Imperial Government demanded of the Assembly the maintenance of a military force of 5,000 men (afterwards reduced to 3,000) on the ground that the colony “had not yet contributed its full proportion to the general expenses of the Empire.” The Assembly refused, “on the constitutional principle that the right of the colony to protection was at least as great as that of any other portion of the British Empire.” It was not long, however, before the colony had again to make extensive provision for its protection against invasion. War was in 1804 proclaimed against France and Spain and the bravest Admirals of Europe displayed their flags amidst the Islands of the Caribbean Sea. On the 1st April, 1805, intelligence was received that a French squadron was on its way to Jamaica and martial law was at once proclaimed. All the public records were removed to the Church in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and deposited there under a Militia Guard. The French fleet having been closely pursued by the British squadron withdrew, after an attack on Dominica, but on the 25th May the combined fleets of France and Spain arrived at Martinique. They were closely pursued by Lord Nelson with ten sail-of-the-line and three frigates and chased out of these waters. Early in the following year (1806) the British had a brilliant victory over the French off St. Domingo and the captured prizes were brought into Port Royal. The Assembly voted £3,000 to Sir J. T. Duckworth, the successful Admiral, for the purchase of a service of plate, in addition to a thousand pounds which had already been granted to him for the purchase of a sword. The citizens of Kingston, in public meeting, protested against this wanton and improvident expenditure of the public money, and the Editors of the Newspapers in which the resolution was published were taken into custody for a breach of the privileges of the House. They were subsequently discharged on giving excuses which were accepted as satisfactory.

In the following year Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote became Lieutenant-Governor. He brought with him the announcement that the Imperial Parliament had passed a law withdrawing the restriction of trade between Jamaica and the other British West India Islands and the United States of America, and had abolished the African slave trade without compensation to the planters. There were then in Jamaica 319,351 slaves.

On the 26th March, 1808, the Duke of Manchester arrived as Governor. His administration continued for 19 years and was distinguished by the novelty of an Assembly having existed for the full term of seven years. “This was the first time that any Governor had beheld the natural death of his own House.”* Nevertheless many questions of privilege engaged the attention of the Assembly. General Carmichael, the Commander of the Forces, was brought to the bar for a contempt of the privileges of the House in having prohibited his officers answering questions before a Committee relative to a mutiny among the soldiers of the 2nd West India Regiment stationed at Fort Augusta. The General having been subsequently ordered by the King to withdraw the prohibition, he submitted himself to the House and was excused. Chief Justice Jackson was summoned to the bar for refusing to give evidence before a Committee appointed to inquire into an appeal made to the House by one of its members against a decision of the Judge in a case in which the member was a party.

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica.

The Chief Justice declared that he could not take the oath as a witness "without compromising his conscience as a man and making a deliberate surrender of his independence as a Judge." The House on re-consideration discharged the Chief Justice from custody.

In the mutiny above referred to the Adjutant and Major of the Regiment were killed on parade and in retaliation nine of the mutineers were instantly shot by the Grenadier Company, which remained loyal. Six others were subsequently shot by sentences of Courts-Martial. An inquiry by a Committee of the Assembly into the circumstances of this disaffection terminated without any important result. There were also during the Duke's administration some conspiracies at rebellion and some actual outbreaks of a minor character which were all discovered and suppressed without any serious occurrences. One case had an enduring importance. Messrs. Lescene and Escoffery, two coloured gentlemen, were transported for an alleged "attempt to revolutionize the island;" they had previously been discharged from gaol under *habeas corpus* by Chief Justice Scarlett. They proceeded to England, had their complaint brought before Parliament, and were compensated by a gratuity from the Imperial Exchequer.

The wars which proceeded during the great part of the Duke of Manchester's administration between England and France and England and the United States of America closed the European markets against the produce of the planters and led to great distress. The depreciation of British bills of exchange also created the want of a sufficient circulating medium. The Assembly was in consequence compelled to authorize the cutting from the centre of the current coin a piece equal to 12½ per cent., which was put into circulation under the denomination of a "bit." Nature, also, contributed to the misfortunes of the colonists. In October, 1812, a severe storm occurred which destroyed the growing food of the people and threatened a famine, and in the following November four severe shocks of earthquake considerably damaged a number of buildings throughout the island. In August, 1813, another severe storm swept over the island, and, in October, 1815, the County of Surrey was materially injured by a similar catastrophe. Many of the works of the sugar and coffee plantations in St. George, St. David and the upper part of Port Royal were destroyed and great portions of the soil were carried away by the overwhelming rapidity of the rivers. A number of lives were lost by these calamities and by vessels being wrecked on the coasts and in the harbours. In November, 1818, portions of the County of Cornwall also sustained great injury by a storm which lasted, with intermissions, during three days.

But the most prominent occurrence during the Duke of Manchester's administration was the beginning of the controversy between the Imperial Government and the Assembly on the subject of the slave code. In the session of 1823 the Assembly was called upon to give effect to Mr. Canning's resolutions for "the adoption of effectual and decisive measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave population of His Majesty's colonies, and preparing them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges which were enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects." Among the measures indicated were the abolition of Sunday markets, the cessation of the practice of carrying a whip in the field and the exemption of women from corporal punishment under any circumstances whatever. The Assembly refused to entertain these recommendations on the ground that the slave code "was as complete in all its enactments as the nature of circumstances would admit." They also repudiated the right of the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the internal affairs of the island.

The agitation arising out of these contentions was at its height when the Duke of Manchester relinquished the government and Sir John Keane became Lieutenant-Governor. One of his first acts was to announce to the Assembly the disallowance of the law passed in December, 1826, prohibiting Dissenting Ministers and others from "demanding or receiving any moneys or other chattel whatever for affording instruction to slaves." The disallowance was accompanied by an order from the Imperial Government prohibiting the Governor's assenting to any measure curtailing the religious liberty of any class of His Majesty's subjects unless it contained a suspension clause.

The Earl of Belmore succeeded to the government in June, 1829, and repeated the demand of the Imperial Government for the amendment of the slave code. After

some Acts in this direction which had been passed by the Assembly had been rejected by the King, in consequence of the inclusion of clauses affecting the Dissenting Ministers, an Act was eventually passed from which the obnoxious clauses were excluded, and which enabled slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice, and this Act was left to its operation. Proposals were, however, subsequently made by the British Government for the further amelioration of the condition of the slaves; and Mr. Curtis Phillip Berry (a Member of the Assembly) moved that the despatch containing these proposals be carried into the public square in front of the House and burned by the common hangman, while Mr. Stamp (another Member) suggested the utter disregard of the recommendations, basing his suggestion on the ability of the Colonial Militia to resist the Forces of England. The House declined to consider any measures not emanating from themselves and rejected the recommendations.

The hostility of a majority of the Assembly and of the slave-owners to the Imperial Government was so intense as to cause them "to threaten the transfer of their allegiance to the United States, or even to assert their independence after the manner of their continental neighbours."† The excitement which these proceedings produced extended itself to the slave population and resulted in an outbreak on the 28th December, 1831. The mansions and sugar works of Kensington Estate in the Parish of St. James were first set on fire by the slaves and by midnight sixteen incendiary fires were destroying the properties in the neighbourhood. The Militia Regiments of the various parishes were, for the most part, already on duty, keeping guard, as was customary, during the Christmas holidays; but now all persons capable of bearing arms were required to render assistance. The Western Interior Regiment, under the command of Colonel Grignon, was reinforced by the 7th Company of the St. James's Regiment and marched to Old Montpelier Estate where they were met by two parties of the rebels under the command of self-constituted "Colonels" and "Captains." The volleys of the Militia soon put the insurgents to flight—their principal Leaders and many others being killed. The casualties on the part of the Colonial Corps were one man killed and four wounded. By that time the slaves in all the parishes of the County of Cornwall were in rebellion. Those on "Y.S." Estate in St. Elizabeth made a stand against the Militia but the latter were victorious and many of the insurgents were killed and a great number taken prisoners. In Manchester there was also a fight between some of the slaves and the Militia, in which the insurgents lost six of their number. In the meantime Martial Law was proclaimed throughout the island and General Sir Willoughby Cotton and detachments of the 77th and the 84th Regiments proceeded to the disaffected districts. The General made a disposition of his forces (including the Militia) and himself took the field. Several skirmishes occurred between the insurgents and the Troops, in which many of the former were killed and wounded and a few of the latter were injured. Under the judicious and skilful arrangements of the General the insurgents were separated, some quickly betaking themselves to the woods and mountain fastnesses but most of them returning to the estates and giving themselves up to the authorities and to their masters. A great number expiated their offences by death and others were flogged. Property to the value of £666,977 sterling was destroyed by the insurgents; and the British Government, in commiseration of the deplorable state to which the proprietors were reduced, extended to them a loan of £200,000 to replenish their plantations.

The Rev. William Knibb and the other Dissenting Ministers who were arrested during Martial Law for inciting the slaves to rebellion were indicted and acquitted;* a number of the leading slave-holders and their sympathizers, however, formed themselves into an Association, designated the Colonial Church Union, for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Sectarians. The Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels in St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James and other parishes were destroyed and personal indignities were shown to many of the pastors. At length a Royal Proclamation was issued declaring the Colo-

† Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

* Mr. Edward Jordon (afterwards President of the Privy Council and Companion of the Bath) was also tried in 1837 on a charge of constructive treason in publishing an article in the *Watchman* newspaper and acquitted.

nial Church Union an illegal Association and a circular was issued by the Governor (the Earl of Mulgrave) to the Custodes, informing them of his determination to deprive all who continued to adhere to the Union of all appointments held by them under the Crown. Accordingly, Colonel Hamilton Brown of the St. Ann Interior Regiment of Militia was cashiered on parade at Huntly Pasture by the Governor in person, and a number of other gentlemen were deprived of their commissions as Magistrates and Officers of Militia for their connection with the Union. This action on the part of the Governor was the death-blow of the illegal organization.

While these measures were being adopted against the Colonial Unionists the Assembly were again repudiating the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate for Jamaica. This was in consequence of the Earl of Mulgrave's insisting on the immediate passing of the laws indicated in Mr. Canning's Resolutions of 1823. In reply the Governor informed them that he could not listen to their denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to legislate on the internal affairs of the colony "without asserting, in the most unequivocal terms, the transcendant powers of the Imperial Parliament, regulated only by its own discretion, and limited only by such restrictions as itself may have imposed." The Assembly thereupon passed a resolution in which the announcement of the Governor was declared to be "subversive of the common rights and dangerous to the lives and liberties of the colonists." They acknowledged the supremacy of the Sovereign, but "could not admit the supremacy of a portion of His Majesty's subjects in the Parent State over another portion of these subjects in Jamaica." This action on the part of the Assembly led up to the passing of the Imperial Act which declared that from and after the 1st August, 1834, all the slaves in the colonial possessions of Great Britain should be for ever free, but subject to an intermediate state of six years' apprenticeship for prædials and four years for domestics. Twenty millions of pounds sterling were awarded as compensation to the slave-owners. There were then upwards of 300,000 slaves in Jamaica.

On the 8th October, 1833, a new Assembly met and the Emancipation Law of the Imperial Parliament was laid before them. The Assembly had now no alternative but to accept the Imperial decree; but before they separated they placed a strong protest against the Act on their journals. They declared the action of the Imperial Parliament unconstitutional, and designated it as one of spoliation, which could produce nothing but clamour, discontent and rebellion. The Earl of Mulgrave having achieved the object of his mission retired and was succeeded by Lord Sligo, who was appointed with the especial view of carrying out the scheme of emancipation. He brought with him a number of Stipendiary Magistrates to administer the Act.

On the 1st August, 1834, slavery was abolished and the apprenticeship system established. The number of apprentices in Jamaica for whom pecuniary compensation was paid by the British Government was 255,290, and the number of aged persons, children and "runaways" who were excluded from the valuation was 55,780, making a total of 311,070 emancipated bondsmen. The amount of compensation awarded was £5,853,975 sterling.

Lord Sligo convened the Legislature in August, 1835, for the purpose of enabling them to pass a Police Law and other measures that had become necessary by the altered state of things in the colony; but the bills were so modified and amended in their progress through the House as not to contain any of the essential recommendations of the Secretary of State. This was pointed out in a message from the Governor which was voted a breach of privilege and led to two prorogations. On the re-assembling of the House in May, 1836, the Governor stated that "he had been informed by an authority of more experience than his own, and to which it was his duty to submit, that the delivery of the message relative to the Bill in aid of the Abolition Act involved a breach of their privileges (although not intended) and he had to express his regret at the occurrence." The House thereupon proceeded to business and soon after the close of the session the Marquis of Sligo retired from the government. As the Assembly would not pass the required law in aid of the Abolition Act the Imperial Parliament legislated on the subject and the Act in Aid was proclaimed in the colony.

On the 22nd May, 1838, the House of Commons, acting on a demand from the British people, passed a resolution declaring "that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should at once cease and determine." The Local Legislature met on the 5th

June and Sir Lionel Smith, the then Governor, called their attention to the uncontrollable agitation existing in the Mother-Country and the excitement in the colony on the apprenticeship question. "Thus pressed, the House, on the third day of their sitting, read for the first time a bill to terminate the apprenticeship on the 1st of August. After a brief adjournment it was read a second time, and on the next day, a few amendments being made in Committee, a third time and was passed. It quietly ran its course through the Council and on the 16th June it received the Governor's assent."* But the Assembly protested "before God and man" against the interference of the British Parliament with the internal affairs of Jamaica, and especially against the Imperial Act to amend the Abolition Law and its proclamation in the colony. On the 1st August the Apprenticeship system was abolished and absolute freedom conferred upon the whole negro population. The emancipated people and their friends devoted three entire days to rejoicings but all the festivities terminated peaceably.

Concurrently with the passing of the total Emancipation Act by the Imperial Parliament they passed a law for the better government of prisons in the West Indies. The Assembly protested against this "infringement on the inherent rights of the Legislature of the colony," and resolved on abstaining from the "exercise of any legislative functions, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the island with the public creditor, until they shall be left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." The House was prorogued and subsequently dissolved. On the assembling of the new House it adhered to the previous resolution and was prorogued. Seventeen annual laws were left to expire at the end of the year, among which were Acts providing for a Police and to a great extent for the public revenue.

This dead-lock in legislation having been reported to the Home Authorities a law was passed by the Imperial Parliament, in which it was provided that in case of the refusal of the Assembly to resume the work of legislation within a given time the Governor and Council should have power to pass revenue laws and to re-enact expiring and expired laws for a limited period. Sir Charles (afterwards Lord Metcalfe) was sent to Jamaica as Governor, with instructions to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the contending parties without reference to the special enactment, but if this became impossible then to govern the colony according to the Imperial Act. Sir Charles Metcalfe met the Legislature for the first time on the 22nd October, 1839, and delivered a conciliatory speech. In their reply the Assembly justified their past conduct, but receded from their previous resolution and then proceeded to business. Among the measures recommended by the Governor and passed by the Legislature was one for establishing a new Judicial system, under which provision was made for a Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice, two Assistant Judges and nine Chairmen of Quarter Sessions,—all to be legally trained. Laws were also passed for abolishing the sentence of death in all cases except such as were similarly punished in England and for legalizing marriages by Dissenting Ministers. The currency was assimilated to that of the United Kingdom and a number of white immigrants from Scotland and Ireland were introduced. Many of the descendants of the Maroons who were transported in 1796 returned to the colony and resumed their residence here. Sir Charles Metcalfe left the island on the 21st May, 1842, amidst the regrets of the inhabitants. "He had reconciled the colony with the mother-country; he had reconciled all classes of colonial society; and whilst he had won the approbation of his Sovereign, he had carried with him also the hearts of the people."† The Assembly subsequently voted the sum of £3,000 for the erection of a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Lord Elgin assumed the government. During two years and a half there was a gloom over the island in consequence of a succession of earthquakes, storms and floods;‡ but his Lordship ultimately distinguished his government by his efforts to improve the social condition of the colony and develop its varied industrial resources.

* Life of J. M. Phillippo by Dr. Underhill.

† Kaye's Life of Lord Metcalfe.

‡ See Handbook of 1882, pages 124 and 125.

The Royal Agricultural Society and several parochial associations of a similar kind were established under his presidency and a variety of improvements in modes of cultivation, machinery, &c., were introduced through his instrumentality. Immigration from India was authorised by the Imperial Government, and the first batch of Coolies arrived in 1845. New breeds of cattle were also brought to the island. The Jamaica Railway was opened for traffic and the foundation stone of the General Penitentiary was laid. But the beneficial effect of these important improvements were soon to be displaced by despondency and retrogression. In August, 1846, the Imperial Parliament passed an Act for the gradual equalization of the sugar duties on British and foreign productions, and the Assembly in the succeeding November declared that they were in consequence unable to continue the institutions of the colony on their present scale or to defray the future expense of Coolie immigration. Just about that time Sir Charles Edward Grey arrived as Governor. The Legislature met (according to adjournment) on the 15th February, 1847, and petitions were presented from all parts of the island praying for a reduction of the salaries of the public officers and the curtailment of the expenditure of all public institutions. Thereupon the "War of Retrenchment" began. Bill after bill embodying the Retrenchment Scheme was passed, session after session, by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council. Mr. Justice Stevenson (afterwards Sir William Stevenson) protested in a letter published in the Morning Journal newspaper against this continued endeavour of the Assembly "to violate public faith and confiscate the property of public men" and he was committed to gaol for a breach of the privileges of the House. A few days after this incident (which caused the retirement of Mr. Stevenson from the Judicial Bench of the colony) the Legislature was prorogued to enable them again to deal with the revenue bills which were about to expire. (Continuing bills had been rejected by the Council on account of the revenue having been appropriated to the payment of certain items of expenditure only.) On their re-assembling the rejected measures were again passed by the Assembly and sent to the Council, where they were again summarily rejected. On the 30th April, 1853, the annual laws levying the import and rum duties expired and on the following day Jamaica was a free port. "The Treasury was then in utter bankruptcy and the island notes issued by the Commissioners of Accounts to meet pressing and unavoidable expenses were at a discount of from 30 to 40 per cent."* The loss of revenue arising out of the failure of the revenue bills amounted to £130,000.

Every effort made by Sir Charles Grey to reconcile the differences between the Council and the Assembly utterly failed; and at length the disagreement became one of a personal character between the Executive and the Assembly. Sir Charles Grey was charged by the Assembly with unduly influencing and supporting the Council, which was then almost entirely composed of office-holders, in their opposition to a reduction of the salaries of themselves and the other officials of the island, and with invasions of the rights and privileges of the Assembly with regard to the raising and appropriating of public moneys. His Excellency in reply informed the House that the "pleasure, or the pain, or the indifference, with which he heard remarks upon his public conduct depended mainly upon the estimation in which he held those by whom they were made." This infuriated the opposition and the following resolution was on the 20th May, 1853, agreed to by a majority of ten:—"That in consequence of the rejection of the revenue bills by the second Branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable the Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot, with any confidence, continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and in self-respect and in vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." On the passing of this resolution the House adjourned and the "dead-lock" continued. The whole question was in the meantime brought under the consideration of the Imperial Government, and the period of Sir Charles Grey's Administration having, fortunately for the Colonial

* Gardner's History of Jamaica.

Secretary, about then expired, Sir Henry Barkly was commissioned as Governor of Jamaica. "Sir Henry had been a sugar planter in Demerara, and had been sent to that colony to settle the Retrenchment Question there and had done so to the satisfaction of all parties. The Retrenchment Party therefore saw in him a sympathiser and a deliverer, and he was heartily welcomed by them and, indeed, by the entire community. The members of Assembly transformed their Legislative Hall into a Ball Room and subscribed liberally to a magnificent entertainment to Sir Henry and Lady Barkly.*"

Sir Henry Barkly called the Legislature together for a new session at the earliest opportunity after his arrival, and in his opening speech he fully expressed himself on the questions at issue. "What Jamaica stands pre-eminently in need of at the present stage of her political progress," said His Excellency, "is a strong Executive Administration, consisting of upright and intelligent men, chosen from among her own citizens, to devote themselves to the exclusive study of her condition—charged with the sole responsibility, in all matters of finance, and serving as an acknowledged medium of communication between the Representative of the Crown, the Council and the House of Assembly." The recommendation was adopted and the Act for the better government of the island was passed, under which the Governor was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee to consist of not more than four members of the Legislature. In consideration of the adoption of this measure and the provision of a permanent revenue of £25,000 per annum, to be appropriated in payment of the salaries of the Judges, the Executive Committee, the Receiver General and several other public officers, the Imperial Government guaranteed a loan of £500,000 at 4 per cent. to pay off the debts of the colony. At the same time the Legislative Council was deprived of its functions as a Privy Council and the number was increased to seventeen members. A new Privy Council was formed consisting of sixteen members. Sir Henry Barkly was sworn in as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief under the new Constitution and the first Executive Committee was appointed: these were Mr. (afterwards Sir) Bryan Edwards in the Legislative Council and Mr. Edward Jordon and Mr. Henry Westmorland in the Assembly.

While these political questions were agitating the country considerable alarm was created by rumours of an approaching rebellion of the negroes. "The ground-work of the whole matter" was declared to be "the belief of the peasantry that the United States of America were likely to take possession of the island and to reduce them (the negroes) to slavery. This belief, it was supposed, had originated from the mention which had been made in some of the American papers of the distressed state of the island, and the good which would result from its annexation, with Cuba, to the United States;" and what the planters had said "on the subject of relief from Great Britain, as well as other persons, some very influential."† The Governor made arrangements to have a sufficient force available if any disturbance should occur in the districts where it was apprehended, and issued a Proclamation to quiet the minds of the peasantry by assuring them that there was no danger that any attempt would again be made to reduce them to slavery. These measures were successful and all cause for alarm soon passed away.

In the year 1850 Asiatic Cholera had made its appearance, for the first time, in Jamaica. It first occurred at Port Royal and afterwards severely scourged nearly every parish in the island. The mortality was estimated at 32,000 persons, or about one in 13 of the population at the time. A second visitation of this disease occurred three years later but its ravages and duration were not as great as was the case in 1850.

The first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution was devoted to the passing of laws for effecting financial reforms and restoring public credit; but there was still an empty Treasury and heavy arrears were outstanding. For five years the Receiver-General was unable to pay in full all claims against the Treasury and the cry for retrenchment still prevailed. This was effected in the second session under the new constitution, when the judicial, clergy and other establishments were reduced on equitable terms and the holders of abolished offices were placed on the pension

* Political Life of C. H. Jackson.

† Letter of Archdeacon Williams to Bishop Spencer.

list which was then created. Sir Henry Barkly having effected these objects was transferred on promotion to Victoria and Mr. (afterwards Sir) C. H. Darling appointed Governor.

Governor Darling, after "a careful consideration of the relative bearing of the several clauses of the Act for the better government of the island," informed the Executive Committee that he had arrived at the conclusion that "it was the intention of the Legislature to establish in Jamaica the main principle, at least, upon which Responsible Government in other colonies rests, namely, that in all important questions, which are of a purely domestic nature, the colony should be governed according to the well understood views and wishes of the constituencies (assumed to be the people) as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature."* Messrs. Jordon, Hosack and Price, the then members of the Executive Committee, contended that "the theory of the government established by the Act for the better government of the island made the Governor for the time being alone responsible for the acts of the Government; and that "Responsible Government, which was what the Governor sought to establish, was unsuited to this country." Mr. Darling differed from the members of the Committee and they submitted their resignations. Messrs. R. W. Smith, Geo. Solomon and the Baron Von Ketchikoff were thereupon appointed to office on the principle of ministerial responsibility. Mr. Solomon on entering on his duties as Financial Minister presented a statement to the Assembly showing a deficit in the Treasury of £58,061 18s. 3d, and obtained a law providing for the issue, if necessary, of £20,000 of Treasury Bonds to meet immediate claims. Soon after Governor Darling left the island on leave and Mr. Edward John Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

The Assembly met in November, 1862, and the intensity of former political struggles soon manifested itself in opposition to the Executive Committee. Early in the following year it became necessary to dissolve the House and on the meeting of the new Assembly Mr. Westmorland moved an Address to the Lieutenant-Governor, declaring "that having regard to the mal-administration of the financial affairs of the colony, the continuance in office of His Excellency's present Constitutional Advisers is incompatible with the due progress of the public business and the welfare of the island." The Address was passed by a majority of one and Mr. Smith and his colleagues resigned. Messrs. Jordon, Westmorland and Phillips (the latter being subsequently replaced by Mr. Price) were appointed their successors. This did not secure political tranquility and it was not long before the Lieutenant-Governor and the Assembly came into direct collision and the Assembly (or rather thirteen members of that Body acting as a quorum) "declined to proceed to any further business with His Excellency." This determination was the result of Mr. Eyre's having instructed the Attorney-General "to adopt proceedings, by way of *habeas corpus*, to impeach the right of the Assembly to imprison persons for contempt." (Mr. Ewart, the Agent-General of Immigration, had been imprisoned by the House for declining to reply to certain questions concerning his office, which had been submitted to him by a Committee of the Assembly, on the ground that the information he possessed was "privileged.") Just about this time Mr. Darling was transferred to Victoria and Mr. Eyre appointed Governor-in-Chief—the Secretary of State (the Duke of Newcastle) having promoted him in testimony of his approval of the course he had adopted in the recent conflict with the Assembly.

Whilst these political questions were agitating the country "a drought had desolated the provision grounds and deprived the peasantry of their usual food. The American war and increased taxation on imports had also made costly the supply of breadstuffs."† Agitators availed themselves of these calamities to excite the public mind. A public meeting was held in Kingston under the presidency of Mr. George William Gordon, at which a resolution was passed, "calling upon all the descendants of Africa, in every parish throughout the island, to form themselves into societies and hold public meetings, and co-operate, for the purpose of setting forth their grievances." The greater number of the speeches delivered at these meetings were of a seditious character, and a Committee, designated "The Central Communicating Committee," was formed, with its head quarters in St. David.

* Jamaica Parliamentary Debates, 1860-61.

† Dr. Underhill on Jamaica.

The movement thus inaugurated soon had its natural effect. On the 11th October, 1865, the Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East met for the transaction of their ordinary business. At about three o'clock some hundreds of people armed with cutlasses, sticks, muskets and bayonets, entered the square in front of the Court House at Morant Bay and declared for "war." They were all blacks and their cry was "color for color, blood for blood." They began their overt acts by stoning the Volunteers who were drawn up in front of the Court House (a disturbance having been anticipated) and Captain Hitchins was struck on the forehead. The Riot Act was read and the Volunteers fired, but they were soon overpowered. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued during which Captain Hitchins, faint from the loss of blood, rested on the knee of a Volunteer the rifle he had taken from a murdered comrade and fired his two remaining rounds of ammunition. He was then surrounded and hacked to death. All the officers and many of the members of the Volunteer Corps "nobly died at their posts, gallantly doing their duty."* The Custos of the Parish, the Curate of Bath, the Inspector of Police, and a number of Magistrates and other personages were also murdered.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching the seat of government troops were immediately despatched to the disaffected district and Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maroons of Scot's Hall and Moore Town were called out and headed by their veteran chief, Colonel Fyfe, took the field and did good service in arresting the fugitive rebels. The Pensioners of the West India Regiments residing in Jamaica were called to their colors and responded with alacrity. In Kingston the number of Volunteers increased within three days from one hundred and fifty rank and file to over five hundred, and additional Volunteer Companies were improvised in every parish of the island. "Within three days from the first intelligence of the rebellion reaching Kingston it was headed, checked and hemmed in, and within a week it was fairly crushed."† The Military and Volunteers however remained on guard and transport duty during the entire month of Martial Law and their services were appreciatively acknowledged by the Governor in his opening speech to the Legislature, and they received the thanks of the Legislative Council and the Assembly. The relatives dependent upon those who fell in the engagement of the 11th October were pensioned by the Legislature. Mr. Gordon was arrested, tried by Court Martial and hanged, and a number of the actual ringleaders amongst the insurgents were similarly dealt with.

On intelligence of the outbreak reaching England Sir Henry Knight Storks was despatched to Jamaica to assume the government and to act as President of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. He was associated with Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, and Mr. J. B. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds. The conclusions arrived at by them were—(1) That the punishments inflicted during Martial Law were excessive; (2) that the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent; (3) that the floggings were reckless and at Bath positively barbarous; (4) that the burning of one thousand houses was wanton and cruel." The Commissioners also reported that the "disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority," and that "a principal object of the disturbers of order was the obtaining of land free from the payment of rent." Her Majesty's Government while giving Governor Eyre "full credit for those portions of his conduct to which credit was justly due, felt compelled by the result of the enquiry to disapprove of other portions of his conduct" and declined to replace him in the government of the colony. Mr. Eyre thereupon left Jamaica.

The Legislature had previously, at the instance of Governor Eyre, passed a law to abolish the then existing Constitution, and to empower Her Majesty the Queen "to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty may best seem fitting," and the Act had received the assent of the Crown. Thus was brought to a close a Representative Institution which had existed for 202 years, and which had exercised powers, in some respects, in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself.

* Governor Eyre's Report to Mr. Secretary Cardwell. † Governor Eyre's Speech to the Legislature.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

(FROM THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 1866 TO THE END OF 1883.)

1866. Aug. 5.—Arrival of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., as Governor. Effect had been given to the Law passed by the Assembly to alter and amend the Constitution by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., chap. 12, "to make provision for the government of Jamaica," and an Order in Council had been issued on the 11th of June establishing a new Legislative and a new Privy Council.

Sep. 30.—The crop of 1866 was above that of the preceding four years. Sir John Peter Grant reported to the Colonial Minister that "security and tranquility were beginning to have their natural effect in turning the attention of capitalists to a colony whose resources were unbounded."

Oct. 16.—Appointment of the Hon. L. F. McKinnon, the Hon. Peter Moncrieffe, and the Hon. J. H. McDowell, as unofficial members of the Legislative Council, and the first Session of the Council was convened. Various important measures were passed providing for the internal government of the island.

Oct. 18.—A bill of indictment preferred at the St. Thomas-in-the-East Circuit Court against Gordon Duberry Ramsay, Provost-Marshal at Morant Bay during Martial Law, for the murder of one George Marshall who was hanged on the 18th October, 1865, was ignored by the Grand Jury. Bills against John Woodrow, Christopher Codrington and James Codrington for the unwarrantable flogging of certain women during Martial Law were also ignored at the same Assizes.

Sir John Peter Grant in forwarding the Blue Book of the year informed the British Government that "a state of contentment and of willing obedience to the law, in striking contrast with the state of feeling reported to have existed in 1865, has shown itself not only in an absence of all riotous spirit but in a great diminution of ordinary crime."

1867. Feb.—Brigadier-General Nelson, for ordering the trial of G. W. Gordon during Martial Law at Morant Bay, and Lieutenant Brand, R.N., for presiding at the trial, were indicted at the Central Criminal Court in London for the murder of G. W. Gordon. After a charge of nearly six hours duration from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury and the prisoners were released.

Feb. 2.—Ensign Cullen and Assistant Surgeon Morris were acquitted by a Court Martial convened to try them for wantonly and wrongfully causing several persons to be shot to death during Martial Law in St. Thomas-in-the-East.

March.—Mr. Eyre was prosecuted before the Magistrates at Market Drayton in Shropshire for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of G. W. Gordon and discharged by the Bench on the ground that there was no evidence to go before a Grand Jury.

April 1.—Organization of a Semi-Military Constabulary Force to replace the old Police Force which had become inefficient and to a considerable extent superannuated.

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the *ad valorem* duty on mills, sugar pans, pipes, ploughs, stills, steam engines, and other agricultural implements.

1868.—The Volunteer Force (which since the termination of Martial Law had been gradually falling off in numbers and efficiency) was disbanded and its arms and accoutrements returned into store.

Jan.—Organization of the Public Works Department under Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Mann, R.E., as Director of Roads, Superintendent of Public Works and Surveyor-General.

Feb.—Criminal proceedings against Mr. Eyre before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow Street, on a charge of being accessory to murder in the cases of Gordon, McLaren and Lawrence, who were tried and executed during Martial Law in 1865. Sir Thomas Henry dismissed the case on the ground that the alleged principals, General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, having been acquitted there could be no accessory.

A criminal indictment was then preferred before the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, charging various high crimes and misdemeanors against Mr. Eyre. The Grand Jury was charged by Mr. Justice Blackburn; bill ignored.

April.—Reduction of the number of parishes from 22 to 14, the abolished parishes being St. John, St. Dorothy, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, Vere, Port Royal, St. David, St. George and Metcalfe. The parishes of the island were thus nearly equalized in size

and population and the annual expenditure for maintenance was reduced. "This saving was not the only or the most important advantage to be derived from the equalization of the parishes. It was a great object to make each parish a complete system in itself, in the judicial, revenue, police, immigration, pauper and medical departments, in its system of parochial roads, and eventually in its ecclesiastical establishment."*

April 13.—Repeal of the statutes which empowered the Governor for the time being, with the advice of a "Council of War," to declare Martial Law in times of disturbance.

July.—Introduction of the new system of grants in aid of Elementary Schools.

After an interval of four years Cooly Immigration resumed.

Yellow fever prevailed in Kingston, Port Royal and Newcastle, where newly-arrived Europeans were congregated in large numbers; but several cases also occurred amongst the natives.

Introduction of Posts three times a week, instead of the Posts twice a week formerly in operation.

Introduction of District Courts framed on the model of the English County Courts.

Cinchona first permanently planted at "Bellevue," on the Blue Mountain range, by Government.

Nov.—Splendid meteoric showers from 10 o'clock, p.m., till dawn next morning.

Floods in north-eastern parishes, contemporary with the great earthquake and sea-rollers at the Island of St. Thomas; they did great damage to property in this island.

Starting of the fruit-trade. The value of the exportation in 1867 was £728.

Dec.—Organization of the Government Medical Department for the purpose of providing the inhabitants, and especially those in the rural districts, with medical attendance and medicines.

For the first time for many years the finances of the colony showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure. "This gratifying result was attained by a reduction of avoidable expenditure, by a slight increase of indirect taxation, by the increased productiveness of the rum duty, and in some degree by the partial recovery of trade from its most extreme state of prostration."*

1869. Jan. 7.—Opening of telegraphic communication between Havana and Jamaica, whereby the island was placed in telegraphic communication with Cuba, the United States and Europe. The cable was laid by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

Feb.—Organization of the Department of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue under Mr. D. P. Trench, late Inspector of Revenues.

July 1.—Opening of the Railway from Spanish Town to Old Harbour, a distance of 11 miles. This line is an extension of the Jamaica Railway from Kingston to Spanish Town.

The "La Have," with papers showing that Kingston was her destination, and with a cargo of guns and munitions of war, was captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and towed into Port Royal. The cargo was detained by order of Governor Sir J. P. Grant, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General Heslop, under an Island Statute which declares that munitions of war shipped at a foreign port are forfeited to the Crown if imported into Jamaica. Actions for damages were filed by the owners of the vessel and cargo against Sir J. P. Grant, the amount claimed being £33,000. After the first case had been heard and a verdict had been given against the defendant, a compromise was effected by the parties to the suits, the Governor giving his promissory note, payable in six months, for £7,920, with interest at 8 per cent. to the date of payment, and restoring the arms and munitions.

Aug. 30.—Issue of Proclamation cautioning persons against violating the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, in reference to the Civil War in Cuba.

Sep. 30.—The largest surplus of revenue over expenditure occurred in this year, the amount being £58,896. There having been no increase of tax on the surplus was attributed to the increased yield of the ordinary imposts by means of better collection, &c. The exportation of wood during the year was 111,044 tons of the value of £272,057; the exportation of the article in 1839 was 895 tons of the value of £2,685.

Oct.—Appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report on the water supply of Kingston. The Commissioners reported that an abundant quantity of water

* Sir John Peter Grant's Report to Secretary of State.

was available at the source from which the Kingston Water Company took their supply, but that the Works of the Company were quite insufficient for the introduction and distribution of the quantity of water required for the city.

Oct. 4.—Collision on the Jamaica Railway by which Mr. A. W. Aikman, Crown Solicitor, was killed.

Dec.—The Judges of the Supreme Court were empowered by law to appoint Attorneys of not less than seven years standing to practise as Counsel in the several Courts, under the designation of "Advocates." Appointments were made accordingly.

Dec. 24.—Resignation by Sir Bryan Edwards of the office of Chief Justice and the appointment of Mr. John Lucie Smith, C.M.G., Attorney-General of British Guiana, who was subsequently knighted.

Dec. 31.—Abolition of the Established Church in Jamaica by the expiry of the Clergy Law.

1870. Jan.—First Synod of the Disestablished Church of England held in Kingston under the presidency of the Right Reverend Reginald Courtenay, D.D., Bishop of Kingston.

Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges from three to two. Appointment of two Assistants to the Attorney-General, who, in subordination to the Attorney-General, perform the duties of Public Prosecutors.

A Government Savings Bank (with branches in the several parishes) established in Kingston in place of the Private (or Trustee) Savings Banks which formerly existed.

April 1.—The Legislative Council passed a Vote for redeeming the promissory note given by Sir J. P. Grant in the case of the "La Have," but requested His Excellency "to urge upon the Secretary of State in as strong a manner as His Excellency might deem fit, the justice of the British Government refunding the amount to the colony, the seizure having been made for the purpose of carrying out Imperial policy and International Law." The amount was refunded.

Oct. 1.—Abolition of the tonnage duties and several other items of taxation.

Dec.—Heavy rains from October to the end of December which caused great damage to the roads generally. The rainfall in Manchester during the last three months of the year amounted to 62.5 inches, and at Bath in the Parish of St. Thomas it amounted to 88.5 inches. The average for the whole island gave 21.79 inches in October and 10.3 inches in November.

1871. Jan. 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. New Works commenced for the purpose of securing to the City of Kingston a large and continuous supply of water for all purposes of security, health and convenience.

July 1.—Abolition of Grand Juries. The Superior Courts of Law and Equity transferred from Spanish Town to Kingston.

July 29.—Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

Census of the population taken with the following result:—

Males	246,573	White	13,101
		Coloured	100,346
Females	259,581	Black	392,707
	506,154		506,154

showing an increase of 63,831 or 16.91 per cent. in the 17 years, from 1844 to 1861, and 64,890 or 14.7 per cent. in the last ten years, being a largely increased ratio.

July 17.—The Constabulary at Bath reinforced by a hundred men despatched from Kingston and the adjacent parishes, in consequence of an anticipated resistance to the Officers of the District Court in the execution of several writs of ejection. The journey was performed by forced marches and tranquility was fully maintained.

Small-pox introduced from Santiago de Cuba. Although several cases occurred in different parts of the island the disease nowhere assumed the character of an epidemic and most of the patients recovered.

Sept. 14.—A Commission consisting of Mr. Justice Ker and Mr. Attorney-General Schaleh was appointed to examine and report on the Statutes of the Island, with a view to the publication of a new and revised edition.

1872. Jan. 1.—Reduction of postage in the case of pre-paid letters from threepence to twopence per half ounce to all parts of the island.

Jan. 5.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to Turks Island.

Jan. 28.—Resumption of the Government by Sir J. P. Grant.

April.—The Legislative Council and Colonial Secretariat, as also the residence of the Governor, removed to Kingston, thus completing the final transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston.

May 7.—Reduction of the number of Puisne Judges on the death of Mr. Justice Cargill from two to one, and the consequent constitution of the Supreme Court by a Chief Justice and one Puisne Judge.

May 24.—The Victoria Market in Kingston opened by Sir J. P. Grant.

Sixty new varieties of the sugar cane received from Mauritius and planted at the Castleton Gardens.

Aug. 24.—Sir J. P. Grant having left the colony for England, Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth assumed the government.

Sep. 30.—The surplus of the financial year amounted to £33,415. "This is a very satisfactory result (wrote Sir John Peter Grant to the Secretary of State) inasmuch as this continuing surplus accrues with no increase of taxation, and is in the face of a large expenditure on public works of utility and importance; of a largely increasing expenditure on such departments as those of education and medicine, and of some increase of expenditure in those administrative and revenue departments which necessarily require development as the population and wealth of the colony become developed."

The Fruit Trade with the United States of America first assumed importance by the employment of regular trading vessels between the north-side ports and New York and Boston for the purpose of expeditiously conveying the fruit.

1873. Jan. 23.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Feb. 8.—Assumption of the government by Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on a second official visit to Turks Island.

Feb. 21.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

Aug. 12.—Passing of a law for promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing certain acts and laws which had ceased to operate or had become unnecessary. The acts and laws repealed were those proposed for repeal by the Statute Law Commissioners appointed in 1871.

Yellow Fever appeared in Kingston and its vicinity towards the close of the year, and continued with some severity during the early months of the ensuing year. Among the victims was Mr. Attorney-General Schaleh.

Sep. 4.—Assumption of the government by the Hon. W. A. G. Young as President of the Privy Council, during the absence of Sir J. P. Grant on an official visit to British Honduras.

Sep. 20.—Resumption of the government by Sir J. P. Grant.

1874. Jan. 1.—Annexation of the Turks and Caicos Islands to Jamaica.

Jan. 25.—Sir John Peter Grant retired from the government, which was thereupon administered by Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

April 4.—Sir William Grey arrived and assumed the government of the colony.

Aug.—The Dry River or Rio Minho Bridge completed and opened for traffic.

Nov. 1.—A hurricane occurred by which many of the provision grounds of the peasantry were destroyed and other damages were sustained throughout the island. The import duties collected (£266,790) were, in consequence of the large importation of food, the largest in amount ever received in the colony.

Small-pox raged epidemically in some parts of the island, especially in the districts of Clarendon and Vere, and endemically in other parts.

1875.—Payment of £23,500 to the Immigration Fund from general revenues, being the amount of the expenses of past colonization. This amount absorbed the general surplus of the year.

1876. March.—A collection of Jamaica products exhibited with very satisfactory results at the International Exhibition held at Philadelphia during the year, thirty-one awards having been obtained by the island, of which nine were for coffee, six for rum, two for tobacco, two for vegetable fibres, &c. A special award was adjudged to the government for the collective display of these products.

June.—The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed. The cost of the Works (with the interest of the moneys raised on loan during their construction) was £126,500.

July.—A terrible commercial panic in consequence of overtrading on fictitious capital. Two of the leading firms of Kingston failed for the large sum of £353,844 16s. 4d., and these failures caused several other bankruptcies. The reaction which followed upon this general collapse of trade had a very unfavorable effect on the import trade and on the revenue from stamps.

Nov. 13.—Street Cars first established in Kingston through the enterprize of a private company.

A drought prevailed in the northern portion of the island during the autumn and retarded to a considerable extent the growth of the canes ; it was succeeded by heavy and continuous rains during the manufacturing season which caused a very low percentage of saccharine matter to be obtained.

1877. March 10.—Sir William Grey having relinquished the government its administration devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G.

April 1.—Admission of Jamaica into the Postal Union.

May 24.—The City of Kingston first lighted with gas, the Lieutenant-Governor being present at the inaugural ceremony.

June 5.—A Commission appointed to enquire into "the condition of the juvenile population of Jamaica."

Aug. 10.—Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth died of yellow fever and the government was assumed by Major-General Mann, R.E., as President of the Privy Council.

Aug. 22.—The Schooner "Florence" arrived at Port Royal. She reported herself as being in distress, and, after landing her cargo of arms and ammunition at Fort Augusta, was permitted to enter the Kingston harbour for repairs.

Aug. 24.—His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., arrived and assumed the government as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.

Sep. 28.—The Schooner "Florence" having completed her repairs she was required by the Government, on the advice of Mr. Attorney-General O'Malley, to enter into security to proceed direct to St. Thomas, her reported place of destination, with her cargo of arms and ammunition. A thousand pounds was lodged in the Treasury by her consignees, which was repaid on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at St. Thomas as to the fulfilment of the contract.

Sep. 30.—Deficit of £1,752 caused by a falling-off in the receipts for imports and rum duties, consequent on excessive commercial failures during the year.

Nov. 22.—A Commission appointed to "enquire into and report upon the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island."

1878. Jan.—A valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Universal Exhibition at Paris, after having been exhibited in Kingston. A number of awards and "honorable mentions" were granted, there being among the former a gold medal to Mr. Miles of Stony Hope, Manchester, for coffee.

Cinchona grown on the Government Plantations first sold in the London Market.

March.—The Immigration Debt of £35,000 assumed by the Government. New arrangements for carrying on Indian immigration promulgated, the principal financial features of which were that the payment of the whole of the Immigration Debt was transferred from the immigration fund to the general revenue; that the employers of immigrants were relieved of all hospital and medical expenses; and that no new loans should be contracted.

April 1.—Organization of a department for the registration of births and deaths.

Sep. 6.—Arrival of Mr. Edward Newton, C.M.G., as Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary in succession to the late Mr. Rushworth.

Dec. 31.—Publication of a notification from the Governor drawing attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, 1870, in consequence of a supposed insurrectionary movement by persons in Jamaica against the Haytian Government.

1879. March 15.—Passing of the New Marriage Law which provides for the appointment of Marriage Officers, and for purely Civil Marriages where the parties so desire. A Divorce Law was also passed.

Passing of a series of Laws having for their object the improvement of the judicial system and the consolidation of the several Superior Courts into one Supreme Court of Judicature. A second Puisne Judge was added to the Bench.

April 1.—Purchase by the Government of the Jamaica Railway for the sum of £90,000. Surveys for the extension of the line from Old Harbour to Porus and from the Angels to Ewarton made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E. Extension sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

April 21.—Retirement of Dr. Courtenay from the Bishopric of Kingston.

Aug. 7.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., left the island on leave of absence and the government devolved on Lieutenant-Governor Newton, C.M.G.

Sep. 3.—Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from Jamaica of gunpowder, fire arms, &c.

Oct. 8 to 13.—Heavy rains which caused great destruction of property and loss of life in and near Kingston.

Oct. 20.—Establishment of telegraphic communication throughout the island in connection with the Post Office Department.

Appointment of Dr. Tozer as Bishop of Jamaica ; his arrival and installation.

Nov. 2.—Report of Commission on juvenile population presented to the Legislative Council ; it recommended among other measures an Apprenticeship, a Bastardy, and a Maintenance Law, all of which were subsequently passed by the Legislature.

1880. March 6.—Arrival of their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, in H. M. Ship "Bacchante," and their entertainment by the Lieutenant-Governor.

April 20.—Sir Anthony Musgrave read a Paper entitled "Jamaica : Now and Fifteen Years Since" before the Royal Colonial Institute in London, in which he drew a comparison between the Jamaica of the present and the Jamaica of the past. His Grace the Duke of Manchester, K.P., presided.

June 3.—Address presented to Lieutenant-Governor Newton at the Town Hall in Kingston at the close of his temporary administration of the government, in which the citizens expressed "the feelings of respect and hearty good-will with which the ability, urbanity and liberality he had exercised in the discharge of his responsible duties had inspired them."

June 4.—Return to the colony of Sir Anthony Musgrave and his resumption of the government. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency at the Town Hall in Kingston, in which the inhabitants expressed their obligation to him for "the institution of many enlightened measures—the promotion of higher education, the extension of railways, the electric telegraph and other kindred improvements."

July 15.—Election by the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica of the Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., as Bishop of the Diocese in the room of Dr. Tozer resigned. The Rev. Mr. Nuttall subsequently proceeded to England and was created a Doctor of Divinity, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Bishop of Jamaica. On his return he immediately assumed his Episcopal duties.

July 16.—A double shock of earthquake was felt in Kingston, Falmouth and St. David ; it lasted about three seconds.

Aug. 18.—A severe drought continued from June to the beginning of August, when ordinary rains fell. On the 18th a cyclone passed over the eastern half of the island which lasted for about five hours and did considerable damage to public and private property and to the growing crops of the peasantry. Nearly all the wharves in the Kingston harbour were destroyed and the shipping sustained much injury. But little rain fell in Kingston during the storm and there was moonlight throughout. Five persons were drowned and twenty-five died from the falling of houses, &c.

Dec.—£100,000 of the accumulations of the Government Savings Bank remitted to England for investment there.

Dec. 9.—Introduction of nickel coin of the value of a farthing, such coin being made a legal tender in any one payment to the amount of three pence.

Dec. 30.—A double shock of earthquake, each consisting of a large number of tremors, lasting 7 or 8 seconds. It was felt throughout the island.

The severe drought from the time of the cyclone to the month of December exercised an unfavourable influence on agriculture, and especially on the production of

"ground provisions," but as the importation of food-stuffs was regular and continuous no want was experienced and no increase of prices occurred. Towards the end of the year there were general and fertilizing rains throughout the island.

1881. Jan.—A series of lectures on the products and resources of the island was initiated by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute—the Rev. J. Radcliffe, the President of the year, delivering the inaugural lecture. His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave presided.

March.—The Atlas Steamship Company began their contract with the Government for a weekly steam communication round the island.

April 4.—A census was taken the population being—

Males	:	:	:	282,957
Females	:	:	:	297,847
				580,804

This gave an increase of 74,650 over the number returned by the census of 1871, which was 506,154.

April 13.—The Bishop of Jamaica issued a circular "as to the prevalence and alleged serious increase of prædial larceny."

May 22.—A comet was discovered by Tebbut in New South Wales, which got brighter and brighter as it moved northward. It became visible in England as a fine comet on the night of June 22nd and remained visible to the naked eye for 15 weeks. It will long be remembered in Jamaica as the *circumpolar* comet on account of its near approach to the North Pole, round which it was carried night after night by the apparent rotation of the heavens. It had a bright nucleus and its tail was about 15° in length.

May 26.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on vacation leave of absence and Lieutenant-Governor Newton assumed the government.

June 30.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island and resumed the government.

July 6 and 7.—A Flower and Horticultural Show was held in Kingston under the patronage of Lady Musgrave; it was eminently successful.

Two actions were tried in the Kingston Circuit Court at the suit of General Pulido of Venezuela against Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave and Mr. Richard Gillard, Collector of Customs, for the detention in 1877 of the Schooner "Florence" and her cargo of arms and ammunition. Damages were laid (in the two cases) at £18,000. Verdicts amounting to £6,700 were given.

July 13.—Another comet was discovered by Schäberle and was easily seen in Jamaica as a small nebulous patch with a tail 5° or 6° in length.

Oct. 10.—The Committee to whom was referred the replies to the Bishop's Circular as to prædial larceny presented a report, recommending that the government be requested "to originate such legislation as may effectually check an evil so seriously affecting the interests of all engaged in agriculture, but particularly the honest, industrial classes of the island." The report and evidence having been forwarded to the Governor, his Excellency requested "the Committee to prepare a draft bill embodying the legislative provisions which they desired to have adopted." [No further action was taken.]

Nov. 8.—A fire occurred in King Street, Kingston, by which property to the extent of £5,000 was destroyed.

Nov. 22.—The Legislative Council met, when the Governor announced a deficit of £44,446 on the accounts of the financial year. "This," His Excellency said, "ought not to be altogether surprising in a year which was admitted to have been one of severe distress to the masses of the people, almost all over the colony, in consequence of the protracted drought which succeeded the cyclone of August last year." An anticipated deficit of £16,702 on the ordinary requirements of the succeeding financial year was also announced. To meet the total deficit (£61,148) the Legislative Council, at the instance of the Government, increased the duty on rum from 5/ to 8/ per gallon and imposed an additional 10 per cent. on all Customs' duties.

Dec.—A despatch from the Secretary of State, directing the Governor to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote to cover the damages and costs in the suits for the detention of the "Florence," was laid before the Board and referred to a Select Committee. The report of the Committee stated that "the Council would not be justifi-

fied in sanctioning the vote as the detention was made entirely to protect Imperial interests and in no way could this island derive any benefit therefrom." The report was disagreed to by the Council and the further consideration of the question was postponed until after the Christmas recess. Public Meetings in support of the views of the Select Committee were held in Kingston and several other parishes.

1882. Jan. 10.—The Legislative Council again met. Petitions were presented from the several parishes against the passing of any vote of money for the damages and costs in the case of the "Florence," and a resolution was carried by the votes of the unofficial members to the effect that the Board recorded its agreement with the prayers of those petitions. Mr. George Solomon brought forward a series of resolutions of which one was carried by the votes of the unofficial members, which ran as follows:—"That the expenditure of the island during the fifteen years of Crown Government has been in excess in the aggregate to the extent of £2,000,000 over any similar period in the history of the colony, without, in the opinion of the Council, an adequate advantage being derived therefrom." The rest of the series of resolutions were rejected by the Council. They were principally to the effect that the expenditure of the island during the above period had been regulated by temporary prosperity brought about by a number of fortuitous circumstances; that in fact there had been general impoverishment of the people, causing much discontent and an alarming increase of crime throughout the island; that the expenditure of the colony should be reduced, the salary of any new Governor to be £5,000 a-year instead of £7,000; that the inhabitants of the island were greatly dissatisfied with the existing constitution, particularly with regard to the administration of its finances; that the Governor should not act as the President of the Legislative Council; and that the non-publication of the report of the Civil Service Commissioners had impressed the public mind and the Council with the unwillingness of the Government to make reforms needed by the depressed condition of the colony.

Jan. 31.—Despatches from the Secretary of State on the several portions of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners were presented to the Legislative Council. The more important changes directed by the Secretary of State in consequence of the Report were, that the Head Quarters and residence of the Inspector-General of Police should be transferred to Kingston; that the other law officers should be made subordinate to the Attorney-General; that the office of Treasurer should be combined with that of Collector-General under the title of Receiver-General, this officer to be a member of the Legislative Council and the official exponent of the Estimates in Council; that the title Director of Public Works should be substituted for that of Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, and that the Director should have a professional subordinate at the head of each of the principal sub-divisions of his Department—namely, Railway, Roads and Bridges, and General; and that the Countersigning Department of the Treasury should be abolished.

March 15.—Sir Anthony Musgrave left the island on a visit to Turks Island and the administration of the government was assumed by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

March 23.—Sir Anthony Musgrave returned to the island.

May 9.—Proclamation issued by the Governor to the effect that from the 1st of June the Morant and Pedro Cays should be annexed to, and become dependencies of, Jamaica.

June 13.—Departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave on vacation leave of absence and the assumption of the government by Mr. Edward Newton as Lieutenant-Governor.

July 18.—Return to the island of Sir Anthony Musgrave.

July 19.—Presentation to Sir Anthony Musgrave of an address signed by 415 leading citizens of Kingston, congratulating him on his return and recounting his services in establishing local telegraphs and the coastal steam service and promoting railway extension. His Excellency was at the same time requested to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State praying that his term of office as Governor of the colony might be extended.

Nov. 7.—Legislative Council met. The business was opened by an address from the Governor, in which His Excellency reviewed the financial position of the colony at the beginning of the official year. His Excellency reported that the deficit on the annual accounts, which stood at £44,446 on the 1st of October, 1881, had been reduced at the same date in 1882 to the sum of £20,226, which results had been obtained by

a diminution of the amount of annual charges for debt to the extent of £12,429 and by a reduction of expenditure under votes granted to the extent of £18,935, amounting to a saving on expenditure of £31,364. The revenue had been aided, to the extent of £15,161, by the sum of certain sinking funds set free by arrangements under Law 19 of 1880; and the sum of £9,700, consisting of the profits on the past transactions of the Savings Bank, were transferred in aid of the general revenue as the proceeds of a public institution. In view of the reduction of the deficit it was considered unnecessary to continue the additional 10 per cent. on the import duties imposed by Law 26 of 1881, but it was considered expedient to continue for another year the excise on rum at the rate of 8/ a gallon.

A minute was read from the Governor laying before the Council a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to ask Parliament to consent to the payment of one half of the amount of the damages and costs of the suits respecting the Schooner "Florence," on learning that the payment of the other half from colonial funds had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council, and directing the Governor to bring a vote for the amount before the Council. His Excellency accordingly requested the Council to pass the vote required. On the motion for the vote being put to the Council 8 official members and the Commander of the Forces voted in support of it and the 6 unofficial members present voted against it. At the meeting of the Council on the 11th November, the Governor announced that since their last meeting he had received the resignation of the 6 unofficial members in question, namely, Messrs. McDowell, Gibb, Shirley, Michael Solomon, Kerr and Henderson. Mr. Sewell, who was in England, had tendered his resignation direct to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dec. 10.—Departure of Lieutenant-Governor Newton to England, on leave of absence, in consequence of ill health.

Dec. 11.—Calamitous fire in Kingston, by which the greater part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, much valuable property consumed, and great distress occasioned to the poorer classes. The area over which the fire extended was about 40 acres, containing 589 houses. The market value of house property destroyed was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000. An elaborate paper was prepared by the Bishop of Jamaica, embodying suggestions as to the re-construction of the burnt portions of the city. The two principal proposals advanced by the Bishop were (1) the creation of a Corporation or Trust to exercise functions "analogous to those exercised by the Peabody Trustees and some other public bodies and Corporations in England; and (2) the building of a sea-wall with wharves of a uniform design along the entire sea frontage of the city." The paper was presented to the Governor by a deputation from the Fire Relief Committee.

Dec. 16.—Resignation of Mr. George Solomon (on his return to Jamaica) as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

1883. Jan. 5.—Arrival of Colonel William Crossman and Mr. G. S. Baden-Powell, the Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island.

Jan. 9.—A Public Meeting was held in Falmouth at which a scheme for remodeling the Legislative Council was proposed by Mr. Abraham Lindo and agreed to. This scheme proposed that the Council should consist of 8 members nominated by the Crown and 14 elected by the people—one for each parish. A memorial to the Queen embodying this proposition was numerously signed throughout the island and forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Jan. 25.—Publication in Jamaica of Lord Kimberly's Despatch of 16th December, 1882, in which it was intimated, in connection with the resignation of their seats by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, that Her Majesty's Government did not then propose to take any steps for filling the vacancies, as it would be convenient that no important legislation should be undertaken by the Council until the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners had been received and considered. The despatch further stated, in reference to the votes of the official members of the Council on the "Florence" question, that "in Jamaica, as in all other colonies and countries in which the government is represented in the Legislature by its officers having seats and votes therein, it is essential that those officers, whatever pro-

portion they may bear to the total number of the Chamber, shall vote together on all questions in respect of which the policy of the government has been decided."

Feb. 8.—Issuing of a proclamation constituting the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica a Court of Appeal for hearing and determining appeals from the judgments, decrees, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Colony of British Honduras.

Feb. 25.—Departure of the Royal Finance Commissioners from Jamaica.

Mar. 1.—Notification by the Colonial Secretary of the intention of the colonial government to take steps for raising a loan to enable them to make advances for the purpose of re-building property in Kingston destroyed by the fire of the 11th December, 1882. Seven-eighths of the cost of a building would be advanced to the owner by the government on the security of the premises.

Mar. 22.—Promulgation of an Order in Council dated at the Court of Windsor, the 14th February, 1883, in amendment of the previous Orders in Council granting a Constitution to the island. The present order declared that "any business may be transacted by the Legislative Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present."

April 16.—Foundation Stone of the Jamaica High School laid at Hope, in St. Andrew's, by Sir Anthony Musgrave.

April 18.—Presentation of a farewell address by a number of the citizens of Kingston to Sir Anthony Musgrave. In his reply His Excellency said: "I have confidence in the future of this colony, of which the prosperity is now based, I am convinced, on sounder foundations than at any former time since the conquest from the Spaniards."

April 19.—Publication of a proclamation by Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave declaring that the maroons are not liable to perform military service, except such as might be required of any of Her Majesty's subjects within the island; and that they are entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of British subjects.

April 20.—Final departure of Sir Anthony Musgrave from Jamaica.

Assumption of the administration of the government by Colonel Wiseman-Clarke, as Senior Member of the Privy Council.

May 4.—Arrival of Major-General D. J. Gamble to assume the administration of the government, pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Anthony Musgrave.

May 22.—A public meeting was held in Kingston for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the citizens to the generous people who in all parts of the empire, in the United States, and in the neighbouring communities, had subscribed to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the great Kingston Fire. The necessary resolutions were passed and the Custos was requested to transmit them to the parties concerned. The total amount received by the relief committee was £16,755 18s. 1½d., of which £11,945 16s. 6d. was obtained from abroad.

July 2.—Establishment of money order system between Jamaica and the Dominion of Canada, and Jamaica and the Island of Barbados.

Aug. 4.—Public meeting held in Falmouth to protest against the action of the Revenue Commissioner in increasing the poor rate of the parish in consequence of liabilities which accrued in previous years.

Aug. 27.—Information received by cable of the appointment of the Honourable E. N. Walker to be Colonial Secretary of Jamaica.

Sep. 11.—Laying of the foundation stone of the side aisles of the Kingston Parish Church with masonic honors by Major-General Gamble, administering the government.

Oct. 11.—Publication of awards made to Jamaica exhibitors at the Amsterdam International Exhibition: they consisted of 71 medals—7 gold, 30 silver and 34 bronze—and 3 honorable mentions. The exhibits were handed over to the Colonial Museum of Amsterdam.

Oct. 17.—Intelligence received of the appointment of Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., to be Governor of Jamaica.

Oct. 18.—Judgment in the Supreme Court on the Trelawny poor rate case to the effect that the increased rate was illegal.

Nov. 1.—Public meeting at the Court House, Kingston, to protest against the continuance of the "Official Legislative Council" and "taxation without representation."

Nov. 4.—Arrival of the Bishops of British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados and Antigua (Coadjutor) to take part in the Conference of West India Bishops for the purpose of forming a Provincial Synod of the Bishops of the Dioceses of the West Indies.

Nov. 8.—A deputation of gentlemen interested in Jamaica waited upon the Earl of Derby (who was accompanied by Governor Sir Henry W. Norman) at the Colonial Office in London "to express their views regarding a desired improvement in the government and legislature of the island, by which a legitimate control over the expenditures should be exercised by the non-official body." The deputation was introduced in an explanatory speech by Captain Price, M. P. for Devonport. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Richard Hill Jackson of Jamaica and Mr. James Ohlson, the Secretary of the West India Committee in England. Lord Derby in reply stated that Her Majesty's Government had "carefully considered the question of the Constitution of Jamaica and were prepared to take a new departure, and that it was their intention to introduce something of an elective element into the new arrangements that were to be made."

Nov. 23.—Arrival of the German War Steamer "Olga" with Prince Henry of Prussia on board.

Nov. 25.—Departure of the West Indian Bishops.

Dec. 6.—Hong Kong was by proclamation declared "a port from which immigration into this island shall be permitted upon the same conditions in all respects as immigration from the British Possessions in the East Indies." This was in consequence of the great exodus of native labourers to Colon to work on the Panama Canal. 13,348 labourers left during the year while only 4,992 returned.

Holding of an agricultural and horticultural show at Cumberland Pen.

Dec. 13.—Publication of a letter of thanks from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the President of the Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to the Jamaica Local Committee, for their valuable contributions to the Exhibition.

Dec. 17.—Presentation of a farewell address to Major-General Gamble, Administrator of the Government. His Excellency in reply said: "Independently of all political questions I believe in the future of Jamaica, because I believe in her great natural resources, in her geographical position, in the salubrity of her climate and in the loyalty of her inhabitants. One thing she wants, is to believe in herself, recognizing at the same time that the real and lasting prosperity of a country rests not so much on the form of its government as on the religious, moral and intellectual progress of the people."

Dec. 21.—Arrival of Governor Sir H. W. Norman and presentation of an address of welcome to his Excellency at the Town Hall. The address expressed the hope that his Excellency's accession to office would be signalized "by the introduction of such a measure of reform as would give to the inhabitants of this ancient and loyal colony some control over the taxation and expenditure, and a legitimate share in the management of the legislative machinery of the country." His Excellency in reply stated "that some form of representative government would be introduced," and "that the representatives would have a substantial power and responsibility in the legislation of Jamaica."

Dec. 22.—Publication of a despatch from Lord Derby, No. 285, of 1st December, 1883, intimating that for the future the nine unofficial members of the Legislative Council would be elected by the people and instructing the Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to determine the franchise. The despatch also stated "that the vote of the official members should not, as a general rule, be recorded against that of the unofficial members, if not less than 6 of the latter are present and agreed." A second despatch (No. 286 of the same date) was also published. This despatch instructed the Governor to take a vote of credit in the existing Council for the payment for six months of all salaries and services at the rates fixed in the last Appropriation Law; and to reserve the estimates for the remainder of the year for the consideration of the full Council.

PART IV.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

FROM the time of the English Conquest of Jamaica to the Restoration of Charles II., the island was under Military Jurisdiction. In February, 1661, Colonel D'Oyley, who had then the chief command under a Commission from the Lord Protector, was confirmed in his office and instructed "to take unto him a Council of twelve persons, to be elected by the people, to advise and assist him in the execution of his trust." In the latter part of the same year Lord Windsor, who succeeded Colonel D'Oyley, was directed, "with the advice of the Council, to call Assemblies to make laws, and upon imminent necessity to levy money; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer unless approved by the Crown. Lord Windsor brought with him the King's Proclamation, dated at Whitehall the 14th December, 1661, declaring "that all children of natural born subjects of England, to be born in Jamaica, shall from their respective births be reputed to be free denizens of England, and shall have the same privileges, to all intents and purposes, as free born subjects of England."

Lord Windsor was succeeded by Sir Thomas Modyford, who was appointed Governor-in-Chief by a Commission under the Great Seal, which empowered him "either to constitute, by his own authority, a Privy Council of twelve persons, or to continue the old one, and to alter, change or augment it as he thought fit." He was also authorised, "with the advice of a majority of the Council, to frame a method for establishing General Assemblies, and from time to time to call such Assemblies together, and with their consent to pass all manner of laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also upon imminent occasions to levy money." In July, 1664, Sir Thomas Modyford issued a writ for the election of two Assembly men for each parish; which Assembly met in the October following and passed a body of laws. These laws not having been confirmed would have expired at the end of two years, but that they were continued in force until the end of his administration by an Order in Council. Sir Thomas Modyford was re-called and Sir Thomas Lynch was appointed Lieutenant-Governor. The laws passed by the Assembly during the temporary administration of Sir Thomas Lynch also remained unconfirmed.

On the 3rd December, 1674, Lord Vaughan was appointed Governor and authorized, "with the Council and Assembly, to pass laws for the good government of the island;" but the laws thus passed, instead of being confirmed, were referred to the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who recommended to the King "that, for the future, no Legislative Assembly be called without Your Majesty's special directions, but that upon emergencies the Governor do acquaint Your Majesty by letters with the necessity of calling such an Assembly, and at the same time do present unto Your Majesty a scheme of such Acts as he shall think fit and necessary, that Your Majesty may take the same into consideration and return them in the form wherein Your Majesty shall think fit that they be enacted; that the Governor, upon receipt of Your Majesty's commands, shall then summon an Assembly and propose the said laws for their consent, so that the same method in legislative matters be made use of in Jamaica as in Ireland, according to the form prescribed by Poyning's Law; and that therefore the present style of enacting laws, 'By the Governor, Council, and Representatives of the Commons

assembled,' be converted into the style of 'Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the General Assembly.' The recommendation having been approved a body of laws was prepared by the Committee, and the Earl of Carlisle was appointed Governor of the island, with instructions to "offer them to the Assembly for their consent." This having been done they were all rejected—the Assembly giving their reasons for doing so in an Address to the Governor. The main arguments therein urged were (independently of the objection that the laws themselves contained many fundamental errors) "the inconvenience of such a system of legislation when the distance of Jamaica from England was considered; that the nature of all colonies being changeable the laws consequently must be adapted to the interest of the place and must alter with it; that the people would thereby lose the satisfaction, which through their Representatives they had previously enjoyed, of a deliberative power in the making of laws; that the new form of government rendered the Governor absolute; and that by the former mode of enacting laws the Royal Prerogative was better secured."

The whole question having been submitted to the Privy Council in England the King was recommended to adhere to the previous decision and to empower the Earl of Carlisle, in case the Assembly again rejected the laws, to "govern according to the laws of England, where the different nature and constitution of the colony may permit; and in other cases to act with the advice of his Council, in such a manner as should be necessary and proper for the good government of the island, until His Majesty's further orders." In pursuance of this report the same laws as had been brought out in the first instance by the Earl of Carlisle and rejected were again presented to the Assembly and again rejected. The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was then taken on the question, whether Jamaica could be governed by the laws of England, and the Attorney-General (Sir C. Wearge) decided "that the people of Jamaica had no right to be governed by the laws of England, but by such laws as are made there and established by His Majesty's authority," the Solicitor-General (Sir Philip York) concurring.

About this time Colonel Long, the Chief Justice of the island and late Speaker of the Assembly, arrived in England as a state prisoner to answer the charges of having struck the King's name out of the Revenue Bill that had recently been sent to the Council from the Assembly, and for having advised and framed the last Address of the Assembly protesting against the change of government. He was several times heard before the King in Privy Council, and pointed out with such force of argument the evil tendency of the measures which had been pursued that the English Ministry reluctantly submitted. Thereupon a second Commission was issued to the Earl of Carlisle, dated the 3rd November, 1680, in which it was declared that "the Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws for the good of the island and its inhabitants, not repugnant to the laws of England, provided that all laws so to be made shall be transmitted to the King for approval or rejection, and any so disapproved to be void."

In the following year an Act was passed by the three branches of the Legislature thus constituted declaring that "in every Assembly hereafter to be called by His Majesty's writs there shall be chosen three Representatives for the parish of St. Catherine, the like number for the parish of Port Royal, and two for each of the respective parishes that now are, or hereafter shall be, in the island." The Act 5 William and Mary, chap. 3, sess. 1, enacted

that "there shall be chosen three Representatives to serve in every Assembly for the town and parish of Kingston."

This form of Government received confirmation in the Commissions of successive Governors, but few of the laws passed in the colony obtained the assent of the Crown. The recommendation of the Committee of Trade and Plantations for the abrogation of the original Constitution was ascribed to the desire of the Ministry of Charles II. to secure a perpetual annuity to the Crown which the House of Assembly had systematically refused, and the continued non-confirmation of the colonial statutes was attributed to the same cause. But, whatever might have been the reason for this prolonged controversy, it was finally settled in 1728, when an agreement was entered into by the Ministry of George II. and the Assembly, to settle on the Crown "an irrevocable revenue" of £8,000 (subsequently increased to £10,000*) per annum, on condition that the body of their laws should receive the Royal assent; and that "all such laws and statutes of England as had been at any time esteemed, introduced, used, accepted or received as laws in this island, should be and continue laws of this His Majesty's Island of Jamaica for ever." The "perpetual revenue" was principally for the support of the local government and the maintenance of the forts.

From the date of this decision the constitutional rights of the Assembly remained undisturbed until the year 1839, when the Imperial Parliament passed the West India Prisons Act by which they legislated for the internal regulations of the prisons of Jamaica. The House of Assembly resented this interference with their legislative functions by three times resolving to do no business "until they were left to the free exercise of their inherent rights as British subjects." Thereupon Governor Sir Lionel Smith recommended, and the Government of Lord Melbourne sanctioned, the introduction of a bill into the Imperial Parliament for the suspension of the political constitution of the colony. Mr. Labouchere, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in presenting the measure stated "that on a general review of the whole case, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that it would be advisable to suspend the Constitution of Jamaica for a limited number of years, and to provide that during that interval the legislative functions should not be exercised by a Governor, a Council and a House of Assembly, but should reside in the Governor and Council alone." By the party that owned Sir Robert Peel as its leader this measure was vigorously opposed. On the second reading of the bill it was thrown out by a majority swollen by some seceders from the ministerial ranks.† On this Lord Melbourne resigned. Invited to form a Ministry Sir Robert Peel attempted the task, but failed under the pressure of the Bed-Chamber difficulty; the Whigs thereupon returned to office. The Jamaica bill was then carried through the House of Commons, but it was afterwards amended by the Lords; and the result of these long protracted discussions was an Act that declared that, from and after the expiration of two calendar months from the time of the Assembly being convened for the despatch of business, the Governor in Council should have power to revive and continue in force, or to re-enact, any of the expired laws "which should not have been before then revived or continued in force, or re-enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of the island." The Act was laid before the Assembly, and Sir Charles Metcalfe, the newly-appointed Governor, having at the same time delivered a conciliatory speech, they passed

* Old Jamaica currency, equal to £6,000.

† Kaye's *Life of Lord Melbourne*.

a series of resolutions declaring that "all they sought was the continued enjoyment of those rights and privileges that were confirmed in 1661, and which were no less dear to them than to their fellow-subjects in the Mother-Country,"—and then receded from their previous determination.

The work of legislation was then resumed and it continued without interruption until the 20th May, 1853, when the Assembly passed the following resolution: "That in consequence of the rejection of the Revenue Bills by the second branch of the Legislature during the last session, and the recklessness and utter disregard of the interests of the colony thereby displayed, and this House having failed in their endeavours made at the opening of the present session to obtain any assurance that the honorable Board of Council will make any concession, however reasonable, the House feels that it cannot with any confidence continue to originate legislative measures for the benefit of its constituents, and, in self-respect and vindication of the rights of the people, it declines to do any business with the honorable Board of Council." The House then adjourned and another "dead-lock" in legislation ensued. The Imperial Government approved generally of the course pursued by the Council (in which they were supported by the Governor) but availed themselves of the expiration of Sir Charles Grey's term of office to appoint a successor who would be independent of the prejudices arising out of the retrenchment struggles. Sir Henry Barkly was accordingly commissioned as Governor and met the Legislature for the first time in October, 1853. After announcing the willingness of the British Government to grant a loan for the purpose of compensating such office-holders as might, in a general retrenchment scheme, lose their appointments or sustain a diminution of income, Sir Henry Barkly called on the Legislature to introduce "such political reforms as the experience of the Mother-Country had demonstrated to be most conducive to efficient and economical government, and best calculated to avert the recurrence of ruinous struggles between the various powers of the State." The result was the passing of the Act for the better government of the island (17 Vic., chap. 29) by which the Governor for the time being was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee (who should be members of the Legislature) for the purpose of assisting him in the general administration of the affairs of the island, and acting as official organs of communication between him and the other branches of the Legislature. The Act also prohibited the raising or expending of any money, except and until the same was recommended by the Executive. The old Legislative Council (which consisted almost exclusively of officials) was by the same enactment abolished and a new Council consisting of 17 members, of whom five only were to be holders of office, was created. This new Legislative Council was invested with "the like political powers and authorities as the House of Lords, of initiating or originating any legislative measures not involving the imposition of taxes or the appropriation of public money." [The old Board of Council did not possess this power.] The qualification of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council was the possession of a freehold estate in the island producing a clear annual income to him of £300, or the payment of direct taxes to the extent of £30 on a freehold held by him in the island.

The House of Assembly was continued as "heretofore"—the number of Representatives being 47. No person was eligible to be elected a member of Assembly unless he was a freeholder and possessed besides one of the following qualifications:—

1. A clear annual income after payment of all just debts of £150 arising from lands.
2. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising partly from income, the produce of any freehold office, or of any business, after deducting all charges and expenses, of £200.
3. A clear annual income as aforesaid arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges of such office or business, of £300.
4. The payment annually of direct taxes or of export taxes, or any one or more of them, to the extent of £10 or upwards.

The qualifications of the electors were:—

1. A freehold of the clear annual value of £6 or upwards.
2. The receipt of rent payable on lands of the annual value of £20.
3. The occupation of a house as tenant of the annual value of £20.
4. The receipt of an annual salary of not less than £50.
5. The payment of direct taxes amounting to 20/ or upwards.
6. The possession of invested money to the extent of not less than £100.

The following table shows the number of registered electors at the date of the last general election [1863] and the number who voted on that occasion, together with the population of each of the electoral districts:—

Parish or Electoral District.	Population.	Registered Electors.	No. of Electors who voted.
Kingston	27,359	430	403
St. Andrew	23,451	45	41
Port Royal	7,866	114	112
St. David	6,453	189	176
St. Thomas-in-the-East	26,229	104	92
Portland	8,540	80	77
St. George	9,077	36	28
Metcalfe	15,762	43	25
St. Catherine	12,715	106	60
St. Dorothy	5,438	124	116
St. John	9,301	26	23
St. Thomas-in-the-Vale	19,020	46	42
St. Mary	17,106	37	29
St. Ann	36,319	52	25
Clarendon	24,741	42	29
Vere	10,098	35	22
Manchester	32,745	48	21
St. Elizabeth	37,777	36	24
Westmoreland	33,849	53	48
Hanover	23,451	35	24
St. James	26,904	63	28
Trelawny	27,064	54	37
Total	441,264	1,798	1,482

These figures shew that there was one registered elector to every 245 persons in the island in the year 1863, and that one person out of every 297 voted at the general election held in that year.

In 1865, after the suppression of the disturbance in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community;" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of

a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., cap. 11, declaring "that from and after the coming into operation of this Act, the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively, shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring that "it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island, in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these Acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 29 Vic., cap. 12, entitled "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited Act the term government should be held to include legislature, and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council." In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of "the Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an Order in Council dated the 11th June, 1866. The Council thus created was to consist of "such officers and such persons" as Her Majesty might think fit to appoint to be respectively official and unofficial members. The Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the island and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs were declared to be official members of the Council *virtute officii*. By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 11th November, 1868, so much of the above Order as declared that the Financial Secretary, the Director of Roads, and the Collector of Customs should be official members of the Board was revoked, and Her Majesty was empowered from time to time "to appoint such officers or persons as she may think fit to be official members of the Council."

The powers of the Legislative Council are defined in the Instructions to the Governor for the time being. Any member may propose questions for debate, "excepting only that no law shall be enacted, nor any vote or resolution passed, nor any question admitted to debate, where the object of such law, vote, resolution or question may be to dispose of, or charge any part of the revenue, unless such law, vote, resolution, or question, shall have been first proposed by the Governor, or the proposal of the same shall have been expressly allowed or directed by him." Further: the Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified, unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty":—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender except the coin of the realm or other gold or silver coin;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;

7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

The Governor is President of the new Legislative Council, and five members constitute a quorum for the despatch of business. By an Order in Council dated 14th February, 1883, "any business may be transacted by the Council whenever there are present the number of members for the time being requisite to form a quorum, although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present." The laws passed are styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica."

There is also a Privy Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Senior Military Officer in the Island, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Queen, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of Her Majesty. "The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or to be too unimportant to require their advice." "The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition, and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected."

Previous to the passing of the 17th Vic., cap. 29, the Privy Council had at its disposal all the moneys arising from the quit rents of the colony. In 1853 the quit rents were declared to be part of the General Revenue and a thousand pounds per annum was appropriated to the Governor and Privy Council for extraordinary and unforeseen expenses. A similar sum is still voted to the Governor and Privy Council in the Annual Estimates for the like purpose.

On the introduction of Crown Government into Jamaica and the consequent abolition of the political franchise, it became necessary to provide for the discharge of the duties hitherto performed by the elected Boards and Corporations. Law 8 of 1866 was therefore passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Queen as a part of the new constitutional arrangements of the colony. By this law the Governor is authorized annually to appoint Municipal Boards and Road Boards to take the place of the elected Vestries and the old Commissioners of Highways and Bridges; and also to appoint Churchwardens instead of the elected Churchwardens. But under Law 30 of 1881 the Governor may cease to appoint Churchwardens for any parish in which all the Churches of the Communion of the Church of England have become vested in the Incorporated Lay Body created by Law 30 of 1870 for the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS BY VIRTUE OF THEIR OFFICES.

Honorable Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, Senior Military Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops.

„ Edward Noel Walker, Colonial Secretary.

„ Henry Hicks Hocking, Attorney-General.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS APPOINTED BY ROYAL WARRANT.

Honorable Major-General James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

„ Dr. Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

„ Arthur Harvey Alexander, Protector of Immigrants.

„ Thomas Capper, Inspector of Schools.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The unofficial members resigned their seats after the vote for the payment from Colonial Funds of one half of the damages and costs in the case of the "Florence" had been carried by the votes of the official members.* [No new appointments were made up to the time of the printing of this article.]

ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Clerk	Thomas Oughton	400 0 0	15th June, '72
Clerk to Clerk	C. T. H. Fletcher	200 0 0	1st Feb., '70
Reporter	John R. MacNab	200 0 0	14th Nov., '70.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Hon. Colonel Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke

Hon. Henry Hicks Hocking.

Hon. Edward Noel Walker, C.M.G.

Hon. Major-Gen. James Robert Mann, R.E., C.M.G.

CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Assistant Colonial Secretary for the time being (without salary).

PETITION from Inhabitants of Jamaica sent to the Governor for transmission to the Secretary of State, by desire of the Committee appointed at a Public Meeting held in Falmouth, on the 9th January, 1883:—

JAMAICA SS.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of certain of Her Majesty's Subjects, inhabitants of the Island of Jamaica.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

In thus approaching the Throne to crave the removal of disabilities under which we suffer, we pray Your Majesty will be pleased graciously to accept our assurance that in no part of Your dominions are to be found subjects more warmly attached to Your Royal Person, more devotedly loyal or more dutiful than are the inhabitants of this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

From the time Jamaica first became an Imperial possession to the year 1865, the colony uninterruptedly enjoyed a Constitution based upon a recognition of the right of the people to representation in the Legislature. In that year the political privileges so long enjoyed were abruptly surrendered by the House of Assembly.

The disfranchisement of a people is a matter of so great moment as to demand in its justification at least that it shall have been determined upon only after the calmest and most deliberate consideration.

Our political liberties were hastily yielded up at a moment of extraordinary public excitement and by those to whom, as a first duty, their protection had been confided.

In substitution of the liberal institutions thus inconsiderately and unauthorisedly

* See Chronological History, page 60.

surrendered there has been established a system of Government which entirely excludes the people of the colony from participation in the legislation to which their persons and property are subjected.

A Constitution which denied to us accustomed political privileges could not prove otherwise than distasteful. Received consequently with disfavour, each year's experience of its operations has tended to increase the dissatisfaction, which from the first this form of Government encountered—a dissatisfaction which recent events connected with its administration have so greatly intensified as to cause us to regard continued subjection to it as an intolerable grievance, and to inspire throughout the colony an ardent desire for its abolition and for a restoration, at least in some measure, of that voice in the conduct of our own affairs, wholly deprived of which no people can be said to be truly free.

In humbly beseeching Your Majesty to be pleased graciously to concede changes in the Political Constitution of the Island in the direction we have indicated, we venture to submit to Your Majesty a scheme for a Legislature which has been here propounded, and which has been so generally approved as to justify the expectation that its adoption will allay the prevailing discontent and will ensure good government to the colony. It consists in the proposal for the creation of a Legislative Chamber of twenty-two members; eight of them to be persons nominated to their seats by Your Majesty, and fourteen to be elected, one by each parish of the island.

The Chamber so constituted to endure for five years from the date of first assembling, but to be dissoluble by the Governor at any time within that period.

The President of the Chamber to be nominated or appointed by the Governor from the official members, and such President to have a vote and a casting vote.

The Government to consist of such members nominated by Your Majesty as Your Majesty may be pleased to appoint thereto.

No bill for the raising or expending of money to be introduced except by a member of the Government.

No elected member to be eligible for any public office of emolument while a member of the Legislature, nor for six months after he may have resigned his seat.

The Governor's assent in the first instance, and the Royal assent ultimately, to be, as heretofore, requisite in completion of the act of legislation.

The qualification of Electors to consist in the—

Payment of poor rates upon a dwelling, shingled and floored, or

In the payment of direct taxes not less in amount than twenty shillings, or

In the receipt of an annual salary of not less than fifty pounds for at least six months previously to registering the claim to vote.

The Elector in every case to be required on registering his claim to vote to affix his signature and the date thereto in the presence of the Registering Officer.

We beseech Your Majesty to believe that it is our earnest prayer to Almighty Providence greatly to prolong Your reign over a contented, loyal and affectionate people.

[Here follow the Signatures.]

Jamaica, No. 285.

Downing Street, 1st December, 1883.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's Despatch No. 145 of the 8th May last, transmitting a petition from inhabitants of Jamaica praying for a change in the Political Constitution of the Island, and submitting a scheme for a new Legislature. That Petition was laid before the Queen who was pleased to receive it very graciously; and Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered it. I have also had the advantage of conferring with you on this question.

2. I informed the Deputation of Gentlemen interested in Jamaica, which I had the honor of receiving early in November, that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend a change in the desired direction; but it has been thought right to defer announcing the nature of the proposed reform until your arrival in the island, so that, on your assumption of the Government of Jamaica, you may explain the steps which it has been decided to take, and carry out in person the necessary measures preliminary to the assembling of the new Legislative Council.

3. I will not now discuss the circumstances under which the old Constitution of Jamaica was abolished in 1866 and the present Legislative Council established; but I readily admit, as I stated to the Deputation, that the existing Legislature could not have been intended, and ought not now to be regarded, as a permanent Institution; and I fully sympathise with those who desire that the people of the island should take an effective part, through their elected Representatives, in managing its affairs.

4. Having regard to all the circumstances of the colony, it has not been thought desirable to enlarge the Council, as suggested in the Petition, as well as in other proposals which have been made. The advance of education and the improved position of the negro population have no doubt since 1866 largely increased the number of persons who would now possess, and could intelligently exercise, such a Franchise as that under which the Members of the Assembly were formerly elected. But Her Majesty's Government cannot find any sufficient ground for believing that the sudden and complete transfer of control over public affairs to a Council containing a large majority of Unofficial Members, most of them being elective, would secure the various interests which have to be regarded. A moderate step in advance will be preferable; and it will be possible, without any great change in the outlines of the Constitution, to admit the people, through their Representatives, to a material share in the decision of those questions which most directly concern them, and more particularly in the control of Finance and Public Expenditure.

5. It is proposed, then, that the Council shall contain the same number of Members as at present, with the same proportion of Official and Unofficial Members, but that the Unofficial Members shall be elected and not nominated; and, in order that the voice thus given to the Representatives of the People may be accompanied by a substantial power over Finance, you will be guided by the following instruction, namely, that in questions involving the imposition of new taxes or the appropriation of public money for any other purpose than the payment of salaries already assigned to persons now employed on the fixed Establishment of the Colony, the vote of the Official Members shall, as a general rule, not be recorded against that of the Unofficial Members, if not less than six of the latter are present and agreed.

6. It will be observed that this instruction is limited in its application to financial questions, the object being to give to the Representatives of the People a similar power, in respect of Taxation and Expenditure, to that enjoyed under the Constitution of British Guiana by the Combined Court in that Colony. But I anticipate that there may be other questions of local interest, for the decision of which there will be no necessity for you to require the presence in the Council of the whole number of Official Members.

7. Each Official Member will also, of course, exercise his own discretion as to the vote which he should give in any question which you may have declared to be an open one. In Jamaica, as in all other colonies and countries, the Officers of the Government having seats in the Legislature are necessarily obliged, by the conditions of their employment, to support the Government by their vote, unless expressly excused from doing so; but it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that the elective Members of the Council shall feel that there is no disposition unnecessarily to use the united official vote against them; and, in the event, I trust improbable, of your finding it necessary to do so in any case, you will report the circumstances to me without delay, even although no protest may have been made by the elective Members.

8. I have given much consideration to the question of the Franchise, and the Electoral Districts by which the Unofficial Members should be returned, but Her Majesty's Government have not yet before them the full materials for a decision on these points. I conclude that it might be convenient that three Members should be returned for each of the Counties of Cornwall, Middlesex and Surrey, and that, as I have said, the qualifications in respect of which the Electors voted in returning Members to the Legislative Assembly before 1866 would now include a much larger number of voters; but I cannot judge how far an Electorate so constituted would duly represent the various classes in the island.

9. I request you, therefore, to appoint a Royal Commission as soon as possible after your arrival to ascertain and report what Franchise or combination of Fran-

chises would constitute a reasonably large body of electors, qualified by knowledge and education to form an intelligent judgment on public affairs, and so ensure the fair representation of all interests. It is, of course, the object of Her Majesty's Government not to place the selection of the Representatives in the hands of a large class of illiterate or ignorant voters, but so long as this is avoided, to make the representation really popular. Upon hearing from you the result of this enquiry, Her Majesty's Government will be in a position to decide what the Franchise should be, and to authorise you to issue a Proclamation creating and declaring the Franchise and the Electoral Districts.

10. I need hardly add, in conclusion, that in proposing to admit the people of Jamaica to this large share in the management of public affairs, Her Majesty's Government rely confidently, not only on your own well known discretion and ability, but on the friendly and cordial co-operation of all classes of the community. The concession which you are authorised to announce is made in an ungrudging spirit, and with a sincere belief in the ability of the people to aid effectively, through their Representatives, in the good government and advancement of the island. And I trust that any who may have desired a different or a more extended change in the Constitution will readily accept that now offered in the spirit in which it has been devised and so justify the step which Her Majesty's Government have not hesitated to take.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir H. NORMAN, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c.

Jamaica, No. 286.

Downing Street, 1st December, 1883.

SIR,

Among the first questions which will require your consideration are those connected with the public revenue and expenditure. Since the resignation of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council in November of last year it has been thought desirable that the Council being incomplete, although legally competent to the transaction of business, should not be convened, unless on account of some emergency, until on the arrival of the new Governor it could be so reconstituted as to represent the wishes of the people and command their confidence. And in regard to financial matters more particularly, it has been thought preferable that the imperfectly constituted Council should refrain as far as possible from exercising its functions.

2. It is, however, of great importance to adhere as closely as practicable to the established procedure, in regard to the appropriation and expenditure of the public money, and accordingly the Estimates for the Financial Year, 1882-83, ending on the 30th September last, and the Appropriation Law for that year, were passed by the Legislative Council notwithstanding the resignation of the Unofficial Members.

3. The provision made by this Law necessarily did not extend beyond the 30th September, and since that date the expenditure of the Government has not been duly sanctioned by the Legislature.

4. Her Majesty's Government gave much consideration to the position in which the finance of the island was thus placed, and, on the whole, they deemed it expedient not to take immediate steps for correcting the irregularity which had arisen. They felt that mis-apprehension would be caused if the Legislative Council, still imperfectly constituted and presided over by a temporary Administrator, were for a second time to proceed to the appropriation of the estimated revenue, and determine the rate of expenditure for the year 1883-84, more especially as it had not been possible to make known the arrangements contemplated for giving to the people of Jamaica a substantial share in the future control of the finances. I accordingly instructed General Gamble to abstain from summoning the Council for that purpose, and, with the same object of assuring the people that all fiscal questions should be reserved, as far as possible, for the consideration of their Representatives, I decided that the expiring Law

for the increase of the rum duty, although much needed for the maintenance of the revenue, should not be re-enacted, notwithstanding a strong representation in favour of that course from the merchants and traders of Kingston.

5. Your assumption of the Government, and the explanations which, in another Despatch, I have authorised you to give with respect to the future constitution of the Legislative Council, will have removed the danger of such mis-apprehensions as I have referred to, and you should take an early opportunity to legalize, by a vote of the existing Legislative Council, the expenditure of the Government for the period which has to be covered between the 30th September last and the date at which it may be thought probable that the new Council will be fully constituted and able to transact business.

6. The most convenient and constitutional course may probably be to take a Vote of Credit authorising the Government to make payments for six months from the 30th September last, at the rate fixed in the last Appropriation Law, on account of all the services therein provided for, and to reserve the Estimates for the remainder of the year now current for the consideration of the full Council.

7. In considering the Estimates for the second half of this Financial Year, the elected Members of the new Council will, I am confident, be sensible of the importance of securing efficiency, no less than economy, in the Administration, and will give their careful consideration to the recommendations of the Royal Commission with respect to each Department; and it will probably be necessary to make no other stipulation with regard to the passing of the Estimates than that the emoluments of no person, now actually holding an appointment under the Government, shall be reduced without the concurrence of the Government. On the occurrence of a vacancy it will, of course, be for the Council to consider what should be the future salary of the vacated office before it is filled up; but it will be generally admitted that the Public Officers and Servants of the Colony should be secured in their places, and be able to feel that they are not dependent upon the Annual Vote of a Legislature differently constituted from that under which they have acquired their present positions.

8. It will probably be desirable, as in former cases in which a Representative Constitution has been given to a Colony, that the Order in Council providing for the election of Members to the Legislative Council shall reserve permanently, in a Civil List, an annual sum for the payment of any high Officers whose salaries are not secured by Law and for other purposes, specified or unforeseen; but as most of the principal salaries are in Jamaica paid under permanent Laws I apprehend that only a very moderate sum will have to be reserved.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir HENRY NORMAN, K.C.B., C.I.E. &c., &c.

By Government Notices dated 8th and 17th January, 1884, the following Gentlemen were appointed by His Excellency the Governor to be Members of the Royal Commission to Report on the Franchise to be adopted in the election of Unofficial Members for the Legislative Council, viz. :—

The Honorable William Harriott Coke	The Honorable Thomas Lloyd Harvey
" " William Vickers	Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.
" " Michael Solomon	James Cecil Phillippo, Esq., M.D.
" " Arthur Watson-Taylor	George Stiebel, Esq.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

The following are the Members of the Parochial Boards for the year 1884 :—

CHURCHWARDENS.

KINGSTON—Doctor Izett W. Anderson and Charles Goldie, Esquire.
ST. ANDREW—George Henderson and John T. Orrett, Esquires.
ST. THOMAS—F. H. Hawkins and Robert Kirkland, Esquires.
PORTLAND—Alexander Escoffery and Edward Skyers, Esquires.
ST. CATHERINE—Edward Brancroft Lynch and James Ryloy, Esquires.
CLARENDON—Honorable James Mitchell Gibb and William Harty, Esquire.
ST. ANN—Joseph Dussard Ormsby and Jasper William Gruber, Esquires.
MANCHESTER—Honorable J. P. Clark and George Sturridge, Esquire.
ST. ELIZABETH—Frederick Alberga and Stephen Charles Peynado, Esquires.
TRELAWNY—William Cork and H. M. Rowe, Esquires.
ST. JAMES—J. E. Kerr and John W. Parkin, Esquires.
HANOVER—Reverend C. H. Davis and Charles M. Phillips, Esquire.
WESTMORELAND—Richard Burgess and Joseph Swaby Segre, Esquires.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

KINGSTON.

Chairman—Hon. Henry John Kemble.
Members—Bicknell, Henry John
 Fegan, John C., Esqs.
 Griffiths, Rev. W.
 Lee, William
 Martin, David
 Munro, Archibald
 Robinson, Charles A., Esqs.

ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—Hon. James Henry McDowell.
Members—Casserly, John
 Henderson, George
 M'Lean, John
 Morgan, Michael Cuff
 Orrett, John Thomas, Esqs.

ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Hon. Daniel Marchalleck.
Members—Cornwall, Rev. P. D. M.
 Davis, David J.
 Donaldson, George A., senr.
 Elphick, Plato, Esqs.
 Gerrald, Dr. John Stothard
 Girvan Thomas
 Harrison, James
 Kerridge, Edward G.
 Kirkland, Robert, Esqs.
 Manners, Dr. T.
 McCalla, Rev. W. C.
 Melville, Rev. William
 Reynolds, Rev. Caleb
 Reynolds, Rev. David J.
 Richards, W. S.
 Samuel, Lionel L.
 Tuckett, John R., Esqs.

PORTLAND.

Chairman—John T. Wigham, Esq.
Members—Broughton, Thomas
 Burke, Peter
 Deans, Henry P.
 Dias, David, Esqs.
 Douce, Rev. C. C.
 Elworthy, Robert
 Escoffery, Alexander
 Ffrench, George, Esqs.
 Hammett, Rev. James
 Heaven, Rev. William
 Hinshelwood, John Alex.
 Jones, Morgan
 Kemble, Harry
 Middleton, Geo. Wm., Esqs.
 Moseley, Dr. A. C.
 Moodie, P. A.
 Patterson, John
 Scoltock, Sutton
 Skyers, Edward
 Small, James A.
 Welsh, James, Esqs.

ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.
Members—Barrow, Chas. E.
 Campbell, Dugald
 DaCosta, Isaac
 Delgado, Albert, Esqs.
 Douet, Rev. C. F.
 Drummond, Dr. T. M.
 Fonseca, R. C., Esq.
 Logan, Dr. S. M.
 McGrath, George
 M'Phail, John

ST. CATHERINE, continued.

Magnus, Septimus K., Esqs.
 Martyn, Dr. G. T.
 Morrice, E. H., Esq.
 Peck, Dr. J. H.
 Ryley, James
 Scarlett, J. R., Esqs.

ST. MARY.

Chairman—Hon. William McDonald.

Members—Barker, F. H.
 Braham, Henry
 Lindo, A. J., Esqs.
 Mullen, Dr. V. F.
 Pringle, Dr. J.
 Robinson, J. G., Esq.
 Scott, Rev. Henry
 Sharpe, Rev. F. H.
 Sinclair, Dr. F. A.
 Teall, Rev. William
 Thomas, Rev. E. J.
 Wolcott, Rev. Henry B.

CLARENDON.

Chairman—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

Members—Abrahams, Thomas
 Dingwall, John
 Ellis, Thomas
 Foulds, R. C., Esqs.
 Gibb, Dr. R. C.
 Harty, William, Esq.
 Husband, Rev. C. T.
 Latrielle, John R.
 Logan, Quintin
 McGregor, John
 Melville, Alexander J.
 Ronaldson, Huthwaite T.
 Turland, G.
 Wilson, John, Esqs.

ST. ANN.

Chairman—Hon. Michael Solomon.

Members—Anderson, Adam W.
 Archer, David
 Barrett, Edward G., Esqs.
 Bennett, Rev. James G.
 Beverland, Robert
 Braham, Richmond
 Carvalho, David, Esqs.
 Conran, Henry, Esq.
 Cork, Rev. Josias
 Gyles, Joseph, Esq.
 Henderson, Rev. George E.
 Maunsell, Dr. E. H.
 Miller, Dr. W. H.
 Moss, Richard
 Peat, William, Esqs.
 Roberts, Dr. J. C. E.
 Roxburgh, Adam
 Scott, T. B.
 Steer, Charles W.

ST. ANN, continued.

Thompson, Henry P.
 Todd, Richard
 Walker, C. L., Esqs.

MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. John P. Clark.

Members—Alberga, Alexander, Esq.
 Beckwith, Dr. B. M.
 Braham, Robert, Esq.
 Cooke, Dr. George
 Delapenha, Uriah
 Farquharson, Edward Gordon
 Heron, Alexander Woodburn
 Hutchinson, James
 Isaacs, Lionel E.
 Muirhead, Michael
 Muirhead, M. E.
 Napier, Alexander
 Sowers, John
 Sturridge, George
 Swaby, Horatio, Esqs.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—Hon. William H. Coke.

Members—Calder, J. V., Esq.
 Clark, Dr. James Henry
 Farquharson, C. G.
 Farquharson, James Miller
 Farquharson, Walter
 Leyden, John W.
 Peynado, Stephen C., Esqs.
 Ranson, Ven. Archdeacon
 Salmon, W. B.
 Wheatle, Wentworth S., Esqs.

TRELAWNY.

Chairman—Hon. J. Wauchope Fisher.

Members—Cox, Rev. H. Martyn
 Dewar, George P. Esq.
 Kerr, Hon. William
 Kerr, H. J.
 Kerr, William L., Esqs.
 Madden, Dr. T. P.
 Ogilvie, Walter
 Phillips, Joseph
 Purchas, Henry Martyn
 Sewell, Henry
 Shearer, Joseph
 Shirley, Leicester C.
 Thomson, Simon
 Vine, James A., Esqs.

ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Hon. William Kerr.

Members—Cheyne, Dr. G. E.
 Cooke, Dr. E. H.
 Corinaldi, G. L. P.
 Fletcher, James
 Fray, Edward
 Hall, Maxwell
 Hart, Philip A., Esqs.

ST. JAMES, continued.

Heron, Dr. A. W.
Kerr, J. E., Esq.
Moore, Dr. S. M.
Parkin, J. W. H.
Parkin, J. W.
Phillips, George R.
Phillips, George L.
Sharp, T. H.
Sivewright, Charles R.
Trench, Dutton
Turnbull, Edgar
Whittingham, Joseph, Esqs.
Williamson, Rev. W. H.

HANOVER.

Chairman—Hon. A. Watson-Taylor.
Members—Clerk, John Hibgame, Esq.

Cooke, Dr. E. H.
Cridland, Simon, Esq.
Davis, Rev. C. H.
Davis, Henry
Dodd, Francis

HANOVER, continued.

Gosssett, Beresford S.
Malcolm, George, Esqs.
McNeil, Rev. George
Mudie, D. T.
Phillips, Charles M.
Walcott, Horace, Esqs.

WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Hon. William Vickers.
Members—Bovell, C. P.
Burgess, Richard
Ewen, William
Farquharson, C. S., Esqs.
Harvey, Dr. O. C.
Harvey, Dr. R. S.
Mennell, John Williamson, Esq.
Mennell, Dr. Z.
Sadler, Edward J.
Segre, Joseph Swaby
Vickers, Charles Benjamin
Vickers, Hugh Anthony, Esqs.

The 7th section of Law 6 of 1867 provides that the Municipal Boards of the several parishes shall be the Local Boards of Health of such parishes, respectively.

PAROCHIAL ROAD BOARDS.

KINGSTON.

Chairman—Hon. Henry John Kemble.
Members—Bicknell, Henry John
Fegan, John C., Esqs.
Griffiths, Rev. W.
Lee, William
Martin, David
Munro, Archibald
Robinson, Charles A., Esqs.

ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—Hon. J. H. McDowell.
Members—Casserly, John, Esq.
Delmege, Dr. L. E.
Harrison, Thomas
Henderson, George, Esqs.
Isaacs, Rev. Hubert H.
Kemble, Hon. H. J.
King, Rev. F. L.
King, John
Marescaux, Oscar
McLean, John
Morgan, Michael Cuff
Morris, Daniel, Esqs.
Roberts, Rev. James
Sant, W. E., Esq.
Smith, Rev. Alexander
Soutar, Simon, Esq.

ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—Hon. Daniel Marchalleck.
Members—Bravo, Edward H., Esq.
Cornwall, Rev. P. D. M.
Dacres, Robert
Davis, D. J.
Donaldson, G. A.

ST. THOMAS, continued.

Elphick, Plato, Esqs.
Gerrard, Dr. J. S.
Girvan, Thomas
Harrison, James
Gray, Thomas
Kerridge, E. G.
Kirkland, Robert, Esqs.
McCalla, Rev. W. C.
Macfarlane, John, Esq.
Manners, Dr. T.
Martin, F. G.
Massey, George Boyle, Esqs.
Melville, Rev. William
Noyes, Simon E., Esq.
Reynolds, Rev. Caleb
Reynolds, Rev. David J.
Richards, W. S.
Samuel, Lionel L.
Stephens, J. A.
Thompson, T. C. D.
Tuckett, John R.
Wallace, J., Esqs.
Watson, Rev. A. P.

PORTLAND.

Chairman—John. T. Wigham, Esq.
Members—Broughton, T.
Broughton, James
Burke, Peter
Dias, David
Elworthy, Robert
Escoffery, A.
Espeut, A. C. Bancroft
Francis, James

PORTLAND, continued.

Ffrench, George
 Gray, George, Esqs.
 Hammett, Rev. James
 Hillary, W.
 Jones, Morgan
 Kemble, Harry
 Leckey, George, Esqs.
 Meyer, Rev. Joseph
 Miller, William Codner
 Moodie, Peter A.
 Naylor, G. D.
 Patterson, John
 Scoltock, S.
 Skyers, Edward
 Small, James A., Esqs.

ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

Members—Barrow, Charles E.
 Campbell, Dugald, Esqs.
 Douet, Rev. C. F.
 DaCosta, Isaac
 Delgado, Albert, Esqs.
 Drummond, Dr. T. M.
 Fonseca, R. C.
 McGrath, George
 McPhail, John
 Magnus, Septimus K.
 Morrice, E. H.
 Ryley, James
 Scarlett, J. R., Esqs.

ST. MARY.

Chairman—Hon. William McDonald.

Members—Ball, D. R.
 Barker, F. H.
 Braham, Henry
 Cohen, James C.
 Kelly, William M., Esqs.
 Kirkham, Rev. A. G.
 Lindo, A. J.
 MacGregor, A. C., Esqs.
 Martin, Rev. James
 Melville, James C., Esq.
 Meyer, Rev. Joseph
 Newman, Alfred
 Pickersgill, Charles
 Prestwidge, George, Esqs.
 Pringle, Dr. John
 Robinson, J. G.
 Robinson, R. B., Esqs.
 Scott, Rev. Henry
 Sharpe, Rev. F. H.
 Teal, Rev. W.
 Westmorland, H. S., Esq.
 Wolcott, Rev. Henry B.

CLARENDON.

Chairman—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

Members—Abrahams, Thomas
 Dingwall, John

CLARENDON, continued.

Ellis, Thomas
 Foote, R. W.
 Foulds, R. C.
 Harty, William, Esqs.
 Husband, Rev. Charles T.
 Jump, William
 Latreille, John R.
 Logan, Quintin
 McGregor, John
 Melville, Alexander James
 Ronaldson, Huthwaite T.
 Scully, J.
 Sharpe, H. T., jnr.
 Turland, C., Esqs.
 Winn, Rev. Charles A.
 Wilson, John, Esq.

ST. ANN.

Chairman—Hon. Michael Solomon.

Members—Anderson, Adam W.
 Archer, David
 Barrett, Edward G., Esqs.
 Bennett, Rev. James G.
 Beverland, Robert
 Braham, Richmond
 Brown, Hamilton, Jr.
 Carvalho, David
 Conran, Henry, Esqs.
 Cork, Rev. Josias
 Gyles, Joseph, Esq.
 Henderson, Rev. George E.
 Moss, Richard
 Peat, William
 Roxburgh, Adam
 Scott, Thomas Beecher
 Steer, Charles W.
 Thompson, Henry P.
 Todd, Richard
 Walker, C. L.
 Young, Robert L., Esqs.

MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. John P. Clark.

Members—Abraham, Daniel, Esq.
 Baillie, Rev. Andrew
 Bonitto, Francis Hugh
 Burrell, Peter W.
 Farquharson, Edward Gordon
 Fulford, Charles
 Glanville, Stephen
 Glanville, Thomas
 Heron, Alexander Woodburn
 Hutchinson, James
 Hungerford, William
 Kennedy, Angus
 Lewis, James
 Lysle, James
 Mickle, Lewis
 Miles, Richard

MANCHESTER, continued.

Muirhead, Michael
 Muirhead, Michael E.
 Napier, Alexander
 Sawers, John.
 Stewart, Joseph
 Sturridge, George
 Swaby, Horatio, Esqs.
 Walder, Rev. H.
 Walker, David
 Wynne, Walter W., Esqs.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—Hon. William H. Coke.

Members—Calder, John V., Esq.
 Clarke, Dr. James Henry
 Ellis, Rev. J. D.
 Farquharson, James Miller
 Farquharson, C. G.
 Farquharson, Walter
 Forest, Edmond Thomas
 Hendricks, Abraham John
 Leyden, John W.
 Peynado, Stephen C., Esqs.
 Ramson, Ven. Archdeacon
 Salmon, W. B., Esq.
 Stewart, Rev. John
 Treleaden, Charles Walter
 Wheatle, W. S., Esqs.

TRELAWNY.

Chairman—Hon. J. Wauchope Fisher.

Members—Bruch, John Henry
 Bruford R., Esqs.
 Cox, Rev. H. Martyn
 Dewar, George P., Esq.
 Kerr, Hon. William
 Kerr, H. J.
 Kerr, William L.
 Muirhead, A.
 Ogilvie, Walter
 Purchas, Henry Martyn
 Robertson, George
 Sewell, Henry
 Shearer, Joseph
 Shirley, Leicester C.
 Sime, James
 Strickland, Martin Sorzano
 Thomson, Simon, Esqs.

ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Hon. William Kerr.

Members—Corinaldi, G. L. P.
 Fletcher, James
 Fray, Edward
 Foster, Thomas, Esqs.
 Gordon, Rev. Robert
 Grant, Alfred
 Grey, Henry

ST. JAMES, continued.

Hall, Maxwell
 Hart, Philip A.
 Houchen, A. C.
 McFarlane, Peter
 Parkin, J. W. H.
 Parkin, J. W.
 Phillips, George R.
 Phillips, George L.
 Robertson, G.
 Sharp, T. H.
 Sivewright, Charles R.
 Stirling, Charles W.
 Stiven, Henry J.
 Trench, Dutton
 Whittingham, Joseph, Esqs.

HANOVER.

Chairman—Hon. A. Watson-Taylor.

Members—Clerk, John Hibgame, Esq.
 Cooke, Dr. E. H.
 Cridland, Simon, Esq.
 Davis, Rev. C. H.
 Davis, Henry
 Dodd, Francis
 Gossett, Beresford S.
 Grant, Lewis
 Malcolm, G., Esqs.
 McNeil, Rev. George
 Mudie, D. T.
 Phillips, Charles M.
 Reddie, P. L.
 Walcott, H.
 Whittingham, Charles D., Esqs.

WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—Hon. William Vickers.

Members—Bovell, C. P.
 Burgess, Richard, Esqs.
 Cooke, Dr. E. H.
 Cooke, William Hylton
 Cridland, Thomas
 Evans, Richard
 Ewen, William
 Farquharson, Charles Salmon
 Farquharson, John C.
 Fraser, J. W. C., Esqs.
 Harvey, Dr. Octavius C.
 Harrison, William Stewart
 Hudson, John, jnr.
 Jameson, Edward F.
 MacFarlane, Robert
 MacNeil, Thomas S.
 Maxwell, George
 Mennell, John W., Esqs.
 Mennell, Dr. Zebulon
 Morris, Samuel Halton
 Plunkett, C. C.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

Robertson, Robert Henry
 Sadler, Edward J.
 Savariau, N. C.
 Segre, Joseph Swaby
 Sinclair, Daniel John
 Tate, Thomas A., Esqs.

WESTMORELAND, *continued.*

Taier, Rev. John
 Vickers, Charles Benjamin
 Vickers, Hugh Anthony
 Vickers, Herbert Octavius
 Walcott, William V., Esqs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CLERKS TO PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

Name.	Parish.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
E. S. Sanguinetti Clerk May Pen Cemetery	Kingston	£350 0 0 80 0 0	March, '76
R. A. Williams Clerk Union Poor House	St. Andrew	150 0 0 50 0 0	January, '73
F. H. Hawkins	St. Thomas	150 0 0	October, '69
F. A. Petgrave	Portland	130 0 0	July, '79
A. G. Ffrench	St. Catherine	150 0 0	September, '70
R. M. Cocking Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	St. Mary	130 0 0 12 0 0	May, '80
L. S. Smyth	Clarendon	130 0 0	July, '75
W. G. Nunes, acting	St. Ann	130 0 0	January, '80
S. Bonitto Almoner	Manchester	150 0 0 12 0 0	January, '61
J. A. Brown Almoner	St. Elizabeth	150 0 0 12 0 0	October, '70
H. M. Rowe Almoner	Trelawny	135 0 0 12 0 0	October, '80
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	"	12 0 0	
R. P. Collymore Almoner	St. James	140 0 0 12 0 0	February, '73
Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	"	12 0 0	
J. Allwood	Hanover	150 0 0	June, '69
J. C. Bunting Clerk Pilotage and Harbour Board.	Westmoreland	150 0 0 12 0 0	November, '73

The Royal Finance Commissioners in reporting in 1883 recommended, in regard to the constitution of the Parochial Boards other than those of Kingston, that the number of members of a Parochial Board should be definitely limited; that half of these be elected by the people and half nominated by the Custos, subject to the Governor's approval; and that the appointment of the Custos should be for seven years, but renewable at the discretion of the Governor. They further recommended that to those Boards should be given the right of levying all rates for local purposes, subject in all cases to the approval of the Central Government, and that generally the Municipal or Local Authorities should have complete control and responsibility over the municipal or local finances as to all detail, but that the Central Government should regulate the purpose and the total amount of the revenues and expenditure appropriated to local purposes.

In regard to Kingston, the Commissioners recommended that the present constitution of the Municipality be replaced by a Mayor and Corporation elected by the inhabitants, that the revenues of the town be separated from the general revenue, that the control of expenditure should be vested in the Elected Council, and that the same power of levying rates be given to the Council as to the Parochial Boards.

PART V.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary, and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Departments, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily reorganized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken of the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary of abolishing the office of Financial Secretary and of transferring its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year.

The Civil Service Commissioners in their report stated that "the system upon which the office is organised appears to have been carefully devised and to work with regularity and efficiency. It may, perhaps, appear at first sight a little elaborate, but it possesses the great advantage of enabling a new Governor or Chief Secretary to take up the business at any stage of its progress without difficulty or delay, everything being in writing, numbered and registered, and the papers relating to each subject so put together as always to be accessible at a moment's notice."

The Royal Commissioners who in 1883 enquired into the financial condition of Jamaica reported that "the system of the office is for the most part clear and regular; the work is well divided, and is carefully, often too elaborately, performed." They were of opinion that the appointments of Colonial Secretary and Assistant Colonial Secretary should be limited in duration to six years.

The Royal Commissioners recommended the following changes in regard to the establishment of this office to take effect as vacancies occur, viz., the salary of the Assistant Colonial Secretary to be reduced to £700; the substitution of a "Senior" for a "Chief" Clerk at £500 a year; the reduction of the numbers of First and Second Class Clerks from 3 to 2 in each case; and the abolition of the office of Sorter.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Colonial Secretary	Hon. Edw. Noel Walker	1,300 0 0	21st Feb., '62
Asst. Colonial Secretary	James Allwood	775 0 0	July, '62
Chief Clerk	S. P. Musson	450 0 0	1st April, '66
First Class Clerk	L. R. Fyfe	400 0 0	1st June, '70
Ditto	F. S. Sanguinetti	400 0 0	10th Sep., '63
Ditto	William Allwood (actg.)	375 0 0	1st Feb., '64
Second Class Clerk	J. B. Lucie Smith	255 0 0	3rd March, '72
Ditto	A. Cork	180 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	J. W. Casserly (actg.)	165 0 0	29th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk	Robert Johnstone	120 0 0	4th March, '78
Ditto	G. C. Wortley	100 0 0	1st April, '80
Acting Third Class Clerk	A. G. Clayton	40 0 0	1st Dec., '82
Temporary Clerk	C. C. Anderson	78 0 0	27th Sep., '80
Sorting Clerk	L. S. Sutton	78 0 0	22nd April, '81

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

For a great many years prior to 1857 the public and parochial assessed taxes and duties were collected by a class of officers styled "Collecting Constables," one of them being stationed in each parish.

These officers were the nominees of the individual representatives of the parish for which they were appointed, and their appointment was confirmed by members of the General Assembly in their *ex officio* capacity as Commissioners of Public Accounts.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Accounts were supposed to meet once in each month during the session of the Legislature, and once in each quarter at other times, and they exercised supervision and control over the collection of the public rates, while the Parish Vestries exercised a like control over the collection of the parochial rates. By these two bodies respectively the sureties of Collecting Constables were approved for the faithful accounting for the revenue, public and parochial, coming to their hands.

The officers themselves were usually men of substance in their parishes, connected therewith by property ties and possessing sufficient electioneering interest to influence the election of members of Assembly for the parish, which they freely exercised. They were remunerated entirely by a commission on the total amount of their collections.

The Collecting Constables were replaced by Collectors of Taxes in 1857, who were again replaced in 1858 by Collectors of Dues. These continued in office until 1867, when Law 30 of that year was passed and the organization of the Revenue Department was commenced.

The principal item of direct taxation before 1858 was that assessed on hereditaments, and so long as the large landed properties were undivided the system of collecting this tax, bad as it was admitted to be, was nevertheless tolerated. The possession of small tenements by large numbers of the emancipated class scattered over the country rendered it impossible, consistently with the duty of the government towards the people, to disregard the numerous reports which had reached it ascribing to the working of the system an extent of injustice, creating irritation and discontent amongst the smaller freeholders and taxpayers, which called for the early and effectual interference of the Legislature; and, accordingly, during the session of 1857 the then existing system was abolished and another inaugurated, which was described by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, as divested of the demoralizing and mischievous effects imputed to its predecessor.

On the repeal of the hereditament tax, taxes were imposed on houses (with certain exceptions) of £20 and upwards annual value, on horses, asses, wheels and breeding stock. The rates have varied from time to time, and the purposes for which the revenues derived therefrom were appropriable have been altered, but the objects then subjected to direct taxation for the first time still form the source from which the

parochial funds are created. The tax on houses underwent very frequent modifications, each one extending the scope of its operation, until it was finally converted into a poor rate; and every house, no matter how moderate its pretensions may be, is now required to contribute a fair proportion to the parochial revenues, unless the tenant is so poor and indigent that he cannot pay, when the rate is remitted on the recommendation of the Municipal Board. Houses on estates, plantations and pens, occupied by the labourers employed thereon are, however, by Law 15 of 1882, exempt from poor rates.

The collection of taxes from all classes of the community, extending even to the poorest, scattered over large tracts of country and some of them living in remote and almost inaccessible districts, required for its efficient performance the services of trained officers under proper supervision. For this purpose the office of Collector of Dues was abolished in 1867 and Collectors of Taxes were appointed—the latter officers being permanent servants of the Crown and required to devote the whole of their time to their official duties. They were placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Revenues and formed the nucleus of the first organized department for the collection of internal taxes in the island. The work of organization having been commenced it was found desirable to further reform the collecting system, and in 1869 a law was passed amalgamating the whole of the revenues of the island, except those derived from the Post Office, and placing them under the control of an officer designated the Collector-General of Customs, Excise and Internal Revenue.

In transmitting the Blue Book for 1868, under date the 8th November, 1869, Sir J. P. Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, wrote of the amalgamated department as follows:—

“The establishment and system for the collection of the excise and other internal revenue have been completely reformed.

“Formerly the internal revenue was collected by officers called Collectors of Dues, who were paid mainly by commissions which did not appear in the public accounts. These officers were not expected to devote their whole time to their office, and certainly they did no more than was expected of them. They were really under no departmental or other supervision whatsoever; and they claimed to hold office for life.

“In the course of the year under report these offices were abolished and a revenue service was constituted, to which the collection of customs at the minor outports and the collection of all internal revenues is entrusted; including land and property tax, horse and wheel tax, licenses, poor rate, stamps, immigration dues, and the excise on rum.

“Besides the Collector-General, who is at the head of every department, external and internal, an active and trained officer has been obtained from home, whose business it is to travel through the parishes, reporting on everything, but especially reviewing the administration of the excise, and instructing the Collectors in that difficult branch of their business. When not travelling he assists the Collector-General in Kingston.

“The appointment of a Collector-General has made it practicable to abolish the two offices of Collector and Controller of Customs, the holders of which have retired on their pensions, and to consolidate them into a single office of Collector of Customs in Kingston.

“The main object of the new service was to substitute an efficient for a very inefficient system of collecting the revenue. But the new service will always be a direct economy of no inconsiderable amount, whilst its indirect effects upon the chest will be an economy of very great importance, though the amount will be undefinable.

“On the whole the Government has reason to be satisfied with the new service. It will doubtless improve under discipline, and already it does credit to Mr. Trench, the Collector-General, as head of the department.”

The department then organized has remained unaltered to the present time, and has satisfactorily stood the test of critical examinations; first, in 1877 by an experienced officer from the Audit Office at Somerset House,* and, in the following year, by a Local Commission, composed of public officers of high standing and business-men of some practical knowledge.† In 1883 it was examined by the Royal Commissioners.

* Mr. Harris Nicholas.

† The Civil Service Commission.

The staff at the head office consists of a Collector-General, a Supervisor of Revenue Offices, a Chief Clerk and ten other Clerks divided into three classes. In this office, in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined and the statistical returns for the whole island are collated from returns furnished by the local officers.

In each of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew there is a Collector of Taxes who collects the whole of the direct taxes of his parish and the excise duty on rum.

In the former there are large Excise Bonded Warehouses under the Collector's control and supervision, and the Collector for St. Andrew has five distilleries under his inspection.

At the principal town in each of the other twelve parishes a Collector of Taxes is stationed, whose duty it is, with the aid of his subordinates, to collect the excise and internal revenue of his parish, and, where there is no separate Customs establishment, the Customs business is also under his control. The Collector is also Parochial Treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* Manager of the Government Savings Bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on the Treasurer in Kingston or on any other Collector. These Collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the Head of the Department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and registers of licenses.

Assistant Collectors of Taxes possess the same powers for collecting and enforcing payment of taxes as Collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the Collector's Office, or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the Collectors, and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The 200 and odd distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit the distilleries at uncertain periods for comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes are also Distributors of Stamps.

All Collectors and a few Assistant Collectors are provided with Clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, preparing accounts, and returns and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One Clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled Treasury Clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty, and receives an allowance of £10 in addition to his salary. The Treasury Clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness, he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the Collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and Assistant Collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection and accounting of money, and during the past nine years the whole of them (with one exception) have been guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association. This Association during that period has only been called upon to make good the defalcations of two collecting officers, which amounted to £226 2s. 10d. Considering the large amount of money that passes through the hands of these officers this fact is as creditable to themselves as it must be gratifying to the public at large.

For the performance of these important and varied duties the following officers are provided:—14 Collectors of Taxes, divided into three grades, 4 First Class, 5 Second Class and 5 Third Class; 21 Assistant Collectors, also divided into three grades, 6 First Class, 7 Second Class and 8 Third Class; 31 Clerks divided into two grades, 13 being of the First Class and 18 of the Second; and 49 Runners.

In addition to the above there is a Locker and Gauger in charge of the Rum Bonded Warehouses of Kingston who is also provided with an Assistant, both being under the direct control and supervision of the Collector.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	R. Gillard*	£ 925 0 0	Nov., '68
Supervisor of Revenue Offices	R. Batten†	580 0 0	Dec. '70
Travelling Expenses	"	†	
Chief Clerk	B. C. Orgill	380 0 0	Nov., '75
First Class Clerk	A. H. Miles	240 0 0	Feb., '74
Ditto	A. G. Facey	230 0 0	1 May, '69
Ditto	W. J. Pearson	200 0 0	Oct., '71
Second Class Clerk	G. G. Nix	200 0 0	Aug. '60
Ditto	E. C. Arrowsmith	100 0 0	Sep., '79
Ditto	L. G. H. Murphy	100 0 0	Nov., '79
Ditto (acting)	R. E. Clarke	90 0 0	Aug., '82
Third Class Clerk	E. H. Owen	80 0 0	Sep., '82
Ditto	A. R. McFarlane	80 0 0	Nov., '82
Ditto	H. G. Tillman	80 0 0	May, '83
Kingston.			
First Class Collector of Taxes	H. J. Bürger	500 0 0	April, '55
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	R. O'C. Livingston	95 0 0	Jan., '80
Allowance	"	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. H. V. Hall	80 0 0	Feb., '83
Locker and Gauger	A. R. Facey	150 0 0	Oct., '71
Assistant ditto	M. H. Bogle	85 0 0	Dec., '75
St. Thomas.			
Third Class Collector of Taxes	A. Robertson	300 0 0	
House allowance	"	50 0 0	Aug., '62
Harbour Master	" Fees		
Second Class Assistant Collector	E. Wilson	200 0 0	Jan., '70
Horse allowance	"	100 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	R. N. Berwick	200 0 0	
Horse allowance	"	50 0 0	Aug., '68
Harbour Master	" Fees		
First Class Clerk	A. R. Dawes	100 0 0	Aug., '76
Treasury Clerk	"	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	W. B. Isaacs	85 0 0	March, '82
Portland.			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	W. A. Doorly	400 0 0	
House allowance	"	50 0 0	March, '71
Harbour Master	" Fees		
First Class Assistant Collector	G. C. Hutchings	250 0 0	April, '55
Horse allowance	"	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk	E. S. French	120 0 0	Aug., '76
Treasury Clerk	"	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Walker	100 0 0	March, '79
St. Mary.			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	R. C. J. Baquie	400 0 0	Oct., '69
House allowance	"	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector	S. E. Payne	200 0 0	Oct., '70
Harbour Master	" Fees		
Third Class Assistant Collector	J. C. Richards	150 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance	"	100 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector	C. M. Gifford	180 0 0	Oct., '70
Harbour Master	" Fees		
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	105 0 0	Aug., '77
Treasury Clerk	"	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	J. Thomson	90 0 0	June, '81
St. Ann.			
Second Class Collector of Taxes	J. W. Gruber	400 0 0	
House allowance	"	50 0 0	Feb., '68
Harbour Master	" Fees		

* Employed under Imperial Government from July, 1852.

† Two pounds a day when travelling.

‡ Employed under Imperial Government from January, 1862.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>St. Ann, continued.</i>			
First Class Assistant Collector .	L. A. Rattigan .	£ 250 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	L. J. "Lee .	150 0 0	July, '78
Horse allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	G. H. "Davidson .	115 0 0	Oct., '75
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	S. H. "Stewart .	85 0 0	Feb., '82
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes .	W. Cork .	400 0 0	Aug., '68
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector .	T. J. "Breakspear .	250 0 0	March, '68
Horse allowance .	" .	100 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	C. P. "Tivy .	90 0 0	Oct., '76
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	R. H. "Brice .	100 0 0	March, '77
Locker and Gauger .	" .	20 0 0	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes .	J. S. Trench .	300 0 0	March, '68
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector .	A. G. "Davidson .	200 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance .	" .	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	C. S. "Foote .	100 0 0	May, '73
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	J. E. "O'Donnell .	100 0 0	April, '73
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes .	Theo. Bravo .	400 0 0	June, '63
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector .	D. "McKenzie .	250 0 0	Feb., '63
Horse allowance .	" .	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	J. S. "Collymore .	120 0 0	July, '74
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Locker and Gauger .	" .	10 0 0	April, '80
Second Class Clerk, .	J. P. K. "King .	90 0 0	
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes .	A. M. Jackson .	300 0 0	March, '68
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	G. W. "Stricker .	150 0 0	Feb., '68
Horse allowance .	" .	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	G. L. "Gifford .	120 0 0	Jan., '74
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	C. M. "Muir .	85 0 0	May, '81
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes .	J. A. Marshall .	300 0 0	Sep., '65
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Harbour Master .	" .	Fees	Aug., '74
Third Class Assistant Collector .	J. Smythe .	150 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	Alexander Taylor .	150 0 0	Nov., '71
Horse allowance .	" .	75 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	D. A. "Rankine .	100 0 0	Nov., '78
Treasury Clerk .	" .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	J. E. "Sherlock .	80 0 0	Aug., '79
Copyist .	H. W. "Bartlett .	40 0 0	
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes .	W. A. Hamilton .	500 0 0	Jan., '61
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Second Class Assistant Collector .	C. Bacquie .	200 0 0	March, '68
Horse allowance .	" .	75 0 0	

ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Manchester, continued.</i>		£ s. d.	
Second Class Assistant Collector .	G. B. Caldwell .	200 0 0	April, '69
Harbour Master .	H. E. "Ramson .	Fees 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	W. J. "T. Lynch .	100 0 0	Jan., '78
Treasury Clerk .		10 0 0	Oct., '79
First Class Clerk .		100 0 0	
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Third Class Collector of Taxes .	Henry James .	300 0 0	Feb., '68
House allowance .		Residence 0 0	
First Class Assistant Collector .	R. R. "S. Spalding .	250 0 0	July, '68
Horse allowance .		75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	D. Bailey .	150 0 0	Feb., '78
Horse allowance .		75 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	G. P. "M. Taaffe .	115 0 0	July, '75
Treasury Clerk .	H. "Maxwell .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	A. C. J. Leach .	80 0 0	July, '83
Second Class Clerk .		80 0 0	Oct., '83
<i>St. Catherine</i>			
First Class Collector of Taxes .	W. T. Jamison .	500 0 0	Feb., '68
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Collector Water Rates .	" .	Com.	
Collector Irrigation Dues .	" .		
First Class Assistant Collector .	E. C. "Baines .	250 0 0	Oct., '70
Horse allowance .		75 0 0	
Third Class Assistant Collector .	B. A. "Lindo .	150 0 0	April, '72
Horse allowance .		50 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	F. B. "Bowen .	100 0 0	Nov., '76
Treasury Clerk .	W. J. "Henderson .	10 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .		95 0 0	Sep., '79
Locker and Gauger .		20 0 0	
Second Class Clerk .	W. F. "Murray .	85 0 0	July, '80
Ditto .	E. P. H. "Mudie .	85 0 0	June, '81
Ditto .	E. "Spratt .	80 0 0	Nov., '81
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Second Class Collector of Taxes .	T. F. Clarke .	400 0 0	April, '65
House allowance .	" .	50 0 0	
Horse allowance .	" .	100 0 0	
First Class Clerk .	J. J. "Orgill .	110 0 0	Feb., '78
Personal allowance .	" .	10 0 0	

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

LAND TAX.	GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867.
<i>Quit Rent</i> —8 Vic., c. 16; 21 Vic., c. 34; and Law 2 of 1875.	Each head of horsekind used on roads £0 11 0
Upon every acre of land patented as such 1d.	Each ditto solely for hire and for livery stable purposes 0 7 0
PROPERTY TAX—LAW 26 OF 1868.	Each ass 0 3 6
Upon every acre or fraction of an acre of land in canes, coffee, gin- ger, arrowroot, corn, groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, cocon, vegeta- bles, or ground provisions 3d.	Each wheel of a carriage 0 15 0
Upon ditto in guinea grass 1d.	Ditto solely for hire and livery stable purposes 0 10 0
Upon ditto in common pasture, or in pimento, or in common pas- ture, and pimento 1d.	Each wheel of a cart 0 6 0
Upon ditto in ruinate or wood 1d.	Each wheel of a hackney carriage 1 0 0
	Each firearm to be used on the premises of the owner 0 2 0
	Ditto to be used otherwise 0 8 0
	Law 6 of 1878—horsekind, asses and horned stock of and above one year old not used on any road 0 1 0

POOR RATE—LAW 27 OF 1869.

On every house of the annual value of six pounds or upwards, a tax or duty after the rate of one shilling and sixpence in the pound of such value.

On every house under the annual value of six pounds (not being dwellings of indentured immigrants or other labourers located on any estate or pen) a tax or duty thereon as follows, that is to say:—

Class 1. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, but without flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of 2s.

Class 2. On every house, thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed with flooring and without land, or with land to an extent less than one acre, a tax or duty of 4s.

Class 3. On every house thatched or shingled, or otherwise roofed, and whether with or without flooring, if the owner or occupier possesses land, whether in the same parish or in any other parish, either attached to, or detached from such house, equal in extent to one acre or more 6s.

DOG TAX—LAW 10 OF 1868.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of St. Jago de la Vega, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucca, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal 4s.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—28 Vic. c. 24, Law 6 of 1866 and Law 3 of 1867.

Each house in Kingston of the annual value of £12 and upwards, 9d. in the pound.

Each house below £6 £0 3 0

Ditto head of horsekind used in the city 0 3 6

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 2 6

Each wheel of a carriage used in the city 0 5 0

Ditto solely for livery stable purposes 0 3 6

Each wheel of a cart used in the city 0 3 0

Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city 0 6 8

FIRE RATE, KINGSTON—LAW 44 OF 1872.

Fivepence in the pound annual value.

Ditto other parishes, Section 18 of Law 17 of 1875.

KINGSTON GAS RATE—LAW 12 OF 1876.

Fixed by the Municipal Board, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. The rate for the year from 1st August, 1883, to 31st July, 1884, is 7d. in the pound.

SANITARY RATE—LAW 14 OF 1873.

The rate is fixed according to the sanitary requirements of each parish.

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, SEC. 5.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per gallon.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps.*

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867.

For each personal license £2 0 0

For each transferable license 2 10 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, extended by

Law 18 of 1869 and Law 10 of 1872.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of, metals 5 0 0

Spirits—Law 9 of 1875.

License to sell spirits by wholesale in Kingston £10 0 0

Ditto in every other parish 5 0 0

License to retail spirits in Kingston, exclusive of Port Royal 25 0 0

Ditto in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucca, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Royal, Brown's Town, Bath, Porus, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Stewart Town, Duncans, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Old Harbour Market 20 0 0

Ditto in all other parts of the island 10 0 0

Tavern—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Tavern License in Kingston 20 0 0

Ditto in the several other parishes 10 0 0

Hotel—Law 11 of 1877.

For every Hotel License in Kingston 10 0 0

Ditto in any other parish 5 0 0

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still the sum of £5 per annum.

Trade—Law 18 of 1867 amended by Law 9 of 1873.

Merchants 12 0 0

Storekeepers 7 10 0

Auctioneers in Kingston 7 10 0

Auctioneers in other parishes 2 10 0

Retail Storekeepers—Class 1. 5 0 0

Ditto—Class 2 2 10 0

Ditto—Class 3 in Kingston 1 0 0

Ditto—Class 3 elsewhere 0 10 0

Wharfinger 2 10 0

Masters of Vessels or Supercargoes 5 0 0

Proprietors of Newspapers 1 10 0

† See Schedule of Stamp Duties.

CUSTOMS.

It is somewhat difficult to determine when Customs duties were first imposed in Jamaica. In 1655, when Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards, the English found no Spanish law or Spanish institutions in force, and it was not until 1661, when the first Assembly was called, that any legislation worthy of consideration took place. But disputes soon arose between the Assembly and the Governor on the subject of taxation. The Governor desired to have a permanent revenue. The Assembly was unwilling to part with the control of the public purse, and they refused to do more than vote supplies from time to time, the result being that for sixty years the Assembly of Jamaica was in a constant state of conflict with the Governor and the Government at Home, and always on the subject of taxation. It was not until the year 1728, upon the accession of George II., that the Legislature would agree to grant certain Customs duties and other sources of revenue for the Local Government of the island; but down to a very recent period the statute books, though complicated and ponderous in matters relating to the duties themselves, leave us in comparative ignorance of the mode and instruments of collection. In and before 1701 the practice of farming the Customs appears to have prevailed, for in that year an Act, 12 and 13 William III., chap. 10, was passed to the effect that no Member of Assembly should be permitted to farm the Customs. When this branch of the revenue ceased to be farmed it was placed under the control of the Imperial Commissioners of Customs, and so remained up to 1854. Prior to this date this service was manned almost entirely by officers sent from the Mother-Country, but since it has been under the Local Government vacancies have been filled by persons residing in the island, with only two exceptions.

It was not until the year 1867 that anything like a really complete and comprehensive tariff was passed, for prior to that time the statute book contained rates in force from the time of George III., and before that from the reign of Queen Anne. Another commendable and salutary change was made by Law 18 of 1877, when the various laws relating to Customs were consolidated and five whole Acts and sections of six other Acts, ranging over a period from William IV., were expunged from the statute book.

This comprehensive law contains no less than 242 sections and under these are comprised all that concerns the appointment of officers, superannuation, securities for good conduct, and duties generally; the appointment of ports, warehouses, wharves, landing and boarding stations; also the provisions applicable to the importation and warehousing of goods, the report and entry of them, the various mode of entry now required of the importer, the unshipping, landing and examination of cargo, the payment of duties, the removal of warehouse goods, etc. The Act then proceeds to deal with the exports and their attendant circumstances, wherein a varied range of duty is prescribed, embracing the entry and clearance of goods, payments of drawback, shipping of stores, clearance of ships outwards, and the boarding of ships after clearance.

The statute embraces regulations affecting the coasting trade, and it also deals with the important subject of bonds and other securities, given for the due performance of the obligations imposed on various classes of persons; and it also contains general provisions in respect of forgery, false declarations and fraudulent counterfeitings, smuggling, which holds from its character the most prominent place, and the law of procedure generally; after which come the sections of the Lands Clauses Law of 1872 which have been for convenience incorporated with the Customs Law of 1877.

From the foregoing review of the provisions of the new statute, and of the consolidated tariff of 1867, it will be seen that they exclusively apply to the revenue business of the Customs, but there are other important duties which have been from time to time imposed upon the officers of the Customs. The Custom House supplies a convenient staff of officers for the registry of ships and the entry of the bills of sale, transfers, mortgages, assignments and other instruments affecting the property in British vessels, and a safe depository for the preservation of the records, which form so important an element in the title to shipping. Not only policy but economy has dictated the propriety of charging this duty upon the Customs, for these officers can undertake the duty at comparatively little additional expense, and thus save the necessity of a separate establishment. Nor is this additional duty as simple as is generally imagined. The provisions of the Registry Act give rise to a multiplicity of

intricate questions, involving the title to ships, the derivative interest of owners, whether accruing by bill of sale, bequest or succession, controversies as to priority of encumbrances, mortgages, rights of infants and married women, and a multitude of other analogous matter of a legal character.

With respect to the title of shipping, viewed in relation to its dependence on this branch of Customs duty, a remarkable fact may be noticed. Whatever may be the opinion of conveyancers as to the perplexity attendant on the deduction of title to real estate, either in Great Britain or the colonies, it may be fearlessly averred that the origin and history of every British registered vessel in existence can, by the machinery of the Customs, be traced through every stage of ownership, no matter how numerous the shares in her property or how frequently the subject of transfer, from the first moment that she rode on the bosom of her native element to that which saw her a disjointed wreck.

In further illustration of the readiness of the Legislature to devolve on the Customs the execution of duties which bear little or no affinity to the subject of revenue, the Mercantile Marine Acts, the Passengers' Act, the Wreck Law and the Copyright Act may be mentioned. By these the task of examining into the seaworthiness of ships, the comfort of passengers, the various claims to wreck and salvage, and the rights of British authorship, have been assigned to the Customs, and the policy of such assignment may be vindicated by the same arguments and the same regard to economy which have turned the Collectors of Customs into guardians and registrars of title to shipping.

Upon the Officers of Customs devolves the charge of enforcing the laws and regulations which impose restraint upon the equipment of vessels or the enlistment of recruits in this country, under hostile intentions, towards foreign states in amity with our own.

Taking into consideration the extent and variety of duty thus imposed on the Customs Department, superadded to the multifarious business which legitimately falls within its province, and which of late years has so much increased, it is excusable to advert to the fact that the cost of the service, instead of being proportionately augmented, is considerably less than it was previous to the passing of Law 4 of 1869, which amalgamated the Customs, Excise and Revenue Departments and placed them under the Collector-General.

At Kingston and the three principal outports separate establishments are maintained for the collection of the Customs revenue. At other outports the duty is performed either by the Collector of Taxes or by subordinate officers under their supervision.

The Establishment at Kingston comprises :—

A Collector who is also Shipping Master.

A Chief Clerk and eight other Clerks divided into three grades.

A Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Eight Landing Waiters, one of whom is also Chief Tide Surveyor and another is Assistant Inspector of Invoices.

Twenty-three Tidewaiters.

The Establishment at Montego Bay comprises :—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

Two Landing Waiters. A Clerk. A Locker and a Tidewaiter.

The Establishment at Falmouth comprises :—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

A Landing Waiter. A Clerk and Warehouse-Keeper. Two Tidewaiters.

The Establishment at Savanna-la-Mar comprises :—

A Collector who is also Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices.

A Landing Waiter. Two Lockers.

To meet the demands of the growing trade at Milk River it was found advisable in October, 1882, to place there a permanent Customs Establishment consisting of a Landing Waiter and two Tidewaiters; and in order to effect this with as little cost as possible the port of Old Harbour was put under the survey of the officer stationed at Salt River, thus enabling the Government to afford greatly extended facilities with but slight additional cost to the public.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the departments for the collection of revenue should be re-organized and that there should be one central revenue office in Kingston, with subsidiary offices in Kingston and the various country districts for the collection of internal and customs revenues. The central office to be that of the Collector-General, under whose direct control should be a regular service, somewhat similar to that which at present exists, of Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Clerks, Runners and Landing Waiters. The Collector-General to be ultimately responsible for the collection of all revenue derived from internal taxes and customs dues, and to be also Commissioner of Stamps. Under his immediate charge to be the head revenue office in Kingston, which should perform the general supervision of the Department, all statistical and the chief clerical work; the office for the issue of stamps to be attached to this office. Under the Collector-General there should be a Supervisor, whose duties will be of the same nature as those of the present Supervisor of Revenue Offices, and which will include the whole work of inspecting the various Island Revenue and Customs Establishments in Kingston and the out districts. Separate offices for internal revenue and customs in Kingston, with a First Class Collector at the head of each. The same divisions as those now adopted for the collection of revenue in the country districts to be retained and each to be placed under the charge of a Collector responsible for the collection of all revenues whatever, who will also be District Treasurer, and in that capacity act as Sub-Accountant to the Treasury for all moneys collected and payments made. In most cases he would reside in a port, and himself take direct charge of the Customs Establishment, with an Assistant Collector resident inland for inland revenue purposes; in other cases he would reside inland, with an Assistant Collector resident in the port for customs revenue purposes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Collector	Charles Goldie*	625 0 0 }	Oct. '69
Shipping Master			
Chief Clerk	E. H. E. Maclaverty	400 0 0	1st June, '65
First Class Clerk	E. A. Savage	240 0 0	1st Sep., '73
Ditto	J. S. Brown	210 0 0	1st March, '76
Second Class Clerk	H. Bogle	200 0 0	14th Aug., '65
Ditto	E. N. Romney	110 0 0	1st Jan., '77
Third Ditto	G. A. Burke	85 0 0	31st Oct., '81
Ditto	G. E. Maunsell	85 0 0	July, '82
Ditto	H. C. Purchas	80 0 0	Jan., '83
Ditto	J. H. B. Mais	80 0 0	May, '83
Chief Surveyor and Inspector of Invoices	A. W. Hitchins	325 0 0	19th Nov., '68
First Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	250 0 0	Oct. '72
Second Landing Waiter	S. N. D'Costa	250 0 0	1st Nov., '53
Third Landing Waiter and Asst. Inspector of Invoices	B. J. Daniel	212 10 0	22nd Jan., '74
Fourth Landing Waiter	J. B. B. Chadwick	175 0 0	15th Sep., '80
Fifth " "	F. Delfosse	162 10 0	21st April, '73
Sixth " "	R. B. Prendergast	150 0 0	1st Dec., '75
Seventh " "	H. Cork	137 10 0	22nd Sep., '80
Eighth " "	B. de S. Bell	112 10 0	Oct., '79
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	T. W. Rodgers	170 0 0	20th June, '77
First Class Out-door Officer	A. R. Fitch	100 0 0 }	13th Aug., 61
Personal allowance		20 0 0 }	
First Class Out-door Officer	E. C. Price	100 0 0	1st Nov., '69
Ditto	J. Smythe	100 0 0	17th Aug., '74
Ditto	S. H. Byng	90 0 0	1st July, '72
Ditto	R. E. Walker	90 0 0	6th Oct., '74

* Employed under Imperial Government from November, 1863.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston, continued.</i>			
Second Class Out-door Officer	H. J. Katon	£ s. d. 85 0 0	28th July, '69
Ditto	H. Bamed	85 0 0	20th March, '75
Ditto	J. S. Melbourne	85 0 0	1st Aug., '75
Ditto	A. W. Lundie	90 0 0	1st Jan., '73
Ditto	H. D. Campbell	85 0 0	1st Aug., '75
Ditto	W. C. Plummer	75 0 0	26th Sep., '74
Ditto	F. H. C. Holwell	75 0 0	16th Nov., '76
Ditto	T. P. Walton	75 0 0	31st May, '77
Third Class Out-door Officer	J. E. Tyrie	70 0 0	12th Dec., '77
Ditto	H. W. O'Donnell	70 0 0	17th Aug., '78
Ditto	M. H. Calneck	70 0 0	16th Dec., '80
Ditto	E. J. Kennedy	70 0 0	31st Dec., '80
Ditto	H. G. B. Murray	65 0 0	22nd Sep., '81
Ditto	S. J. Drew	65 0 0	23rd Jan., '82
Ditto	H. J. F. Read	60 0 0	24th July, '82
Ditto	G. Green	60 0 0	22nd March, '83
Ditto	A. Roberts	60 0 0	13th Dec., '83
Ditto	J. K. Collymore	60 0 0	13th Dec., '83
OUTPORTS.			
<i>Falmouth.</i>			
Third Class Collector	J. Pasmore	300 0 0	27th Dec., '66
Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor	S. Binns	200 0 0	1st Oct., '70
Clerk and Warehouse-Keeper	R. B. W. Smith	100 0 0	15th July, '79
Tidewater	E. A. Fulford	75 0 0	16th Dec., '78
Ditto	P. J. Browne	60 0 0	17th July, '83
<i>Montego Bay.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. G. Chisholm	350 0 0	1st Jan., '63
Senior Landing Water	J. A. S. Monaghan	200 0 0	1st April, '69
Junior ditto	C. A. Street	135 0 0	1st Nov., '81
Clerk and Warehouse-Keeper	C. A. Pasmore	150 0 0	1st Jan., '73
Locker	W. S. Spence	100 0 0	4th March, '70
Tidewater	F. R. King	75 0 0	7th July, '79
<i>Savanna-la-Mar.</i>			
Third Class Collector	E. P. Pullar	300 0 0	1st Jan., '69
Harbour Master	"	20 0 0	"
Landing Waiter	R. A. Mowat	150 0 0	Sep. '70
Locker and Gauger	J. L. Lord	105 0 0	22nd July, '79
Locker	T. S. Chapman	85 0 0	15th March, '80
<i>Port Morant.</i>			
Clerk and Landing Waiter	O. L. B. Cumming	150 0 0	1st April, '74
<i>Port Antonio.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c.	A. Cooper	200 0 0	Oct., '57
Horse allowance	"	50 0 0	"
Tidewater	T. B. Dixon	65 0 0	27th Oct., '81
<i>St. Ann's Bay and Survey.</i>			
Locker and Gauger	J. Addison	110 0 0	29th April, '78
Coastwaiter	G. D. Garsia	100 0 0	15th Nov., '76
<i>Milk River and Survey.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c.	W. R. Burke	155 0 0	"
Horse allowance	"	50 0 0	April, '54
Harbour Master	"	Fees	"
Tidewater	F. O. Bovill	65 0 0	Oct., '81
Ditto	W. M. Robertson	60 0 0	Oct., '82
<i>Old Harbour and Salt River.</i>			
Landing Waiter, &c.	C. Wood	100 0 0	"
Personal allowance	"	20 0 0	11th April, '70
Harbour Master	"	Fees	"
<i>Black River.</i>			
Locker	G. A. Hill	80 0 0	13th Jan., '77

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 20th Section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, Part 2, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:—

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£	s	d	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	£	s	d
Do. from 50 to 100	1	10	0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7	0	0
Do. from 100 to 200	2	0	0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8	0	0
Do. from 200 to 500	3	0	0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9	0	0
Do. from 500 to 800	4	0	0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10	0	0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5	0	0				

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the Queen's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in The Wharfrage Law, 29 of 1869.

All goods after having been stored for three months, are liable to a charge of one-fourth more for every three succeeding months or part thereof.

The sum of threepence for drayage is charged for every package delivered from the Queen's Warehouse in addition to the charge for rent.

Packages or parcels belonging to the Government, the Army or the Navy, sent to the Queen's Warehouse are free of all rent or charge for drayage.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, Section 95:—2/4th brl. of 100lbs weight. 1/4th half brl.; 6d. 4th qr. brl.

IMPORT DUTIES—LAW 11 OF 1867.

Ale, Beer and Porter, per gallon	£0	0	6	Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 100 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or lesser quantity to be charged in proportion	£0	5	0
Bacon, per pound	0	0	2	Meat, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Barley (not Pearl Barley) per bushel	0	0	4	Meal, not wheat meal, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	2	0
Beef, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	15	0	Mules, each	0	10	0
— dry, salted or cured, per pound	0	0	1	Oats, per bushel	0	0	4
Beans, per bushel	0	0	4	Oil, per gallon	0	0	9
Bread or Biscuits, per 100lbs.	0	6	0	Peas (not being split peas) per bush	0	0	4
Butter, per pound	0	0	2	Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
Calavances, per bushel	0	0	4	Rice, per 100lbs.	0	3	0
Candles, composition, per pound	0	0	2	— undressed per bushel	0	1	0
— tallow, per pound	0	0	0 1/2	Salt, per 100lbs.	0	1	0
— wax or spermaceti, per pound	0	0	2	Sausages, dry or pickled, per pound	0	0	2
Cattle, neat per head	0	10	0	Soap, per 100lbs.	0	5	6
Cheese, per pound	0	0	2	Spirits, Brandy, per gallon	0	10	0
Cider and Perry, per gallon	0	0	6	— Gin, per gallon	0	10	0
Cocoa, per 100lbs.	0	10	0	— Rum, the produce of and imported from British possessions, per gallon	0	10	0
Coffee, British Colonial, per 100lbs.	1	0	0	— Whisky, per gallon	0	10	0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0	0	4	Spirits of Wine, Alcohol and all other spirits, cordials or spiritous compounds, per gallon	0	10	0
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0	3	6	Sugar, refined, per pound	0	0	2
— smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per pound	0	0	0 1/2	— unrefined, per 100lbs.	0	10	0
— Alewives, pickled, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Tea, per pound	0	1	0
— Herrings, pickled, per brl. of 200lbs.	0	2	6	Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per pound	0	1	0
— Herrings, smoked per pound	0	0	0 1/2	— unmanufactured, per pound	0	0	6
— Mackerel, pickled per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	— Cigars, per pound	0	5	0
— pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described per barrel of 200lbs.	0	4	6	Tongues, dried, per pound	0	0	2
— Salmon, smoked, per pound	0	0	2	— salted, or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	15	0
— wet or salted, per barrel of 200lbs.	0	10	6	Wheat, per bushel	0	0	9
Flour, Rye, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0				
— Wheat, per barrel of 196lbs.	0	8	0				
Gunpowder, per pound	0	1	0				
Hams, per pound	0	0	2				
Horses, Mares and Geldings, each	0	10	0				
Indigo, per pound	0	0	3				
Lard, per pound	0	0	0 1/2				

Wines, in bulk and in bottle, per gallon	£0 2 6	Shingles, Wallaba shingles, per thousand	£0 6 0
Wood, for every one thousand feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 13 0	— Boston Chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
— for every one thousand feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0	On all Goods, Wares, Merchandise and effects of every description not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	12 10 0
— Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	

EXEMPTIONS.

Asses	Molasses
Birds	Oil Cakes, whole or in powder, and other prepared food for cattle and animals
Books, printed, including maps	Patent Fuel
Bricks (not bath bricks)	Pans for boiling sugar, whether of copper or iron
Bullion	Pipes for conveying fluids
Carriages, Carts and Wagons, used for agricultural purposes	Plants, growing
Coals	Ploughs, Plough-harrows, Harrows, Cultivators, Clod-crushers, Horse-hoes, Dibbles, Sowing-machines and parts thereof
Coke	Poultry
Coin	Pumps for raising water
Cotton Wool	Railway Truck Wheels
Diamonds	Resins and Rosins
Dogs	Salt, rock
Dyewoods	Sarsaparilla (but not the extract of)
Drawings, Paintings, Engravings, Lithographs and Photographs	Sheep
Fish, fresh	Shooks, tierce, puncheon and hogshead, and all description of Shooks; also tierces, hogsheds and casks
Flax	Slates
Fruit, fresh	Soda, Ash or Sub-soda
Goats	Specimens illustrative of Natural History, Mineralogy and Geology
Guano and other Manure	Still or any part of a Still
Hand Machine for preparing fibre or for spinning cotton or wool	Steam Engines or any part of a Steam Engine
Hay and Straw	Swine
Hemp	Tallow, Grease, Tallow-grease, or Grease and Slush
Hides, raw	Tiles, marble and earthen, as well as Paving Stones
Hydraulic Presses and Printing Presses	Tortoiseshell
Ice	Tow
Iron, galvanized	Turtle
Do. for roofing doors and shutters and every kind of iron roofing, doors and shutters	Vegetables, fresh
Leeches	Wax, bees'
Malt Dust	Wood-hoops
Marble, in slabs and blocks	Wood, Staves and Headings, red or white oak or ash
Machines, horse power	Wire, Iron for Fences, Wire Fencing, Iron Standards and also Tomb Railings.
Meat, fresh	
Mess Plate and Furniture, Band Instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officers	
Mills, whether they be for grinding canes, paint, coffee, corn or grain of any kind, or for sawing boards, raising water, or such as are set in motion by steam, horse, wind or water power, and all parts of the said mills	

THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

All packages containing goods subject to the *ad valorem* duty imposed by this law. Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this Island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificate of such officer that they have been solely imported for use of the Army or Navy as aforesaid.

Provisions, Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty.

Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the public service on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.

Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, upon which *ad valorem* duty under this law, or any previous Act of this island, shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation.

On the exportation of the following goods, on which the duty under the existing law or any previous Act shall have been paid, without such goods having been bonded, if exported within twelve months of the first importation, a drawback equal to the duty so paid:—

Flour, Bread or Meal, not less than ten barrels of each article	Beef, Pork or Pickled Fish, not less than ten barrels of each
Lard or Butter, not less than ten firkins of each article	Rice, not less than five tierces or twenty-five bags
Candles, not less than ten boxes	Dried Fish, not less than one thousand pounds weight
Soap, not less than twenty boxes	Tongues, not less than ten barrels
Ale, Beer or Porter, not less than five hogsheads of each in bulk, nor less than fifteen barrels of each, if in bottles	Lumber, not less than five thousand feet
	Shingles, not less than five thousand

On the exportation of Bread and Biscuit, manufactured in this island, the duty paid on the flour consumed in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on Bread or Biscuit imported.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Under Law 11 of 1867, transferred to General Revenue by Law 18 of 1879.

On Coffee, per tierce (other packages in proportion of 7 cwt. to a tierce)	6s.
On Logwood and other Dyewoods, Lignumvite, Ebony and Cocus Wood, per ton	1s.
On Sugar, per hogshead	5s. 9d.

N.B.—3 tierces to 2 hogsheads: 8 barrels to 1 hogshead: other packages in proportion to a hogshead of 7 cwt.

On Rum, per puncheon	4s. 6d.
N.B.—2 hogshead to 1 puncheon: quarter cask and other packages in proportion to a puncheon of 90 gallons.	

LIGHT HOUSE DUES.

Morant Point Light House—3d. per ton of register tonnage, 3 Vic., c. 66.

Plumb Point Light House—2d. per ton of register tonnage for sailing vessels and 3d. for steamers (not oftener than once in three months) 15 Vic., c. 17 and 26 Vic., c. 9.

Vessels calling off the port for orders, or to land passengers, exempt.

WHARFAGE.

Schedule of Charges for Wharfage, at the various Public Wharves in Jamaica—Law 29 of 1869.

Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of Earthen or Glass Ware, not exceeding eight feet, except as hereinafter specified, per cubic foot	£0 0 6	Shingles, per thousand, packed	£0 2 0
Above eight feet per cubic foot	0 0 8	loose	0 3 0
Bolt of Canvas, Oznaburgh or Cocus, loose	0 0 3	Oars and Handspikes, per doz.	0 1 6
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Vat or butt of Malt Liquor, per 100 gallons	0 3 0
Mahogany, Cedar and other Hard Timber, per 1,000 feet	0 12 0	Butt of Wine or Spirits	0 6 0
Nicaragua and Camwood, per ton	0 10 0	Pipe of Wine, Brandy or Gin	0 4 6
Logwood, Fustic, Lignumvite, Ebony and other Dye and Hardwoods, per ton	0 5 0	Hogshead of Sugar	0 8 0
Scantling, Plank and Boards, wrought or unwrought, per thousand superficial feet, Staves and Heading, per 1200 pieces	0 9 0	Tierce of Sugar	0 2 0
		Barrel of Sugar	0 0 9
		Puncheon of Rum	0 2 0
		Hogshead of Salt Fish, Salt, Lime, Coals or Slates	0 3 0
		Hogshead of Tobacco, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
		Hogshead of Oats, Earthen or Glassware	0 2 3
		Ditto of Porter, Beer or Cider	0 1 6
		Tierce of Coffee	0 2 0

Puncheon of Hams, Bacon or Dried Meats	£0 2 0	Keg of Paint, per 56lbs.	... £0 0 3
Tre-e of Ginger, Pimento, Rice, Cornmeal, Earthen or Glassware	0 1 6	Keg of Pens, Grits, Biscuits, Currants or Dried Fruits	0 0 3
Barrel of Flour or other Dry Provisions	0 0 6	Box of Soap or Candles, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Barrel of Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Wet Provisions, Salt, Coffee, Pimento or of a similar description	0 0 9	Ironware, Pewter, Copper, Lead, Tin and Brass of every description, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Grindstones and Tombstones, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Bricks, Tiles and Slate, per 1000	0 9 0
Hog-head or Puncheon Shooks	0 0 6	Paving Stones, each	0 0 3
Woodhoops, per 1000	0 0 6	Dripstones, each	0 1 6
Ox Bows, per dozen	0 0 6	Puncheon or tierce of Corn	0 1 3
Hides, per doz., wet	0 3 0	Hog-head of Corn	0 2 0
Hides, per doz., dry	0 2 0	Chest of Arms	0 6 0
Bags of all descriptions, per 112lbs.	0 0 6	Truss Hoops, per set	0 0 9
Puncheon of Temper Lime	0 2 3	Smiths' Bellows, each	0 3 0
Corn and Salt, per bushel	0 0 2	Butt and Pipe Staves and Heading, per 1000	0 15 0
" " if stored, per bushel	0 0 3	Spades and Shovels, per dozen	0 0 6
Coach or Chariot, including wheels	1 10 0	Horses, Mules, Asses and Horned Cattle	0 2 6
Chaise or Cart	0 12 0	Sheep, Hogs and Goat, each	0 0 6
Chairs, Tables, Jointers, Piano Fortes, Desks, Sideboards, &c., per cubic foot	0 0 6	Coffee, receiving, weighing, tiercing and shipping, per 112lbs.	0 0 9
Plough or Harrow	0 3 0	Coffee in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 6
Jack Screw	0 0 9	Pimento in bags, per 112lbs.	0 0 3
Chest of Tea	0 1 6	Barrel or half barrel Gunpowder...	0 6 0
Hampers or baskets of Cheese or Potatoes, per 112lbs.	0 0 9	Keg of Gunpowder	0 1 6
Jugs and Jars of all descriptions, per gallon	0 0 2	Coals, when looss, per ton	0 7 6
Firkin of Butter, Beef, Tongues, Herrings	0 0 6	Lancewood Spars, per dozen	0 2 0
		Bottled Liquor in brls. or other pkgs., per dozen bottles	0 0 3
		Oil and Vinegar, per gallon	0 0 3
		Iron Pots, boilers and other hollow ware	0 0 1

And all Goods, Wares and Merchandize not herein particularly enumerated and set forth shall be paid for in proportion to the foregoing rates.

Note.—The legal rates are not always charged. At a good many of the wharves special arrangements are made and concessions granted.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

STAMP DUTIES were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, being the first year of the reign of King George the Third—the first three Acts imposing stamp duties being annual ones. From the expiration of the third Stamp Act, in November, 1763, to the passing of the 36 Geo. III., cap. 29, on the 1st May, 1796—nearly thirty-three years—no stamp duties existed. From the last-mentioned date, with three short intervals (given below) stamp duties have always been in force in Jamaica.

Stamp duties may be said to have covered then an area equal to that over which they at present extend. Mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents, were subject to duty, as they are under existing laws. Numerous appointments, civil and military, were also subject to duty; and a tax of £10 was imposed on all appointments made by the Governor to offices of the annual value of £100 and upwards. A *pro rata* charge was substituted at the commencement of 1841, and continued in operation till the tax itself was abolished in 1875.

A tax of one shilling and threepence (currency) was also levied on every advertisement in a newspaper, each time it appeared, such tax being payable monthly. Every proprietor, printer or publisher of a newspaper was required to furnish the Receiver-General with a copy thereof within two days from the date of its publication, from which that officer charged the different amounts due, respectively, at the end of every month. The duty was afterwards changed to a fee of two shillings and sixpence (with certain exemptions) on the first insertion of each advertisement. This duty was abolished on the expiration of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 8.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were the Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of the Stamp Act 36 Geo. III., cap. 29. This Act was repealed the following year, and provision made for the appointment of two Commissioners of Stamps, who attended for three days in the week, from the hour of nine in the morning till two in the afternoon; the dies for impressing the stamps being under their joint custody. The Receiver-General, or his authorized deputy, received the duties, the Commissioners impressing and delivering the stamps. The office was subsequently opened four days in the week.

The 7 Geo. IV., cap. 8, made provision for opening an office in Spanish Town to which one of the Commissioners was removed, accompanied by a deputy of the Receiver-General. The days upon which the office was opened in Kingston were Saturday, Monday and Tuesday: those in Spanish Town Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Hours, 10 to 3.

The 6 Vic., cap. 36, did away with one Commissioner, and provided that the officer holding the appointment in Kingston should attend at the Receiver-General's office from 10 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in each week, who should associate himself with the Receiver-General, or his authorized deputy, in the impression and delivery of stamps. By a subsequent Act the office was opened daily.

A Distributor of Stamps was appointed in Spanish Town to take the place of the Commissioner, whose office was abolished.

The 18 Vic., cap. 27, provided for the introduction of adhesive stamps, and they were first brought into use in the year 1855, when stamps of the denomination of 3d. and 1½d. were imported from England. At first their use was restricted in amount to one shilling. In 1856 this restriction was removed and their use allowed indefinitely; stamps of the denomination of 10/, 5/ and 1/ being introduced to meet this arrangement. In consequence, however, of the tardiness with which they were affixed and the want of proper cancellation in many instances, which enabled them to be used again, the above restriction was re-imposed, and all documents, the duty upon which exceeded one shilling, were required to bear an impressed stamp. After a somewhat more liberal use of them under the Stamp Act of 1862 they were finally rendered legal by Law 33 of 1868 (the present Stamp Law) only on receipts and Customs warrants.

The above Act extended the office hours from 9 till 4, did away with Stamp Distributors, and increased the discount to 15 per cent. on £5 and upwards, to encourage large purchases. The appointment of Distributors was renewed in 1862 and continued by the Act of 1865, as well as under the present Stamp Law. The office hours under the 1862 Act were fixed at from 9 to 3, at which they have continued ever since. Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. There are also a few persons in the chief towns who add the sale of stamps to their private business, charging 5 per cent. commission. Stamps are supplied on credit and returns rendered monthly. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on purchases made by vendors of revenue and postage stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and bills of lading, cannot be stamped after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of execution. All other documents can be stamped on the following conditions: If brought within three months after the first signing or execution, and it shall appear that the document was not stamped before preparation from some good and sufficient cause, it may be stamped without any penalty. If brought beyond three months and within twelve the penalty is one half: beyond twelve months, a sum equal to the full duty or deficiency of duty required. No penalty is imposed on documents executed out of the island. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months in amounts not less than five shillings, for which impressed stamps only are given in exchange.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. [None at present.] A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are impressed upon petty sessions process and trade licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue, except a small proportion of the former.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

“ 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

“ 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

Legacy duty is chargeable on legacies of the value of £20 and upwards. If the legatee is of kin to the testator the duty is two-and-a-half per cent. ; if a stranger in blood, five per cent. Legacies to husband or wife, children or grandchildren are exempt. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The following laws are read with the Stamp Law :—

32 of 1869—Amending Law 33 of 1868, &c.

38 of 1872—Relating to counterstamping of documents, reducing the duty on small leases, &c.

5 of 1879—Refunding probate duty in certain cases.

16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

5 of 1882—Marine Insurance.

The Royal Finance Commissioners arrived at the conclusion that it would be an unnecessary expense to keep the Stamp Department as a separate Establishment and recommended, as before stated under the head of Internal Revenue and Customs, that the Collector-General should perform the duties of Stamp Commissioner. They further recommended that the Counterstamping Branch should be abolished, the use of tell-tale machines being substituted as a means of preventing fraud. The use of adhesive stamps up to the value of £1, with the usual regulations as to cancelling, was also recommended.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	Philip E. Chapman	£ s. d. 500 0 0	1st Oct., '56
Clerk	George S. Thomson	140 0 0	31st Oct., '73

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand only	£0 8 0	And for every additional £100 or fractional part	£0 0 6
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0	Bills of Lading (drawn in sets of three as above)—	
Award	0 15 0	On each part or bill	0 0 9
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland)—		Coastwise receipt	0 0 3
Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 6 3	Bonds—	
“ 20 “ “ 30	0 0 6	Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0
“ 30 “ “ 50	0 0 9	“ 50 “ “ 100	0 4 0
“ 50 “ “ 100	0 1 0	“ 100 “ “ 200	0 8 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0	“ 200 “ “ 300	0 12 0
Bills of Exchange (foreign) drawn in this island (must be drawn in sets of three with the word “first,” “second” or “third” written or printed on the face of each respective bill or part)—		“ 300 “ “ 500	0 16 0
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £50	0 0 3	“ 500 “ “ 1,000	1 0 0
Above £50 and not exceeding £100	0 0 6	And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0
		Certificates—	
		Of the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0
		Ditto Solicitor	100 0 0
		Charter-party	1 10 0

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES, continued.

Cheques—			Policies of Insurance. Fire—	
On any Banker	£0 0 1		Not exceeding £100	£0 5 0
On any person or firm, other than a banker, for any sum not less than forty shillings at sight or on demand	0 0 1		And for every additional £100 or fractional part, up to £500	0 5 0
Conveyances on Sale—			Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	2 0 0
When the purchase or consideration money does not exceed £10	0 5 0		" 1,000 "	2 10 0
Above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 10 0		" 2,000 "	4 0 0
" 20 " 50	1 0 0		" 5,000 "	6 10 0
" 50 " 100	2 0 0		For one month, one-fourth the annual rate.	
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 15 0		For three months, one-half the annual rate.	
Copartnership Articles	1 10 0		For six months, three-fourths the annual rate.	
Customs Warrants—			Above six months, the full annual rate.	
Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3		Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—	
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—			Not exceeding £200	0 5 0
On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, and not bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the same duty as on like instruments executed in the island.			Above £200 and not exceeding £500	0 10 0
On every Deed and other instrument executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British <i>ad valorem</i> duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.			And for every additional £500 or fractional part	0 5 0
On every Deed or other instrument executed wholly out of the island, bearing the British <i>ad valorem</i> stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties a duty of	3 10 0		Marine, Coastwise (under Law 5 of 1882)—	
But if any such Deed or instrument, executed partially or wholly out of the island, shall relate to land therein, and shall not be stamped within twelve months from its execution, then the full island duty is payable.			For every £20 or fractional part of £20 up to £500	0 0 1
On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty	0 15 0		Every £500 or fractional part of £500	0 2 6
Exchange—			Policies of Insurance. Life—	
On every Deed, Decree or instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange; if no sum, or a sum under £200, be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0		For £100	0 2 6
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid.			And for every additional £100 up to £1,000	0 2 6
Ketubah, or Jewish Marriage Contract	0 15 0		Exceeding £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part thereof	0 5 0
Leases—			Private Bills—	
If annual rent less than £1	0 0 6		On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0
Of or above £1 and less than £5	0 2 6		Probate Duty. Two per cent. on personalty above £100.	
" 5 " 10	0 5 0		Protests—	
" 10 " 15	0 7 6		On every Protest or other Notarial act	0 4 0
" 15 " 20	0 10 0		Receipts—	
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0 15 0		Of and above forty shillings and not exceeding £50	0 0 1
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0		Above £50	0 0 3
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0		In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
Powers of Attorney—			Settlements—	
Ordinary power	1 10 0		Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration.	
To manage an estate	4 0 0		Not exceeding £500	0 15 0
Licenses—			Above £500 and not exceeding £1,000	1 10 0
To retail firearms	4 0 0		And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	1 10 0
To sell gunpowder	4 0 0		Paper Stamps—	
To a banking corporation issuing notes	65 0 0		All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps:—	
Governor's Marriage License	5 0 0		When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0 1 6
Mortgages—			And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0 1 6
Not exceeding £100	0 10 0		Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale:—	
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	1 0 0		On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/3, 2/6 or 3/4	0 0 1 1/2
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 10 0		Above 3/4	0 0 2
Assignment of Mortgage	0 15 0		On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1 1/2
Plat or Diagram	0 2 0		Medium paper	0 0 3
			Royal ditto	0 0 9
			Imperial ditto	0 1 0
			On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
			On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0 6
			On each Coastwise Receipt	0 0 1 1/2
			On each Form of Title	0 1 0

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is difficult to say what were the postal facilities which existed in this island prior to the establishment by the Imperial Government of Post Offices and Postal Agencies in its colonial possessions and in certain foreign countries in the year 1711, for there are not any records in the Post Office Department from which such information may be gathered. Reference, however, to the Journals of the Assembly shews that on the 17th March, 1706, it was ordered by the House of Assembly "that Richard Banks, Francis Marsh, and Thomas Finch, Esquires, be appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the erection of an office for the receipt and safe conveyance of letters." This would appear to have been the first step taken towards providing an organized Post Office in this island. We have failed to trace in the Journals of the House what action was taken by the Committee as the report does not appear in the Records.

A Post Office, however, seems to have sprung into existence between 1706 and 1776, for on the 24th of October of the latter year we find a Committee being appointed "to enquire into the state of the Post Office of the Island," and such Committee reporting on the 17th December, 1777. The report of this Committee is remarkable for its brevity; it merely states that "the County of Cornwall cannot answer by return packet."

Again, on the 14th April, 1749, we find John McCulloch being summoned to appear at the Bar of the House to explain under what authority he exercised the duties of a Postmaster and collected postages, and stating that he did so under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster-General of the North American and British West India Possessions. The rate of postage then was "sixpence for each letter not exceeding 100 miles, and one shilling sterling for any letter above that, and so in proportion for a double and treble letter."

There are several other instances of persons being summoned before the Assembly to shew cause why they exercised the functions of Postmasters, and it is curious to remark that each such summons was accompanied by an order to produce, at the same time, all letters addressed to members of the Assembly.

In one instance the widow of John McCulloch was so cited to appear and to explain the cause of delay in the conveyance of certain packet letters, when she stated that she was entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband; that she had farmed the office to another party; and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves as most convenient. The practice of farming the revenues of the Post Office, which existed in England until nearly the end of the eighteenth century, would therefore appear to have existed also in this island.

On the 17th of December, 1814, a report was made to the Assembly by a Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the state of the Post Office. Such report stated that the Post Office was established under the authority of the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, 5 Geo. III., c. 25, and that the rates of postage, inland as well as packet, were fixed by the latter in 1765, being 11d. single, 1/10 double, 2/6 treble, and 3/4 per ounce for inland letters: and for the conveyance of packet letters the following additional rate, viz., 1/3 single, 2/6 double, 3/9 treble, and 5/ per ounce; so that for a packet letter weighing one ounce the sum of 8/4 was charged. Correspondence with the mother-country was then a very expensive luxury.

The same Committee goes on to report, "that a surcharge of 10 per cent. not warranted by law is generally made on packet letters delivered in Kingston and of 7½d. for letters sent to the General Post Office for merchant ships or for men-of-war, which sums appear to be claimed as perquisites by the Clerks in the Kingston Post Office. That the compensation allowed to Deputies is 10 per cent. on postage collected and 10 per cent. on newspapers delivered, the latter a perquisite from the Postmaster-General." At this time the office of Postmaster was held by John Milburne March at a salary of £400 per annum. Between the years 1815 and 1820 the revenue of the Post Office is stated to have averaged £10,450, and the expenditure for salaries, &c., £7,244.

Such is, as far as can be ascertained, briefly the early history of the Post Office in Jamaica, which continued to be a branch of the Imperial Post Office until the year 1860, when it was transferred to local rule.

The transfer was first mooted in 1847 and revived in 1855, but decisive action was not taken until the year 1859, when Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in a letter which formed an enclosure to a dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated "that the time had arrived for the Postmaster-General to abandon a control which he could not efficiently exercise over posts so distantly situated, and that the management of the Post Office would therefore be transferred from the hands of the Postmaster-General to those of the Colonial Government on and from the 1st April next." The above decision was arrived at after an Officer of the Imperial Post Office Department, Mr. Anthony Trollope, had visited the island in 1858 and reported on the subject.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the Colonial Government was never at any time favorably received by either of the Legislative Bodies, *i.e.*, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and to this disinclination to assume its control may be attributed the delay which took place between the date of the proposal to transfer the office and the date of the assumption of the office by the colony. The question was debated in both Houses, time after time, with much warmth of feeling, and it is very interesting now to read the arguments adduced on both sides.

On the 15th December, 1859, the House of Assembly adopted the report of a Committee to the effect "that the Island Post Office having been hitherto satisfactorily conducted under the control of the Postmaster-General of England, it is not advisable that the management should now be assumed by the Local Authorities; and, further, that in the present financial condition of the island it could ill afford the additional burthen of a loss on the Department;" and it was recommended that the Postmaster-General be requested to continue the control of the Post Office.

This determination was based on a statement which was prepared by the Accountant-General of the General Post Office, London, shewing that the revenue of the Jamaica Post Office for the year ended 30th June, 1858, was £9,595 17s. 6d., while the expenditure amounted to £9,898 19s. 1d., leaving a deficit of £303 1s. 7d. From this it would appear that the Department was not at the time self-supporting.

The result of the reference of the question back to the Secretary of State was that the Governor was informed that it was not optional on the part of the Colonial Government to take over the administration of the local Post Office, and that if the necessary arrangements therefore were not complete at latest by the 1st June, 1860, the action of the Imperial Government in carrying on the colonial posts would finally cease. Sir Charles Darling thereupon summoned a special session of the Legislature to whom he communicated the decision referred to. The Legislative Council at once expressed its readiness to give its best consideration to the proposed Act to enable the Local Government to assume the conduct of the Department, but the passage of the bill was delayed in the House of Assembly in consequence of a certain portion of the Governor's speech at the opening of the session having been considered a breach of the privileges of the House. On the 3rd April, 1860, the Assembly however passed the bill, which also passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council on the following day; but, as the Assembly had so amended the bill as to constitute the Governor one of the Commissioners to conduct the Post Office, the Executive Committee being the Commissioners named in the draft, Sir Charles Darling expressed his inability "to concur in an arrangement which converted Her Majesty's Representative into a Commissioner for the immediate management of a Department of his Government," and prorogued the Chambers to the 5th April. On that day the matter was again forcibly brought under the notice of the Assembly; and on the 13th April the bill was finally passed and assented to by the Governor, in the form suggested by the Executive. Sir Charles Darling in proroguing the Legislature stated "that the country would no doubt be glad to learn that it was at length determined that internal communication by post should not be suspended."

The date fixed for the transfer of the Post Office was, as already shewn, the 1st June 1860, at latest; but, on the representation of the Governor, the time was extended, and it was not until the 1st August, 1860, that the control of the Post Office was assumed by the colony.

Up to the date of the transfer the office of Deputy Postmaster-General was held by Mr. O'Connor Morris at a salary of £1,000 per annum, but, on the reduction of the salary under the new arrangement to £600 per annum, Mr. Morris resigned, and Mr. Alexander J. Brymer, who was the Chief Clerk, was appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, which office he continued to hold until he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. William Kemble. Mr. Kemble continued in office until 1st May, 1870, on which date he retired on a pension, Mr. Frederic Sullivan, Chief Clerk, being appointed to the office.

A reference to the "Establishment" furnished below will afford information as to the numerical strength of the staff of the Post Office at the present time.

The following is a brief *resumé* of the improvements which have been made in the Jamaica Post Office since its management was assumed by the colony :—

In November, 1863, the Money Order System between the United Kingdom and the Colonies was extended to Jamaica.

In 1863 a comprehensive law, based as far as was possible on the lines of the English Statute, was passed for the management of the Post Office, and a tri-weekly inland mail service was substituted for the old bi-weekly system which had been in existence for twenty-one years.

On the 1st January, 1872, simultaneously with the introduction of the pre-paid system, a general house-delivery of correspondence by Letter-Carriers, within certain limits of the city, was inaugurated in Kingston.

On the 1st April, 1877, Jamaica was admitted into the General Postal Union, under which the packet postage from Jamaica to all countries in that Union was reduced to an uniform rate of 6d. per single letter of half-an-ounce, if pre-paid, if not pre-paid 9d.; post cards 3d. each, newspapers 1d. each, if not exceeding four ounces; other printed papers and patterns 2d. per 2 ounces.

The entrance of the colony into the Postal Union, under the Postal Union Treaty signed at Berne, on the 9th October, 1874, was made conditional on the payment of one-half of the additional loss entailed on the Imperial Exchequer by the reduced rates of packet postage; and an annual sum of over £2,000 is provided on the Colonial Estimates to cover such payment.

Under the new Postal Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 1st June, 1878, the packet rates of postage were further reduced to what they are at present and as given below.

With the introduction of post-cards for use to and from places abroad on the 1st April, 1877, the Government embraced the opportunity to authorize the use of post-cards within the island. Accordingly post-cards of the following denomination were issued :—

Half-penny cards for town or office delivery.

Penny cards for use between any of the offices in the island.

On the 4th November, 1878, a mail coach line between Kingston and Mandeville, for the conveyance of mails, passengers and parcels, was established, and continues to run regularly three times a week, to and fro, between Old Harbour and Mandeville. A similar coach-line has since been established between Kingston and St. Ann's Bay.

During the year 1879 a set of American "lock boxes" was placed in the Circulation Branch of the Post Office. These boxes are available on payment of two guineas per annum. Each box is supplied with duplicate keys which are kept by the subscribers, so that the letters, &c., may be removed as rapidly as they are assorted.

The following are the alterations which have taken place from time to time in the rates of postage :—

In 1860 the inland rate of postage on a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight was 4d. if conveyed a distance of not exceeding 60 miles; 6d. if conveyed over 60 miles but not exceeding 100 miles; 8d. if conveyed over 100 miles.

In 1861 a 2d. rate was made to include letters conveyed either a distance of not exceeding 30 miles or for delivery within a parish, and the rate of postage on a letter conveyed more than 100 miles was reduced to 6d. if it did not exceed a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in weight; heavier letters remaining at the higher rate of 8d.

The provisions of the book post were also extended so as to include samples of merchandize, &c., the charge being 1d. per oz. ; the book post rate, previously 1d. per oz., being at the same time reduced to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per oz.

In 1862 the rate of postage on a letter conveyed a distance not exceeding 60 miles was reduced to 3d., 4d. being made the charge for all further distances.

In 1865 the 4d. rate of postage was abolished, leaving 3d. as the maximum charge for a letter not exceeding the single rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., the scale of progression, under which a letter exceeding the first ounce was charged with a double rate of postage (6d. per ounce) or a fraction thereof, remaining in force.

In 1863 the rate of postage on letters transmitted by the contract steamers to and from the United Kingdom was increased by the Imperial Post Office from 6d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 1/., the postage on letters conveyed by private ships being at the same time reduced from 6d. to 3d.

In 1868 a charge for inland conveyance of certain packet correspondence received for delivery in or posted at Kingston, which had previously enjoyed an exceptional exemption from any charge beyond a sea rate, was authorized under the Post Office Law, 18 of 1868.

From 1860 to 1866 the Post Office revenue was augmented by the postage, as well as by the gratuities, paid by the U. S. Government on correspondence conveyed between Jamaica and the United States by steamers under contract with the Jamaica Government.

Between the year 1866 and the 5th February, 1871, when the Government entered into a contract on the latter date with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose steamers were plying between New York and Colon and calling at this port, for the conveyance of mails between this island and New York, there was not any direct mail service with the United States. On the termination of the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was secured by the Atlas Company, who are the present contractors.

On the 1st January, 1872, the island rates of postage were reduced as follows :—

Letters from 3d. per half ounce, paid or unpaid, to 2d. per half ounce, if pre-paid ; newspapers from a 1d. each, paid or unpaid, to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each, if pre-paid, double the pre-paid rate of postage being charged on all letters or papers posted unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid. This reduction, together with the system of charging double the pre-paid rate on unpaid or insufficiently pre-paid correspondence, introduced into the colony for the first time, has tended more than anything else to place the revenue of the Post Office on a more satisfactory footing ; for by far the great majority of letters are now pre-paid, and, as a consequence, the loss to the revenue on unclaimed unpaid correspondence has been materially lessened.

Until the year 1843 it was the practice to impose the postage on letters in accordance with the number of enclosures, i.e., the number of sheets of paper contained in the letter, a practice which, in these advanced and enlightened times, must be styled as very primitive.

Prior to the year 1847 postal communication with the country districts was confined to one post in each week, but in the month of July, 1847 it was increased to two posts a week, until the year 1868, when in the month of July a third post was established and has been continued up to the present time.

It might reasonably be supposed that this increase in the number of inland posts per week would have met with general satisfaction and appreciation, but, strange to say, this was not the case, as there were to be found some who expressed the opinion that postal communication once a week was ample for the requirements of the colony. It would be curious to know how such persons would now relish a return to a single post per week.

On the transfer of the Department in 1860 there were only forty-nine District Post Offices in existence ; at the present time there are ninety-one, of which the following is a list :—

DISTRICT POST OFFICES AND THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.	Parish.	Post Office.	Postmaster.
St. Catherine.	Ewarton -	I. N. DaCosta.	Hanover.	Flint River -	J. Levy.
	Linstead -	E. M. Smellie.		Green Island -	H. I. Lawson.
	Lluidas Vale -	H. Henry.		Lucea -	W. C. Aird.
	Old Harbour -	A. Fouché.	Manchester.	Cross Keys -	A. N. Henriques
	Pear Tree Grove -	R. Ryan.		Devon -	L. Hopwood
St. Ann.	Spanish Town -	W. D. Byles.		Mandeville -	A. Robertson.
	Alexandria -	W. Cover.		May Hill -	H. Swaby.
	Brown's Town -	M. E. Murthwaite.		May Gully -	R. A. Patton.
	Cave Valley -	G. L. Mais.		Medina -	H. E. Newman.
	Claremont -	G. Helwig.		Newport -	D. G. Crawford.
	Dry Harbour -	E. Corbett.		Porus -	E. R. Baker.
	Moneague -	E. Bolton.		Shooter's Hill -	R. A. Dias.
	Ocho Rios -	R. E. Hamilton.		Watson's Hill -	A. E. Nash.
	Pedro -	H. Brown, jr.	Clarendon.	Alley -	L. Garriques.
	St. Ann's Bay -	J. R. Naylor.		Chapelton -	C. J. Lyon.
Trelawny.	York Castle -	Rev. W. C. Murray.		Four Paths -	J. D. Eves.
	Clark's Town -	J. P. Laing.		Hayes -	G. W. Reid.
	Duncans -	C. F. Benaim.		May Pen -	R. E. Aldred.
	Falmouth -	M. A. Brown.		Milk River -	A. B. Farquhar.
	Hampden -	S. Hewan.	St. Thomas.	Bath -	E. Groves.
	Rio Bueno -	R. A. Laing.		Blue Mtn. Valley -	E. A. Gray
St. James.	Ulster Spring -	W. Runcie.		Morant Bay -	J. Strathie.
	Stewart Town -	G. L. Harper.		Plan. Gar. River -	W. Tilly.
	Adelphi -	J. Daly.		Port Morant -	E. W. Carr.
	Anchovy -	W. H. Rhodes.		Saint David -	F. Lamont.
	Chester Castle -	H. I. Isaacs.		Trinity Ville -	E. Gordon.
	Copse -	J. Dougall.	Portland.	Buff Bay -	E. W. Spence.
Westmoreland.	Little River -	W. C. Benaim.		Hope Bay -	E. M. A. Croft.
	Montego Bay -	S. Solomon.		Port Antonio -	C. Bell.
	Ramble -	D. King.		Priestman's River -	E. Collings.
	Bluefields -	E. Forrester.		Manchioneal -	G. M. Skyers
	Grange Hill -	W. T. Murdock.	St. Mary.	Annotto Bay -	M. F. Jones.
St. Elizabeth.	Kings -	J. M. Miller.		Gayle -	A. J. Aird.
	Little London -	D. M. Hart.		Guy's Hill -	M. M. Cocking.
	Petersfield -	S. M. Hopwood.		Oracabessa -	J. Litherland.
	Savanna-la-Mar -	C. E. Bodden.		Port Maria -	J. Payne.
	Black River -	M. E. Hendriks		Richmond -	M. J. Wolcott.
	Lacovia -	M. Tomlinson.	St. Andrew.	Salt Gut -	M. J. Bowen.
	Malvern -	C. Lawrence.		Bull Bay -	J. Smiele
	Middle Quarters -	W. McDonald.		Cold Spring -	A. M. M. Curtin
	Newmarket -	E. Dennis.		Golden Spring -	C. E. Panton.
	Santa Cruz -	H. J. Nangle.		Gordon Town -	I. E. Robertson.
	Siloah -	E. Maris.		Halfway-Tree -	S. A. Neyle.
	Southfield -	S. A. Wynter.		Mount Charles -	G. R. Parker.
	Balaclava -	C. F. Pengelley.		Port Royal -	C. F. Lindsay.
				Glengoffe -	J. S. Nunes.

Until the month of October, 1858, the District Postmasters were remunerated at the rate of 15 per cent. on the collections of their respective offices. In the month of November, 1858, the Imperial Post Office changed the practice and fixed the salaries at an annual payment based on the average percentage for the three months preceding the month in which the change was effected. They are now paid in accordance with a scale based upon the revenue collections of their offices, several of them being placed in high classes on account of nightwork.

The Circulation Branch of the General Post Office, Kingston, is maintained on the first floor of the Old Court House in Harbour Street, the upper floor of which is now used as a Town Hall.

Since the fire of the 11th December, 1882, the Control Branch and the Money Order and Mail Coach Booking Offices are maintained at the premises known as "Blundell Hall" in East Street.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m.; but the Office is open earlier and later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order Office is kept open from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. each working day.

The following are the dates on which the mail packets conveying mails between the United Kingdom, &c., and Jamaica are timed to arrive and depart from the ports of Southampton and Kingston, respectively :—

The first packet in each month leave Southampton on the 2nd at 6 p.m. and is due at this port, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, on the 21st at 8 a.m.

The return packet leaves Kingston on 25th at 8 a.m. and is due at Plymouth, via Jacmel and Barbados, on 13th proximo at 3 a.m.

The second packet in each month leaves Southampton on 17th at 6 p.m. and is due here, via Barbados and Jacmel, at 8 a.m. on the 5th of the following month if the previous month had 30 days, and on the 4th if it had 31.

The return packet leaves Kingston at 8 a.m. on the 10th if the previous month had 30 days, on 9th if it had 31, and is due at Plymouth, via Port-au-Prince and Saint Thomas, on 28th at 9 p.m.

The mails for Great Britain by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's steamers are made up at the General Post Office, Kingston, at the following hours when the arrival of the steamer admits of her leaving at the contract time :—

Registered letters at 5 p.m., newspapers at 5 p.m., on the day prior to the departure of the steamer. Ordinary letters at 6 a.m. on the day of the departure.

Late letters may be posted at the General Post Office, on payment of a fee of three-pence, up to 7 a.m., from that time until the steamer leaves the wharf, a Post Office Clerk being stationed on board the steamer to receive late letters. The late fee in each case must be pre-paid by means of stamps.

The contract Mail Packets between Kingston and New York leave the port of Kingston and that of New York twice a month, according to the dates approved by the Governor, from time to time, the contract duration of voyage being 6½ days.

The mails for New York, &c., are closed at the General Post Office, Kingston, on the day of the departure of the steamer at the following hours, viz. :—

Ordinary letters, registered letters and newspapers at 3.30 p.m., late letters (3d. extra each) at 4 p.m. Letters can be posted on board the steamer from 4 p.m. until she leaves the wharf, on payment of a late fee of 6d.

A mail for Great Britain is also closed at the General Post Office at the same time.

There is also a Contract Packet Mail Service by the Cunard Line between Kingston, Turks Islands, Bermuda and Halifax. The steamer leaves Halifax every fourth Monday, and Kingston every fourth Thursday.

The mails from and to the country districts respectively are due at and despatched from the General Post Office as under :—

	Due at	Depart.		Due at	Depart.
Windward	8.24 a.m.	4 p.m.	Northside	10 a.m.	3 p.m.
Portland	8.30 a.m.	4 p.m.	Southside	10 a.m.	3 p.m.

The mails are made up at the following hours, viz. :—Newspapers at 1.30 p.m.; registered letters at 1.15 p.m.; ordinary letters at 2 p.m. Late letters can be posted after 2 p.m. on payment of the following additional rate :—From 2 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., 1d., from 2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m., 2d.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C.

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Spanish Town .	13	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 4 50	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 8 10
Linstead .	26	"	6 50	"	6 10
Ewarton .	32	"	7 55	"	5 5
Moneague .	42	"	10 15	"	3 5
Claremont .	50	"	11 30	"	1 50
Saint Ann's Bay .	60	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 1 15	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 45
Laughlands .	64	Wed. Fri. Mon.	2 15	"	10 45
Dry Harbour .	74	"	3 45	"	9 15
Rio Bueno .	79	"	4 50	"	8 10
Duncans .	85	"	5 55	"	7 5
Falmouth .	95	"	7 30	"	5 30
Little River .	106	"	9 20	"	3 40
Montego Bay .	117	"	11 0	"	2 0
Flint River .	131	"	P.M. 1 30	"	A.M. 11 25
Lucea .	142	"	3 15	"	9 40
Green Island .	154	"	7 20	"	5 0
NORTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Lluidas Vale via Ewarton .	40	"	A.M. 7 20	"	P.M. 2 0
Pedro	56	"	6 45	"	5 0
York Castle } via Claremont	55	"	6 30	"	5 0
Ocho Rios	67	"	3 14	"	8 15
Salt Gut } via St. Ann's Bay	76	"	5 7	"	6 22
Oracabessa	84	"	6 48	"	4 41
Gayle } via Salt Gut	88	"	8 17	"	3 5
Guy's Hill	96	"	10 22	"	1 0
Pear Tree Grove via Guy's Hill	103	"	P.M. 12 55	"	A.M. 7 30
Brown's Town	81	"	A.M. 5 40	"	P.M. 4 15
Stewart Town	87	"	7 15	"	2 40
Alexandria } via Dry Harbour	91	"	9 10	"	12 45
Cave Valley	99	"	P.M. 4 50	"	A.M. 9 0
Clark's Town	89	"	A.M. 7 5	"	P.M. 4 0
Ulster Spring } via Duncans	103	"	P.M. 5 0	"	A.M. 6 0
Hampden via Falmouth	103	"	A.M. 9 45	"	P.M. 2 30
Adelphi	127	"	P.M. 5 20	"	A.M. 7 0
Anchovy	123	"	3 15	"	9 40
Copse	129	"	4 15	"	8 35
Ramble	135	"	5 20	"	7 20
Chester Castle via Ramble	140	"	6 40	"	6 0
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Old Harbour .	25	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 40	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 5
May Pen .	34	"	8 15	"	4 30
Four Paths .	39	"	9 10	"	3 35
Forus .	49	"	10 55	"	1 50
Mandeville .	59	Wed. Fri. Sun.	A.M. 12 55	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 50
May Hill .	66	Wed. Fri. Mon.	2 25	"	10 20
Goshen .	81	"	5 25	"	7 20
Lacovia .	89	"	6 35	"	6 10
Middle Quarters .	95	"	7 35	"	5 10
Black River .	103	"	8 45	"	4 0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in Miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.		Departure for Kingston.	
		Days.	Hour.	Days.	Hour.
SOUTH-WESTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Kings .	114	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 11 10	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 1 25
Bluefields .	122	"	P.M. 12 45	"	A.M. 11 50
Savanna-la-Mar .	132	"	2 30	"	10 5
Grange Hill .	141	"	4 5	"	8 15
Hayes	41	"	A.M. 6 10	"	P.M. 6 8
Alley	48	"	7 25	"	4 53
Milk River	57	"	9 18	"	3 0
Chapelton	51	"	7 24	"	4 0
Shooter's Hill	64	"	6 0	"	6 58
Mile Gully	72	"	7 41	"	5 17
Balaclava	83	"	9 58	"	3 0
Newport	66	"	7 20	"	4 0
Cross Keys	74	"	9 40	"	1 30
Devon	78	"	10 10	"	2 40
Medina	79	"	10 10	"	2 40
Watson's Hill	73	"	6 45	"	5 5
Southfield	83	"	9 20	"	2 30
Malvern via Goshen .	91	"	8 55	"	2 30
Siloah via Lacovia .	101	"	10 45	"	1 30
Newmarket via Middle Quarters	105	"	10 35	"	2 0
Little London	141	"	P.M. 4 55	"	A.M. 7 15
Petersfield	138	"	4 10	"	8 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Bull Bay .	10	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	6 24
Saint David .	19	"	7 53	"	4 31
Morant Bay .	31	"	10 22	"	2 2
Port Morant .	38	"	11 51	"	12 33
Plantain Garden River .	45	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 1 20	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 11 4
Manchioneal .	57	"	3 54	"	8 30
Priestman's River .	67	"	6 4	"	6 20
Port Antonio .	78	"	8 24	"	4 0
SOUTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
B. M. Valley	37	"	6 42	"	4 18
Trinityville	43	"	8 30	"	2 30
Bath via Port Morant .	47	"	7 35	"	4 0
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, POST OFFICES ON MAIN LINE.					
Golden Spring .	12	Tu. Th. Sat.	P.M. 7 0	Tu. Th. Sat.	A.M. 5 50
Annotto Bay .	30	"	11 35	"	1 15
Buff Bay .	40	Wed. Fri. Mon.	A.M. 3 0	Wed. Fri. Mon.	P.M. 9 50
Hope Bay .	50	"	6 25	"	6 25
NORTH-EASTERN TRUNK, BRANCH OFFICES.					
Richmond	39	"	8 0	"	2 0
Port Maria	46	"	4 10	"	3 0
Glengoffe via Golden Spring .	20	"	7 20	"	2 0
Mount Charles .	18	"	8 0	"	3 0

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS FROM AND FOR KINGSTON, &C., *continued.*

Names.	Distance in miles from Kingston.	Arrival from Kingston.			Departure for Kingston.		
DAILY MAILS.							
Halfway-Tree	3			P.M.			A.M.
Gordon Town	9			3 30			9 10
Cold Spring	15			4 35			8 5
Port Royal	5			6 40			6 0
				5 0			8 5
Spanish Town	13	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Old Harbour	25	11 30	2 5	6 5	7 20	10 45	2 0
			12 30	5 30		10 0	3 45

The following are the hours at which the daily mails by Railway between Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour are due and are closed at the respective Offices :—

KINGSTON.

Due from		Closed for	
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	a.m. 8.45	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	a.m. 10
Spanish Town and Old Harbour	p.m. 12.15	Spanish Town	p.m. 12.30
Spanish Town	3.30	Spanish Town and Old Harbour	3.45

SPANISH TOWN.

Due from		Closed for	
Old Harbour	a.m. 8	Kingston	2m. 7.20
Kingston and Old Harbour	11.30	Kingston and Old Harbour	10.45
Kingston	p.m. 2.5	Kingston	p.m. 2
Kingston	5.5	Old Harbour	4.2

OLD HARBOUR.

Due from		Closed for	
Kingston and Spanish Town	a.m. 12.15 5.50	Kingston and Spanish Town	a.m. 6.30 10

The daily mails between Kingston, Gordon Town and Cold Spring, and between Kingston and Port Royal, arrive at and depart from the General Post Offices as under :—

	Due.	Depart.
Cold Spring and Gordon Town	10.0 a.m.	3.0 p.m.
Port Royal	9.35 a.m.	3.30 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ENTITLED TO SEND AND RECEIVE THEIR CORRESPONDENCE FREE OF POSTAGE.

His Excellency the Governor	Custodes of Parishes
The Governor's Private Secretary	Director of Public Works
Colonial Secretary	Inspector General of Police
Assistant Colonial Secretary	Inspector of Prisons
Protector of Immigrants	Inspector of Schools
Attorney-General	Registrar-General
Auditor-General	Superintending Medical Officer
Chief Justice	Treasurer
Collector-General	Director of Public Gardens & Plantations
Collector of Customs, Kingston	Postmaster for Jamaica.

The delivery of correspondence by letter carriers takes place from the General Post Office as under, viz :—

On post days, viz, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 3.45 p.m.

On non-post days, viz., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.45 p.m.

There are Pillar Letter Boxes at North Street, Parish Church, Harbour Street, Victoria Market and Myrtle Bank.

Letter Box.	For Daily Mails.			For Country Mails.	For Contract Packet Mails.	
					English.	American.
1. North Street	9.25 a.m.	11.55 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	3.10 p.m.
2. Parish Church	9.35 a.m.	12. 5 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3. Harbour Street	9.45 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
4. Victoria Market	9.50 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	3.35 p.m.
5. Myrtle Bank	9.55 a.m.	12.25 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	1.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	3.40 p.m.

The following are the pre-paid inland rates of postage letters—2d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for the first ounce, and 4d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Letters—For town office delivery must be pre-paid at the rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce for the first ounce and 2d. for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Book-packets—Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d., above 1 ounce and not exceeding 4 ounces 2d., and 2d. for each additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof. A book-packet must not exceed 3lbs. in weight, or 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth.

Circulars, i.e., letters which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

Parcels, 3d. for 4 ounces. A parcel may not exceed 8 ounces in weight, nor 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth.

Parcels and book-packets must not contain anything of the nature of a letter, or anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags, and must be so put up as to be easily examined at the Post Office.

Parcels or book-packets which are not pre-paid to the extent of at least one rate of postage cannot be forwarded by post.

Single Post Cards for town or office delivery 1d.; for any distance inland 2d.

Reply Paid Post Cards—The use between places in Jamaica and places in the Universal Postal Union of Reply Paid Post Cards has also recently been authorized, and the cards are sold to the public at the following rates:—

Inland Cards—For town or office delivery at 1d.
 " For transmission to any Post Office in the island 2d.

The Inland Half-Penny Post Card, *Reply Paid or Single*, intended for town or office delivery, may be used for general circulation within the colony if the deficient postage thereon, say, one half penny, be added thereto by an adhesive postage stamp.

Newspapers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Registration fee 4d.

Any pre-paid letter, newspaper, book-packet or parcel, for delivery within the island, may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters, newspapers, parcels or book-packets are charged with postage at double the pre-paid rate.

The mails for transmission by the mail coach between Old Harbour and Mandeville are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

The mails for transmission by the mail coach between Spanish Town and Saint Ann's Bay are closed at the General Post Office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6.30 a.m., and are due at the General Post Office on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5.45 p.m.

Money Orders are issued on the United Kingdom and the United States at the head office, Kingston, only.

Applications for Money Orders from persons resident in the interior of the island must be addressed to the "Postmaster for Jamaica," and the words "On Money Order business" must be written on the envelope. Postage and registration fee is not charged on such applications.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	0s.	9d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	1	6
" " 7	7	—	2	3
" " 10	10	—	3	0

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States and Canada are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	1s.	0d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	2	0
" " 7	7	—	3	6
" " 10	10	—	4	0

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States, Canada and Jamaica is \$4. 87c. to the £.

The Commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados and British Guiana are as under :—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	—	0s.	6d.
" " above £2 and not exceeding	5	—	1	0
" " 7	7	—	1	6
" " 10	10	—	2	0

No single Order can be granted for more than Ten Pounds.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money.

An additional charge of 6d. is made for each Order issued on the day of the closing of the mail for England and the United States.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

† Argentine Republic, viz :—Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Estre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy, San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan.

† Austria-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

† Belgium.

† Brazil.

Bulgaria, Principality of—

† Canada, Dominion of—viz: Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Manitoba, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island.

† Chili.

† Costa Rica.

† Cyprus.

† Denmark, including Iceland, and the Faroë Islands.

Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas.

† Dominican Republic (San Domingo).

Ecuador.

Egypt.

† France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia and Tonquin.

French Colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and Dependencies. French Guiana (Cayenne). Senegal and Dependencies, Gaboon, also Grand Bassam and Assinie, Réunion, Mayotte and Dependencies, St. Mary (Madagascar), New Caledonia and Dependencies, the French portion of Low Archipelago and the French establishments in India and Cochin China.

† Germany (including Heligoland).

† Gibraltar.

† Great Britain and Ireland.

† British Colonies (in addition to those separately mentioned) of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, *Ceylon, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Grenada and the Grenadines. *Hong Kong, *Labuan, Lagos, Mauritius and Dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues), Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements (*Penang, *Singapore and *Malacca), Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad and Turks Island.

*British India: Hindostan and British Burmah, and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadar and Mandalay.

† Greece, including Ionian Islands.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &C., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION, *continued*.

Grey Town.	†Persia.
†Guatemala.	Peru.
Haiti	†Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores.
†Hawaii	Portuguese Colonies of Goa and its Dependencies (Damao and Diu), Macao, Timor, Cape de Verd and Dependencies (Bissan and Cacheu), Ambrizetti, Islands of St. Thomas and Prince (in Africa) with the establishment of Ajuda, Mozambique and Angola.
†Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands).	†Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia).
†Italy, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary.	Russia, including Finland.
*Japan and Japanese Post Offices at Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo, Fouchow, Newwang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).	†Salvador.
†Liberia.	†Servia.
†Luxemburg.	†Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco.
†Malta.	Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies.
Mexico.	*Philippine Islands and Marian Islands.
Montenegro.	†Sweden.
Netherlands.	†Switzerland.
†Netherland Colonies of Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa and Dependencies (viz: Bonaire, Aruba, the Netherland portion of St. Martin, St. Eustache and Saba).	†Turkey, European and Asiatic.
*Java, Madura, Sumatra, Celebes, Borneo (except Northwest part), Billiton, Archipelagos of Banca, Riouw, Sunda Islands (Bali Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris and the Southwest part of Timor), the Archipelago of the Moluccas and the Northwest part of New Guinea (Papua).	†United States of Colombia:—Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Colon, Panama, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla.
Nicaragua.	United States of America.
Norway.	†Uruguay.
Paraguay.	†Venezuela.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters .	4d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Single Post Cards .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.
Reply Post Cards .	3d. "
Newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces	1d., and for every additional 4 ounces or fraction thereof, 1d.
Books and other Printed Papers .	1d. per 2 ounces.
Commercial Papers	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for any Packet not exceeding 4 ounces; for packets exceeding 4 ounces, 1d. per 2 ounces calculating from the first ounce.
Patterns of Merchandize .	1d. per 2 ounces.
Registration Fee .	4d.

In the case of the Countries marked * the following *additional* rates must be paid, viz: Letters 1d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce: Post Cards 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, which may be paid in adhesive stamps; Newspapers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; Books and other Printed Papers and Commercial Papers $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2oz.

NOTE.—The above rates do not apply to Haiti, the rates of postage to that Republic being as under:—

Letters .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.
Post Cards .	1d. each.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 ounces	1d. each.
Commercial Papers .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Patterns of Merchandize .	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces, the minimum charge being 1d.
Registration Fee .	4d.

Reply Post Cards may be sent to the Places marked thus.

Book Packets or Packets of Newspapers addressed to the Countries marked thus † must not exceed 4lbs. in weight, and the weight of a Packet of Patterns for these Countries is limited to 8 ounces. In all other cases, the weight of a Packet is limited to 5lbs. The size of a Packet or Patterns addressed to any of the Countries marked † is limited to 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width and 2 inches in depth.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a Country of the Postal Union:—

1st. Any Letter or Packet containing Gold or Silver Bullion, pieces of Money, Jewelry or Precious Articles.

2nd. Any Packet whatever containing Articles liable to Customs Duty.

3rd. Any Article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	FOR A LETTER.			ON EACH NEWS- PAPER.			BOOK PACKET OR PACKET OF PATTERNS.					
	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., not exceeding 1 oz.	For each additional half-ounce.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	For each additional four ounces.	Registration Fee.	Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Above 2 ozs., not exceeding 4 ozs.	Above 4 ozs., not exceeding 6 ozs.	Above 6 ozs., not exceeding 8 ozs.	For each additional 2 ozs.	For each additional 4 ozs.
*Cariacou	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 1	s. d. 0 1	d. 6	d. 3	3	d. 6	d. 6	d. .	d. 3
†Gibara												
†Australia												
†Fiji												
†New South Wales												
†Queensland												
†Victoria												
†New Zealand												
†Tasmania												
†St. Bartholomew												
†St. Martin (except French and Netherland portions)												
China (except Hong Kong)	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 2	0 2	6	11	3	41	6	11	.
Tunis	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 1	0 1	6	11	3	44	6	11	.
*Africa, West Coast of (except places comprised in the Postal Union)	0 9	6	0 9	0 1	0 1	.	3	4	7	8	.	4
*Ascension	0 9	6	0 9	0 1	0 1	6	3	4	7	8	.	4
*Cape of Good Hope	0 9	6	0 9	0 1	0 1	6	3	4	7	8	.	4
*Natal	0 9	1 6	0 9	0 1	0 1	6	3	4	8	8	.	4
*Australia												
*New South Wales†												
*New Zealand												
*Queensland†												
*Tasmania												
*Victoria, Australia												
*Bolivia	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 2	0 2	6	4	4	8	8	.	4
*St. Helena	1 3	2 6	1 3	0 1	0 1	6	3	4	7	8	.	4
*Madagascar (except St. Mary)	1 1	2 2	1 1	0 2	0 2	.	3	4	7	8	.	4
VIA UNITED STATES.												
*Australia (except New South Wales and Queensland)	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 2	0 2	.	2	4	6	8	2	.
†Fiji												
*New South Wales												
*New Zealand	0 8½	1 5	0 3½	0 2	0 2	9	3	4	7	8	3	4
*Queensland												
*Shanghai, China	0 5	0 10	0 5	0 2	0 2	7	3	6	9	1s.	3	6
*Victoria	0 8½	1 5	0 8½	0 2	0 2	9	2	4	6	8	2	.

The postage to the places marked * must be fully pre-paid. Any insufficiently prepaid mail matter will not be forwarded, but will be returned to the Postor.

In the case of the places marked † to the sea rate of postage noted for letters, must be added the ordinary inland letter-rate, both of which must be fully prepaid, or the letter will be returned to the Writer.

To places, the names of which are printed in italics, letters can be forwarded unpaid.

In addition to all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear corrections with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the Sender, his trade or profession, place of residence, and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

‡ The weight of a book packet or packet of patterns is limited to 3 lbs. in the case of these countries.

THE last but most certainly not the least of the improvements which have been effected in connection with the postal service of the island is that of the establishment of a system of inland postal telegraph.

The idea of establishing communication by electric telegraph throughout the island appears to have been under the consideration of the Government since the year 1859, for on the 1st of November of that year we find the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, referring to the matter in his speech to the Legislature in the following manner : " Although I am unable to announce that any of the enterprises to which your countenance and support have been afforded, either by way of pecuniary grant or legislative guarantee, have yet been commenced, I venture to recommend to your consideration as a public work, which would, I think, fall within the reach of our financial resources and prove of advantage to the interests of commerce, and the conduct of public affairs, while conducing to the protection and convenience of the inhabitants generally, the establishment of communication by electric telegraph between the harbours of Port Morant and Lucea, with the intermediate connection of the principal towns and shipping ports of the island. I will place you in possession of the information I have obtained as to the probable cost of the erection and maintenance of such an establishment.

" From data of this nature, in conjunction with your intimate knowledge of the circumstances and habits of all classes of the people, you will be enabled to judge how far such an undertaking will be justified in the present economic and social condition of the colony."

Both of the Legislative Bodies in reply to the above speech promised to give their best attention to the work.

The proposal to transfer the Post Office to the colony, however, led to the abandonment of the scheme, for in a message from the Governor to the Assembly, dated 30th November, 1859, we find the following : " While the effect of the proposed transfer upon the public revenue is still unascertained the Governor does not consider it advisable to propose to the House of Assembly to sanction any expenditure for the purpose of establishing such telegraphic communication."

Here the question appears to have been dropped ; and while no doubt the advantages pointed out so forcibly by Sir Charles Darling to the Legislature have been fully recognized by successive Governments, and the matter has received the fullest consideration, it was Sir Anthony Musgrave, at the instance of Mr. Frederic Sullivan, the present Postmaster for Jamaica, who conferred upon the island the inestimable boon of a system of inland telegraph, of which the public generally have evinced a due appreciation.

On the 30th January, 1879, a law authorising the establishment of an inland telegraph system was passed. Under this law the Director of Public Works is entrusted with the erection and maintenance of the lines, while, following the example of the Imperial Government, the management of the department is vested in the Postmaster for Jamaica.

As soon as possible after the passing of the Act a School of Telegraphy was opened in Kingston under the Superintendent of Telegraphs. At this school as well as at the District Stations all the Telegraph Operators employed in the service have been trained.

The Telegraph Department is worked on the system which experience has proved to be successful in England, and which has been equally successful in Jamaica.

Telegraphic communication was first established between Kingston and St. Ann's on the 20th October, 1879, and the circuit of the island was completed on the 4th March, 1881. Stations have been established at the following places :--

Kingston	Lucea	Alley	Port Antonio
Spanish Town	Savanna-la-Mar	Milk River	Hope Bay
Linstead	Black River	Old Harbour	Buff Bay
Moneague	Santa Cruz	Morant Bay	Annotto Bay
St. Ann's Bay	Mandeville	Bath	Port Maria
Dry Harbour	Shooter's Hill	Port Morant	Ocho Rios
Brown's Town	Porus	Plantain Garden River	Port Royal
Duncans	May Pen	Manchioneal	Gordon Town
Falmouth	Chapelton	Priestman's River	Cold Spring.
Montego Bay			

Stations were also established at Grange Hill, Lacovia and Port Morant, but had to be closed on the ground of being unremunerative.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is one shilling (1/) for the first twenty words and threepence (3d.) for every additional five words, *i.e.*, for every additional group of not more than five words, the names and addresses of the Sender and Receiver not being counted.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be pre-paid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles, at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile, counting from the boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles, at a charge of one shilling (1/) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps which are procurable at each station, of which there are two denominations, *viz.*, 1/ and 3d. Books containing twenty message forms, each form being embossed with a stamp of the face value of 1/, may also be purchased at the head station and other principal district stations at the rate of 20/3. These books are prepared for use with carbonic ink paper, so that copies can be retained of the messages.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.
2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter *by post* must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.
3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

The office hours of the Telegraph Department are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily—Sundays excepted.

Any information not furnished in this Paper may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, the Officers of the Post Office Department being always ready and willing to afford such information.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that on the occurrence of a vacancy the salary of the Postmaster for Jamaica should be reduced from £800 to £600 a year; and considered that the arrangement in force for subsidizing the Mail Coaches between Kingston and Mandeville and Kingston and St. Ann's Bay should be discontinued, the Government only subsidizing a Mail Coach where that should be cheaper than making a single contract for the conveyance of mails. If this course were adopted they thought the services of a Second Class Clerk could be dispensed with. The Commissioners thought it worthy of consideration whether a reduction of the island rate of postage to 1½d. or "a quattie," the current unit of exchange with the black people, would not prove of advantage both to the revenue and to the public. The Commissioners did not recommend any reduction in the staff of the Island Telegraph Branch; but considered that the Superintendent and his Assistants should be exclusively employed in electrical and technical work, while the administrative charge should be vested in the Chief Clerk of the Post Office, and any supervision of the Operators which might be necessary could be done by him with the help of one of the First Class Clerks of that office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	F. Sullivan	£800 0 0	Feb., 1853
Chief Clerk	G. H. Pearce	400 0 0	1st Feb., '60
	T. H. McBayne	250 0 0	1st May, '69
First Class Clerks	W. Mackinnon	250 0 0	18th Aug., '67
	E. N. Marshall	250 0 0	15th April, '72
	F. G. M. Lynch	240 0 0	19th July, '74

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Second Class Clerks	D. G. Parsons ..	£160 0 0	30th Dec., '74
	P. C. Cunha ..	150 0 0	14th March, '74
	C. W. Magnan ..	120 0 0	1st June, '77
	R. Nosworthy ..	120 0 0	8th Jan., '80
	E. Squire ..	120 0 0	14th Oct., '80
Third Class Clerks	W. J. Heath ..	100 0 0	1st Jan., '78
	C. A. Heath ..	90 0 0	3rd Oct., '79
	L. S. Gray ..	90 0 0	1st April, '80
	W. E. Clark ..	90 0 0	14th Oct., '80
	H. C. Wilson ..	360 0 0	1st April, '79
Telegraph Branch	C. F. Duff ..	170 0 0	16th Jan., '80
	G. A. Hart ..	160 0 0	16th Jan., '80

NOTE.—In addition to the above there is a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter-Carriers, and an Auxiliary Staff of Sorters is employed on Packet days to sort the Newspapers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the Highways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland, in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their recommendation was that "a tax by the poll on all male adults of the age of 16 years and upwards" should be levied, "the proceeds of which tax should be applied to the purposes of making and keeping in repair the public roads." The report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy; deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."*

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. This system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857 but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised to be raised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable. But the scheme failed. The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll-bars which had become a fruitful source of discon-

tent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863, consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury. Since then the expenditure for main road purposes has been borne on the Annual Estimates, being chargeable to the general revenues of the colony.

The following table exhibits the annual expenditure for repairs and maintenance (with the average cost per mile) and the annual cost of new works during the last twelve years :—

Year, to 30th Sept.	Repairs and Maintenance.	Average Cost per Mile.	New Works.	Total Annual Expenditure on Roads.
1872	£ 22,244 0 0	£31 0 0	£ 4,454 0 0	£26,698 0 0
1873	23,887 0 0	33 0 0	6,219 0 0	30,106 0 0
1874	26,704 0 0	37 0 0	9,825 0 0	36,529 0 0
1875	36,090 0 0	49 16 0	6,054 0 0	42,144 0 0
1876	24,317 0 0	33 7 0	6,336 0 0	30,653 0 0
1877	24,884 0 0	34 0 0	7,594 0 0	32,478 0 0
1878	22,598 0 0	30 0 0	4,274 0 0	26,872 0 0
1879	22,651 0 0	31 0 0	4,026 0 0	26,677 0 0
1880	29,402 0 0	39 19 6	4,612 0 0	34,014 0 0
1881	23,998 0 0	32 12 6	3,030 0 0	27,028 0 0
1882	23,381 0 0	30 17 9	1,314 0 0	24,695 0 0
1883	23,405 0 0	30 13 4	3,627 0 0	27,033 0 0

The high expenditure in 1875 was due to the floods in the months of October and November of 1874 (the first part of the financial year) which caused unusual damages to the roads. The expenditure for the year exceeded the estimates for maintenance and repair by £12,258. The flood rains of October, 1879, and the hurricane of August, 1880, also caused considerable damage to some of the main roads, the restoration of which entailed an excess of expenditure over the estimates of £5,848. During the year 1880-81, a considerable sum was expended in relief work in the Kingston district, by the employment of a large number of persons who had suffered from the cyclone and the long drought which succeeded it. From time to time as many as 300 hands, in excess of the ordinary labour gangs, were so employed; the expenditure thus incurred amounted to £2,300.

Among the new and important works executed on the main roads, under the existing system, may be mentioned the construction of a new line of road to connect Annotto Bay with Port Maria; the completion of the Annotto Bay junction road connecting Annotto Bay with Kingston; the construction of a new road from Free Town to Rules Pen on the road to Manchester, whereby some difficult and dangerous hills were avoided; the construction of a macadamised road from Milk River to the old toll gate; and a similar improvement between Lucea and Glasgow on the way to Savanna-la-Mar. An important line of road has been made between Chapelton and Cave Valley, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island, and the interior road from Montego Bay to Adelphi, on the borders of St. James and Trelawny, has been reconstructed and added to the schedule of main roads. The course of the Island River has been diverted from Bath by an extensive cutting and dam immediately opposite to that town, and culverts and retaining walls have been constructed wherever these safeguards were required.

Several permanent iron bridges of substantial construction have been erected. Among these are the following: The Nightingale Grove Bridge on the road to Old Harbour; the "Rock" Bridge near Falmouth; the Flint River Bridge between Montego Bay and Lucea; the Dry River Bridge; one at Annotto Bay; a bridge at Port Maria; one over the White River near Ocho Rios; the Black River Bridge at Linstead; one at Annotto Bay; one over Bodle's Gully near Old Harbour, and one over the Horse Savanna River in Portland. The Kew Bridge in Hanover has also been reconstructed.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was com-

pleted in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river is generally dry ; but during the rainy seasons the crossing was at times very dangerous and often impassable for many days in succession. At times of flood the river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each. The width between the centre of the main girders is 20 feet, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this magnificent structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

With regard to the main roads generally they are now, upon the whole, in excellent order. "In a mountainous island like this there must at times of heavy rainfall be temporary obstructions and deteriorations on the roads ; but their general condition, to which all travellers can testify, is creditable evidence that these occurrences are soon remedied"* and that the Main Road Department is fulfilling the purposes for which it was organized. The Civil Service Commissioners "were unanimously of opinion that General Mann (the Director of Roads) had greatly improved the public roads of the island and had maintained them in a manner which would bear fair comparison with any part of the British dominions."†

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the public buildings, the additional title of Surveyor-General being added to his official designation. But, on account of the depressed condition of the finances, no important public work in connection with this branch of the Department was undertaken until the year 1869 when £6,583 was spent for repairs and £5,136 upon new buildings.

In that year a Lepers' Home was erected at Healthshire ; the Apostles' Battery near Port Henderson was altered and fitted up as a Lazaretto for persons placed in quarantine ; three Union Hospitals for sick coolies were built and furnished ; the Barracks and Officers' Quarters at Stony Hill were repaired and refitted so as to be used partly as a Government Reformatory and partly as a Government Training School for the education of Schoolmasters ; two extensive ranges of cells on the separate system were commenced at the Lunatic Asylum and a Lock Hospital was erected in Kingston. In the following year the expenditure on public works amounted to £38,188, of which £8,604 was for hospital accommodation and £2,591 for the erection of the Church at St. Ann's Bay and the repairs of similar edifices. In that year the rock termed "The Weather Triangle," in the harbour of Falmouth, was removed to a depth of 24 feet at a cost of £771. During the next ten years the following sums were expended on public works :—

1871	.	£35,004	1876	.	£76,900
1872	.	51,922	1877	.	44,221
1873	.	121,537	1878	.	27,087
1874	.	82,124	1879	.	36,266
1875	.	84,799	1880	.	19,987

Among the important works planned and executed during the ten years ending the 30th September, 1880, were those extensive and general improvements to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum which (along with their excellent management) have rendered them two of the most creditable institutions of the colony. A large and commodious Hospital was built at Mandeville and one at Morant Bay, and five Union Hospitals for indentured coolies were erected in central districts. A new Lepers' Home was built near Spanish Town, capable of accommodating 64 males and 32 females, and a Lazaretto for the reception of 65 persons in quarantine was constructed at Green Bay, a portion of the property having been bought for that purpose. Bishop's Lodge was in 1870 purchased from the Incorporated Lay Body of the Disestablished Church, altered, extended and fitted up as the official residence of the Governor of the colony.

New ranges of cells were built at the General Penitentiary and at the St. Catherine's District Prison, and great improvements were carried out at several of the other District Prisons.

* Sir Anthony Musgrave's Blue Book Report for 1878. † Report of Commissioners, dated 14th March, 1879.

Besides these more important buildings and extensions, the Public Works Department erected a number of Police Stations, Court Houses and other minor buildings, and effected very considerable alterations, improvements and repairs to those buildings that were passed over to its care and supervision in 1866.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connexion with the Rio Cobre; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places in the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden, which improvement has done much for the embellishment and convenience of the city; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town and Old Harbour.

In 1880-81 the amount of £30,249 5s. 9d. was expended on the public works of the colony. The new works undertaken or completed during that year were: A new Hospital at the General Penitentiary; an additional building at the Government Printing Establishment; a new range of single rooms at the Lunatic Asylum; a new ward at the Annotto Bay Hospital; a new Court House at Annotto Bay, with accommodation below for Bonding Warehouses; the new Reformatory for girls at "Admiral's Pen," besides several other services of more or less importance. The expenditure on public buildings in 1881-82 was £15,555 1s. 4d. During that year new wards were erected at the Public General Hospitals at Linstead, Annotto Bay and Dry River. A Court House and Constabulary Station was built at Manhead in Manchester, and Constabulary Stations were erected at New Market in St. Elizabeth and at Yallahs in St Thomas. Several of the Churches and Rectories that are still on the Island Establishment were repaired and a number of the Prisons, Constabulary Stations, Court Houses, &c., were similarly dealt with.

In 1882-83 the sum of £17,865 was expended on public buildings. The most important work done was the completion of a range of 182 roomy and well-ventilated cells at the General Penitentiary; this work was commenced in the previous year. These cells have enabled the Prison Authorities to dispense altogether with the old Associated Wards. An Infirmary for Females at the Lunatic Asylum (which was also begun in 1881-82) was finished in 1882-83. Alterations and additions were made to a number of the public buildings throughout the island, and arrangements were commenced for the protection from fire of King's House, the Town Hall, and several of the other public buildings in and near Kingston.

RAILWAY.

THE Jamaica Railway Company was incorporated in the year 1843, under the 7th Victoria, cap. 25, and the line was opened for traffic on the 21st November, 1845.

In a prospectus issued on 24th February, 1844, it was proposed that the capital of the company should be £150,000 in 30,000 shares of £50 each. The projectors were Mr. William Smith of Manchester, England, and Mr. David Smith of Kingston, Jamaica, and they engaged the services of Mr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, a Civil Engineer, who had resided some time in Jamaica and had been engaged in a minute survey of the locality, to furnish a map, report and estimates of the proposed undertaking.

The result of Mr. Anderson's estimate was as follows:—

I. Expense of a main line between Kingston and Spanish Town for a double track	...	£95,379	0	0
II. Expense in continuation of main line to terminus beyond the Angels for a single track	...	18,563	0	0
III. Branch to Port Henderson of a single track	...	14,734	0	0
IV. Branch to Caymanas of a single track	...	8,531	0	0
		£137,207	0	0
Add contingencies 10 per cent.	...	13,720	0	0
Total	...	£150,927	0	0

Had these works been carried out for the sum estimated there is no doubt the line would have proved highly remunerative, but unfortunately the estimate was greatly exceeded, and eventually the company opened the line for traffic with only a single track to the Angels, 14 miles 5 furlongs in length, and representing a capital of £222,250.

From this period until the year 1867 railway enterprize appears to have been at a standstill in Jamaica, but in that year the Railway Company obtained from the Legislature powers to extend their line from Spanish Town to the village of Old Harbour, a distance of eleven miles. The extension was completed and opened for traffic on the 1st July, 1869, at a cost of £60,000.

The revenue of the company, which amounted to £10,722 in 1868, the year immediately preceding the opening of the extension line, did not at first increase as largely and as rapidly as was expected, but it showed a steady and gradual improvement until the year 1875 when it reached the sum of £24,200, the largest amount ever received by the company.

During the administration of Sir John Grant efforts were made in vain to induce the Government to guarantee the cost of a railway to Porus. These efforts were renewed during Sir William Grey's tenure of office, but he too declined to do anything to encourage the enterprize, and all hope of getting the railway further than Old Harbour was abandoned by those who had interested themselves in the matter, and who saw in railway extension the surest means of developing the resources of the country.

In the year 1877 Sir Anthony Musgrave assumed the government of the island and he was not slow to perceive the immense benefits likely to accrue from a more extended system of railway communication, and a few months after his arrival in the colony he entered into negotiations with the Railway Company and eventually purchased the existing line, which extends from Kingston to Old Harbour, 23 miles, with a branch to Angels, 3 miles, for the sum of £94,400, the transfer taking place on the 1st of April, 1879. The Government then ordered surveys and estimates to be made to extend the line from Old Harbour, through Clarendon, to Porus in Manchester, 24½ miles, and from Angels, through St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, to Ewarton, 14½ miles.

The company had been engaged for some years prior to the sale in paying off the £69,000 raised for the Old Harbour branch, and had succeeded in reducing that amount by £15,000 when the Government concluded the purchase. At the time, therefore, of the transfer of the line to the Government, the 1st April, 1879, the railway represented a capital of £207,250. For some years previous to its acquisition by the Government, the works, stations and rolling stock of the railway had been falling into disrepair, and the train service was very irregular and unsatisfactory, and was with difficulty carried on at all.

The Government has now thoroughly reconstructed the railway and the rolling stock. The cuttings and embankments have been widened to a proper uniform width; the fencing and gates have been renewed throughout, and ditches have been cut on each side of the line, with outlet drains leading towards the sea, for the purpose of underdraining the formation of the railway. The channel of the Rio Cobre, which had for several years been neglected, and for a considerable distance had become completely filled up and obliterated, has been re-opened, by which means the line across the lagoon, which was previously permanently submerged, has been freed from water, excepting during excessive floods. A new strait cut, a quarter of a mile long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet deep, has been made for the Nightingale Grove Gully; and all the gully courses have been cleaned out and improved.

The old ruinous wooden bridges and drains have been replaced by 28 bridges with solid concrete abutments and wingwalls and wrought iron superstructures, 6 arched bridges entirely of solid concrete, 45 solid concrete culverts, and 1,200 lineal yards of earthenware pipe drains. Solid concrete abutments and wingwalls have also been built for the large iron bridge over the Rio Cobre, and the superstructure has been thoroughly repaired.

The permanent way has been relaid repaired and ballasted throughout; two-thirds of the sleepers have been renewed, and six miles of the line have been laid with new steel rails. The remainder of the rails will be replaced, as they become worn out, by new steel rails.

The terminal station at Kingston has been considerably enlarged and improved, and the Spanish Town station has been improved and thoroughly repaired. New stations have been built at Grange Lane, Gregory Park, Hartlands, Bushy Park and Old Harbour.

Three new locomotive engines have been imported from England and put on the line, and two of the old ones have been rebuilt in the railway workshops.

New first class carriages and brake vans have been imported from England. The second and third class carriages and the goods waggons have been rebuilt and several additional new ones constructed in the railway workshops.

The Prince's wharf and buildings have been thoroughly repaired; and an extension of the wharf is being made to accommodate the Atlas steamers and other vessels of the largest size.

In the first complete year's working, after the Government took possession, 1879-80, the railway earned a gross revenue of £27,024 9s. 8d., and a net profit of £11,429 16s. 4d. In 1880-81, in consequence of the bad state of trade, the gross revenue was less than the previous year, being £22,713 2s. 2d., and the net revenue was £9,938 13s. 11d. In 1881-82 the gross revenue went up to £26,015 2s. 11d., and the net revenue to £12,873 14s. 8d., the latter exceeding by £1,443 18s. 4d. the highest net revenue previously earned on the line.

The following is a statement of the receipts in the past three years:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Goods and Cattle	£13,060 9 0	£15,697 0 6	£13,207 10 8
Passengers and Parcels	8,848 2 9	9,530 16 10	10,314 12 2
Miscellaneous	99 19 6	94 1 5	317 4 9
Wharf	704 10 11	693 4 2	405 13 2
Totals	£22,713 2 2	£26,015 2 11	£24,245 0 9

The following figures show the working expenses in each of the past three years:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
Main-Way and Works	£2,274 10 8	£2,957 0 5	£2,770 6 1
Locomotive Power	2,809 1 2	2,887 3 1	2,098 11 4
Repairs Car and Waggon	521 4 3	702 9 8	479 6 5
Traffic expenses	3,338 9 0	3,395 15 2	3,372 11 7
General charges	2,462 11 10	1,715 12 3	1,680 14 11
Sundries	987 14 10	1,146 10 5	692 7 10
	£12,393 11 9	£12,804 11 0	£11,693 18 2
Proportion of working expenses to receipts	56.30	50.56	49.05

By Law 8 of 1880 the construction of the extensions from Old Harbour to Porus, and from Spanish Town to Ewarton, on the basis of the surveys which had been made by Mr. Valentine Bell, C.E., was authorised. The works were begun in May, 1881, and carried on by the Railway Department until the end of the year. On the 16th December, 1881, a contract for the construction of these extensions was entered into by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, on behalf of the Government of Jamaica, with the eminent contractors, Messrs. Reid & Mackay, for the sum of £280,924 7s. 0d. This firm took possession of the works in the month of January, 1882. Under the contract the lines are to be opened for traffic by the 15th of December, 1884, but there is good reason to expect that they will be completed some months before that date.

The Royal Finance Commissioners in their report stated that "the Government were without doubt right in taking over the old railway from the private company, by which it had been grossly mismanaged; and they have effected great reforms and improvements in the working of the whole line. Hitherto the results have fully realised their expectations, and there is no doubt that the extensions, by opening up a large extent of valuable country, will eventually tend to the general advancement and wealth of the island."

LANDS.

Shortly after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the Division is styled the Government Surveyor.

The necessity for such a Department had long been felt, for there was no officer before the appointment of the Government Surveyor whose special duty it was to look after the lands belonging to the Government, and these were scattered about in every part of the island, most of them neglected and many unknown. These lands have all been classified, their histories and titles inquired into (most of which were previously unknown) and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain government purposes and those strictly parochial have been inquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

To correct this state of things the Legislature passed Law 37 of 1867, whereby persons in possession of lands without any legal or equitable title could be proceeded against by the Government as squatters. Under this law, amended by Law 22 of 1874, the Government became the trustees of all lands acquired thereunder for a period of seven years. During that time the owners might recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 24,546 acres have been recovered from 1,251 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, some has been sold after the expiration of the seven years trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The annual rents from these and some other lands average about £1,600.

Law 5 of 1871 declares that all lands in arrear for quit rents and land tax for the period of ten years previous to the passing of this law, and all lands in arrear for five years after the passing of the law, shall be liable to forfeiture, if the arrears are not paid, after certain legal formalities, extending over a period of eighteen months. Under this law the particulars of no less than 637,323 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 80,000 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the northern portion of the Parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island; it is rich in minerals—copper, cobalt and lead having already been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities, and the Government Cinchona Plantations are situated on portions of this land, which have already proved that cinchona bark can be successfully produced in Jamaica.

By way of encouraging the growth of cinchona the Government have reserved considerable tracts of land, situated at suitable elevation, for this industry, and this land

is now offered to the public for sale, on certain conditions, and at the low price of 2/ per acre.*

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are now unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parishes.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented Land.	Totals.
Portland	23,300	2,225	2,000	27,525
St. Thomas	18,304	652	—	18,956
St. Catherine	10,045	2,270	6,000	18,315
St. Andrew	941	880	—	1,821
St. Mary	782	2,113	220	3,115
St. Ann	3,800	937	3,760	8,497
Trelawny	10,460	1,450	8,000	19,910
Clarendon	—	544	2,000	2,544
Manchester	—	284½	—	284½
St. Elizabeth	—	25½	5,000	5,025½
Hanover	—	705	—	705
St. James	—	822	—	822
Westmoreland	—	} Two Town lots in Sav-la-Mar.	—	—
Kingston	16½		—	16½
Grand Totals	67,648½	12,908	26,980	107,536½

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on, and lands liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 2,781 land questions have been inquired into and reported upon; 25,325 acres have been actually surveyed, and 131 leases have been effected, covering 64,082 acres.

The Government have realized £12,335 from sales of land, while the lands escheated were valued at £1,432.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigation; searches in the Island Record Office, and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway Extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes of the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann and St. Catherine. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names, as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details. It is intended that the other parishes should be proceeded with in like manner. A plan of the Parish of Clarendon is now being prepared.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Morant Point.—This Light House is situated at the extreme east-end of the island, and is elevated 100 feet above high water and can be seen at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric princi-

* For conditions see article on cinchona cultivation.

ple, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors: it is a revolving light and revolves once in every three minutes and gives a bright flash once every minute. It was designed by Alexander Douglass of London and erected in 1842 by Mr. Geo. Groves, C.E., who was sent out for the purpose.

Plumb Point.—This Light House stands on the Palisades at the entrance to Kingston harbour. The tower is constructed of stone and iron and is 70 feet in height. The illuminating apparatus is on the catoptric or reflector principle; it exhibits a red and white light from fourteen argand lamps and metallic reflectors; the light is visible at a distance of 15 miles in clear weather. The position of the Light House is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54''$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47''$ west.

Under the old form of government the management of these lights was vested in Commissioners with a paid Secretary, but their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads by Law 8 of 1866.

According to a recent Law (23 of 1832) the title of the officer at the head of the Public Works Department has been changed from that of Director of Roads and Surveyor General into that of Director of Public Works.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that any future Director of Public Works should not have a seat in the Legislative Council on the ground of his being kept from inspection duty but should be a Member of the Privy Council; that his salary should be £1,000 a year; and that he should be required to make frequent tours of inspection, being reimbursed his actual travelling expenses instead of receiving a travelling allowance. They further recommended that the Deputy-Director of Public Works should be replaced by two professional subordinates to the Director, viz.: a Surveyor of Roads and Buildings, with a salary of £800 a year, charged with the superintendence of roads, buildings and public works, and a Railway Engineer, when the extension works are completed, with salary of £700 a year, to be placed in special charge of the Railway. They also recommended the substitution for District Engineers of four Superintendents of Works, under the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings, with salaries varying from £300 to £450 a year, and the substitution for the present Superintendents of 14 Overseers, one for Kingston and one for each country parish, at wages averaging £2 10s. a week and forage allowance for one horse at 2s. 3d. a day. The Commissioners proposed that all the officers of the Department should be entitled to have their service counted for pension.

The Commissioners suggested that as the Government Surveyor has constantly to refer to and examine records connected with land which are kept in the Island Records Office in Spanish Town his office should be transferred to that town, and be kept there until the records should be moved to Kingston,—a step which the Commissioners considered an advisable one.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS.			
Director of Public Works	Hon. Major-General Mann, B.E., C.M.G.,	£ s. d. 1,200 0 0	7th Jan., '67.
Travelling allowance	"	300 0 0	
Deputy Director of Public Works	Major D. O'Brien, B.E.	800 0 0	2nd Oct., '80.
Engineer Eastern District	J. H. Dodd	500 0 0	1st. Oct., '71.
" Southern "	S. T. Scharschmidt	600 0 0	17th Jan., '72
" Western "	J. Death	500 0 0	17th Jan., '73
" Central "	James Richmond*	500 0 0	26th March, '73
Government Surveyor	Thomas Harrison	400 0 0	14th March, '67
Travelling allowance	"	200 0 0	
Clerk and Assistant to ditto	W. Colin Liddell	120 0 0	1st May, '81
Travelling allowance	"	100 0 0	

* Mr. Richmond receives £300 a-year additional as Engineer of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
ROADS AND WORKS, <i>contd.</i>			
First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	W. S. Groves	260 0 0	13th Dec. '67
Second Class " "	T. Gayleard*	245 0 0	16th Oct., '72
" " "	C. A. Smith	220 0 0	1st Aug., '79
Third Class " "	Henry Rubie	200 0 0	1st Oct., '68
Senior Clerk	C. W. Tait	250 0 0	6th April, '75
Personal allowance		50 0 0	1st Oct., '83
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	300 0 0	25th Oct., '66
First Class Clerk	R. Arrowsmith	220 0 0	17th Aug., '71
Second Class Clerk	George Mitchell	200 0 0	1st Oct., '70
" "	C. O. Magan	120 0 0	17th Aug., '71
Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	200 0 0	22nd Feb., '64
Assistant do.	G. A. Mould	110 0 0	25th April, '75
Third Class Clerk	W. C. Messias	100 0 0	24th Sep., '76
Clerk to D. E. K.		50 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Third Class Clerk	J. H. Tucker	95 10 0	1st March, '81
" "	George Heath	90 0 0	1st Oct., '81
" "	Maximillian H. Cooke	90 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Manager of "Government Workshop"	Charles Renwick	252 0 0	8th Jan., '80
RAILWAY.			
Chief Resident Engineer†	Valentine G. Bell, M.I., C.E.	1,200 0 0	2nd Sep., '80
Resident Engineer, Ewarton Extension	L. P. Galloway	600 0 0	20th Dec., '80
Resident Engineer, Porus Extension	L. G. Tyrell	600 0 0	4th Oct., '80
Manager	L. F. Mackinnon	†500 0 0	22nd Sep., '70
Accountant	T. Gunter	300 0 0	1st April, '79
Locomotive Superintendent	W. Asten	364 0 0	1st April, '79
LIGHT HOUSES.			
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	E. A. Kennedy	130 0 0	21st Aug., '83
First Under Keeper	Philip McKie	50 0 0	1863
Second "Plumb" Point.	J. Duaney	50 0 0	9th Jan., '83
<i>Fort Augusta.</i>			
Superintendent	A. M. Mould	155 0 0	13th May, '81
First Keeper	Alexander Clemenson	70 0 0	16th Dec., '77
Second "	James Brown	50 0 0	1st Aug., '76
Fort Augusta, Keeper of Light	John Hamilton	26 0 0	1st June, '79

PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

THIS Department, which has control of the several Establishments included under the title of "Public Gardens and Plantations," was re-organized in 1879. The present staff consists of the Director, Clerk, three First Class Superintendents, three Second Class Superintendents and a Keeper for the Bath Garden. The expenditure for the year 1882-83 was £4,850; the income for the same period was £945 arising chiefly from the sales of cocoanuts and economic plants. No shipments of cinchona bark were made during the year and hence the value of bark harvested, amounting to £2,000, does not appear. The same remarks apply to the sales of the crop of jalap which realized about £45. The several Establishments are as under:—

1. *The Botanic Gardens at Castleton*:—600 feet above sea-level; in the Parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston; containing collections of tropical plants; a palmetum; experimental grounds for economic plants, and large nurseries for their successful propagation and distribution. (Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 92 inch.)

2. *Cinchona Plantations*:—4,500 to 6,300 feet above sea-level, on southern slopes of Blue Mountains in the Parish of St. Andrew, 23 miles from Kingston. About 250 acres under cinchona cultivation and 5 acres under jalap, tea, &c. Contain, also,

* Mr. Gayleard receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

† The Railway is under the general management of the Director of Public Works, who receives £160 per annum for superintendence.

‡ With Residence.

nurseries for the propagation and distribution of cinchona plants, and timber and shade trees for higher elevations. (Temp. 63° Fah. Rainfall 119 inch.)

3. *Hope Plantation*:—650 feet above sea-level, near the foot of hills in Liguanea Plains, 5 miles from Kingston, containing about 200 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation for propagating and distributing new varieties of sugar cane; nurseries for valuable timber and shade trees; also for fruit trees, pine apples, and plants of Liberian coffee and Trinidad cactus. (Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 56 inch.)

4. *Palisades Plantation*:—Occupying the long, narrow strip of land enclosing Kingston Harbour, about 5 miles long; planted with about 23,000 cocoanut palms which are now coming into bearing. Contains also nurseries for the propagation of cocoanut plants and experimental areas for the cultivation of *Moringa pterygosperma* (Oil of Ben trees), Barbados aloes, Alexandria and Port Royal senna, and various fibre plants. (Temp. 80° Fah. Rainfall 40 inch.)

5. *Kingston Parade Garden*:—A pleasure garden and central park in Kingston; kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, tanks and fountains. (Temp. 79° Fah. Rainfall 43.18 inch.)

6. *Botanic Garden at Bath*:—The old Botanic Garden of the colony established in 1774; still maintained, though much reduced in size, for the sake of its valuable trees and palms, and as a station for the distribution of seeds and plants in the eastern portions of the island. (Elev. 170 ft. Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 95.96 inch.)

7. *King's House Gardens and Grounds*:—Containing about 177 acres, of which about 20 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms. (Elev. 330 ft. Temp. 78° Fah. Rainfall 43.53 inch.)

The history of this Department is intimately connected with the various vicissitudes through which the island has passed; and since 1774 it has had its periods of depression no less than those of comparative prosperity.

Directly and indirectly, during the last hundred years, the Botanical Department has been the means of introducing and propagating some of the most valuable plants, now the sources of the staple products of the island, and its work in this respect will, it is hoped, be strengthened and increased year by year.

It is a striking fact that with the exception of pimento—"that child of nature"—and a few others of comparatively little value, most of the staple products of the island are derived from exotics or plants introduced from other parts of the globe. While on this subject it will be of interest to notice the simple, accidental, or, more often, direct, influences by means of which valuable seeds and plants have been introduced to the island, the mere mention of the names of which is sufficient to recall the vast influences they have exerted, for good, on the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The sugar cane, though here in the time of the Spaniards, was first cultivated by the English, by Sir Thomas Modyford, in 1660 (a); but its most valuable varieties, the Otaheite and Bourbon canes, were introduced in His Majesty's ships by Captain Bligh, as late as 1796. Coffee was introduced by Governor Sir Nicholas Lawes in 1723. (b) The mango, brought by Captain Marshall of Lord Rodney's squadron in 1782, was first planted in Mr. East's Botanic Garden (Liguanea), and is now one of the commonest trees in the island. (c) The plentiful and free-growing logwood was introduced from Honduras by Dr. Barham, a Botanist, the author of "*Hortus Americanus*," in 1715. (d) The beautiful akee was obtained by Dr. Thomas Clarke, first Island Botanist, from a West African slave ship in 1778. (e) The cinnamon came with the mango in Captain Marshall's ship in 1782, and was distributed from the Bath Garden by Dr. Dancer. The ubiquitous but graceful bamboo is also an exotic, and owes its introduction to Mr. M. Wallen (f) who brought it from Hispaniola and

(a). *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 235.

(b). *Hortus Jamaicensis*, vol. ii., p. 223.

(c). Bryan Edwards' Hist., vol. i., p. 477.

(d). *Hort. Jam.*, vol. i., p. 465.

(e). Bryan Edwards' Hist., vol. i., p. 482.

(f). To Mr. Wallen, formerly owner of Cold Spring and Wallerford, the friend of Swartz and a successful botanist, we are no doubt indebted for the first plants of the batonias, strawberries, water-cress, chick-weed, wild penny, groundsel, and nettles, which I can not hope to state, black-boned elter, evening primrose, nasturtium, common myrtle, the English oak, white clover and the sweet violet, now common on the Port Royal and Blue Mountains, being, possibly, escapes from his Garden at Cold Spring, which even in 1793 was well stocked with choice selections of introduced flowers and European trees and shrubs.

first planted it in the Parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. (a) For the cherimoyer we are indebted to Mr. Hinton East, who introduced it from South America in 1786; (b) to Mr. East and his magnificent garden we also owe the jasmynes, and many species of lilies; many convolvuli; the oleander; the horse radish tree; numerous roses; the trumpet flower; monkey bread; the camellia; *calla aethiopica*; the weeping willow; the mulberry tree; the *arbor vite*, and the sweet scented mimosa. (c) Dr. Clarke, on his arrival as Island Botanist in 1774, brought with him the jujube tree and the litchi; the purple dracena; the sago palm, and the valuable camphor tree; at the same time there came the now common "almond" tree; the tea tree, and the "sunn" hemp plant. (d) The nutmeg tree, first brought by Lord Rodney in 1782, was re-introduced by Dr. Marter in 1788, together with the clove and black pepper, for which he received the thanks of the House of Assembly and an honorarium of £1,000. (e) The seeds of the valuable and now indispensable Guinea grass were accidentally introduced from the West Coast of Africa as bird food in 1745. (f) Scotch grass received its name from having been first brought from Scotland to Barbados.

Pindars were brought to Mr. East from South America; the maize or great corn came from the Coast of Guinea; (g) the afou, the acom and Guinea yam, and indeed all but one of the cultivated yams are from the Coast of Africa or East Indies. (h) The seeds of the guango were brought over from the mainland by Spanish cattle. (i) "Jamaica sarsaparilla" came from Honduras and Columbia. (k) Cacao is indigenous to Central America. The shaddock was brought to the West Indies from China by Captain Shaddock, hence its name. (l) The genip was brought to Jamaica from Surinam by one Guaf, a Jew. The ginger is a native of the East Indies, introduced to Jamaica by a Spaniard, Francisco de Mendiza. The locust tree and blimbing were brought to Jamaica from the south seas in His Majesty's ship Providence in the year 1793. The orange, both sweet and seville; the lime, lemon and citron were brought hither by the Spaniards. The Jerusalem thorn is from the Spanish Main. (m) The prickly pear is a Mexican plant.

Returning, however, to the history of the Department under review, it appears that the first Public Garden established in the island was the old Botanic Garden at Bath; and in the Journals of the House of Assembly, Vol. VIII., 1784-91, p. 602, mention is made of a Dr. Thomas Clarke, "Practitioner in Physic and Surgery," who came to the island in 1774, at the particular instance and request of the late Sir Basil Keith, to superintend two Botanic Gardens, then intended to be established in the island. One was to be a European Garden, which, however, was never established, and the other was the "Tropical Garden" at Bath.

A Private Garden possessing many rare and valuable plants had already been formed by Mr. Hinton East in Liguanea (Gordon Town), which, on the death of the founder, became the property of his nephew, Mr. Edward Hyde East, "who with great generosity offered it to the Assembly of Jamaica for the use of the public at their own price."

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the *History of the British West Indies*, remarks that—"The Assembly of Jamaica co-operating with the benevolent intentions of His Majesty (to introduce valuable exotics and productions of the most distant regions to the West Indies) purchased in 1792-3 the magnificent Botanical Garden of Mr. East, and placed it on the public establishment, under the care of skilful Gardeners, one of whom, Mr. James Wiles, had circumnavigated the globe with Captain Bligh."

An interesting catalogue of the plants in this Garden, at the time of Mr. East's decease, was prepared by Dr. A. Broughton, which forms an appendix under the title of "Hortus Eastensis" to Bryan Edwards' *History of the British West Indies*, vol. I., p. 475. From it we gather that as early as 1782 the mango, akee, cinnamon, camphor, jack tree, bichy or kola, date palm, rose apple, litchi, turmeric and many valua-

(a). Hort. Jam. vol. I., p. 43.

(c). History British West Indies, vol. I. pp. 475-494.

(d). Journals, vol. VIII., p. 602.

(g). Hort. Jamaicensis, vol. I., p. 337.

(h). Macfadyen Flora, vol. I., p. 308.

(i). Macfadyen Flora, vol. I., p. 131.

(b). History British West Indies, vol. I., p. 485.

(d). Journals, vol. X., p. 638.

(f). History British West Indies, vol. II., p. 198.

(h). Hort. Jamaicensis, vol. I., p. 310.

(k). Trans. Bot. Pt. II., p. 1066.

(m). Trans. Roy. Soc. Arts, Jamaica, vol. I., p. 114.

ble plants, numbering nearly 600, had already been introduced to the island and were becoming thoroughly acclimatised.

From a letter addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, by the Botanic Gardener, Jamaica, 1793, we gather that the bread fruit (introduced in 1788) "were upwards of eleven feet high, with leaves thirty-six inches long, and the success in cultivating them has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the cinnamon tree is become very common; and mangoes are in such plenty as to be planted in the negro grounds. There are, also, several bearing trees of the jack or bastard bread fruit.....and we have one nutmeg plant."

The Botanic Garden at Liguanea (as it was called) continued to be under Mr. Wiles' care, superintended by a Committee of the House of Assembly, for many years, while that at Bath was entrusted to Dr. Dancer, as Island Botanist. The allowance for the two Gardens was fixed at £800. The duties of the Island Botanist were defined as follows:—"To collect, class, and describe the native plants of the island; to use his endeavours to find out their medicinal virtues; to discover if they possess any qualities useful to the arts, and annually to furnish the House with a correct list of such plants as are in the Botanic Gardens, together with such information as he may have acquired relative to their uses and virtues."

For the purpose of distributing the bread fruit and other valuable plants from the Botanic Garden, the Committee of the House "appointed separate Committees, for each county, to receive and distribute the allotments destined for them; and, according as sufficient numbers were prepared for propagation, the Chairman of the County Committees were apprized and their respective proportions delivered and distributed, "by which means," it is quaintly remarked, "the public has derived all the advantages to be expected from these establishments."

During the years 1791-1807, the Committee in charge of the Botanic Gardens, with Mr. Shirley as Chairman, greatly developed and improved them. Inquiries were made every where for new products; thanks and gratuities were voted for the introduction of valuable plants; and these were cultivated and distributed with great assiduity and care. In order to make the island less dependent on America for supplies every encouragement was given to the cultivation of yams, cacos, maize, plantain, and such products as the breadfruit, zezegany or wanglo, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, pindars and coffee; it being believed that the "cultivation of these valuable exotics would, without doubt, in the course of a few years lessen the dependence of the sugar islands on North America for food and necessaries; and not only supply subsistence for future generations, but, probably, furnish fresh incitements to industry, new improvements in the arts, and new subjects of commerce." (a)

These beneficial efforts, long and successfully maintained, were however greatly relaxed after the year 1807, and under the influences of domestic troubles, want of due appreciation of the value and nature of Botanic Gardens, or the need of strict economy, a bill was introduced into the House of Assembly in 1810, "for vesting the Botanic Garden in Liguanea in the Commissioners of the Board of Works, to be sold and the money to be brought to the credit of the public." This bill was finally passed, December, 1810, and the Garden passing to private hands many of the valuable plants contained in it, and collected with so much care and industry, were entirely lost. (b)

The Garden at Bath was, however, maintained, though in a very reduced state. Dr. Stewart West acted for some time as Island Botanist, and was engaged in collecting the plants that had been lost from the Gardens, for the purpose of propagating and distributing them.

In the year 1824 an effort was made to restore the value and usefulness of the Botanic Gardens, and Sir M. B. Clare, from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the Botanic Garden, reported: "That the Botanic Garden in St. Thomas-in-the-East, established more than fifty years ago, has during that period received and transmitted for propagation throughout the island many valuable plants. That the Royal munificence of his late Majesty promoted the objects of this institution by vessels-of-war employed to collect plants in the settlements of the east and south

(a) The land formerly occupied by the Botanic Garden, in Liguanea, has lately become the property of Mr. Geo. Henderson. Gordon Town is still known as "The Gardens."

(b) History of British Indies, vol. I, preface xxiv.

seas, some of which are now naturalized to this island, and more might be added, greatly to the advantage of its inhabitants. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that proper care may be taken to preserve the valuable plants which the Garden now contains. That, in addition to the above considerations, your Committee are of opinion that one object of this institution of chief importance has never been properly attended to, namely, the investigation of the many unknown native plants of this island, which, from the properties of those already known, it is reasonable to infer would prove highly beneficial in augmenting our internal resources, by supplying various articles either for food, for medicine, or for manufacture, to be cultivated, prepared and exported as staple commodities, by which great commercial advantages might be obtained; among others the various vegetable dyes claim particular attention as promising a fruitful field of discovery. That it appears to your Committee that the person fit for undertaking such inquiries ought to be a well educated and scientific man, combining with his botanical knowledge sufficient information in experimental chemistry to enable him to discover the useful qualities of such indigenous plants, and improve the productions of those already known; but at the same time your Committee strongly recommend that such person should not be a medical man, as his whole time and attention ought to be applied to promote the above objects. Your Committee recommends to the House to instruct the Commissioners of Correspondence to direct the Agent to apply for such a person to the President of the Linnean Society in London."

As a result of this proposal Mr. James McFayden was selected and approved of as a Botanist and arrived in the island in 1826.

At the same time it was felt that the Botanic Garden at Bath was too distant from Kingston and the seat of government to answer the intentions proposed, and it was recommended that a bill be brought in for purchasing a proper place for such a Garden in the vicinity of Kingston and Spanish Town.

This proposal was, however, never carried into execution, and the Garden at Bath, on the death or removal of Mr. McFayden, "fast falling to decay," was placed in charge of Mr. Thomas Higson; and his petitions addressed to the House of Assembly during 1830-32 shew that the allowances made were not sufficient for the maintenance of the Garden even in its reduced state, and that no remuneration had been made to him for its superintendence.

In 1833, in another fit of economy, owing to domestic troubles and the need for retrenchment, a Committee was appointed "to report on the best means of diminishing the contingencies and expenditure of the island, and to consider whether the Botanic Gardens at Bath could be sold for the benefit of the public." The report was made at the close of the year and ordered to lie on the table. Nothing further, however, appears to have been done for the Garden till 1840, when the sum of £300 was "voted for the improvement of the Garden at Bath and for the services of a Botanist." This sum, afterwards reduced to £200, was placed in the hands of the members of St. Thomas-in-the-East, Portland and St. David, by whom it appears to have been administered down to the year 1852, when the Garden was transferred to the Board of Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle. The late Mr. Nathaniel Wilson was appointed Curator of the Garden in 1847, and devoted many years, often labouring under great discouragements, in maintaining and improving the Garden and introducing new plants. His yearly reports contain sufficient evidence of the value of the Garden, small as it was, to an island entirely dependent for its prosperity on its agricultural interests; and, assisted and encouraged by the Revd. Thomas Wharton, Mr. Wilson laboured most successfully in the propagation and distribution of valuable plants, and especially in developing the "fibre" resources of the colony.

Writing in 1861, Mr. Wilson referred to the successful introduction of seeds of the valuable cinchona tree to Jamaica, "through the liberality of the British Government and recommendation of Sir W. J. Hooker, of Kew." By the month of October, 1861, Mr. Wilson reported that he had "over four hundred healthy plants quite ready for planting out." As the climate of Bath was unsuitable for the successful growth of cinchona, by the kindness of the late Dr. Hamilton, they were tried at Cold Spring Coffee Plantation, St. Andrew, at an elevation of 4,000 ft. Here Mr. Wilson

found "the climate and soil to be all he could desire, and as it afforded every facility for carrying out so valuable an experiment, he at once availed himself of it, and planted out in the coffee fields, on the 16th November, 1861, several plants of each species, then about two and two-and-a-half inches in height. In twelve months after a plant of the red bark (*Cinchona Succirubra*) had attained to the height of forty-four inches, with leaves measuring thirteen-and-a-half inches long, by eight-and-three-quarter inches broad. The same plant in December, 1863, i.e., when two years old, measured six feet in height, with ten branches, having a circumference of stem at base of four-and-a-half inches."

Since these preliminary trials conducted more than 20 years ago, cinchona cultivation in Jamaica has become an established industry. The Government Plantations covering some 250 acres have cost in the aggregate about £16,000. They have yielded returns during the last five years to the extent of £11,000 and are now valued at £20,000. Amongst private planters there are about 300 acres now being planted with cinchona in the Parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, some of which is over two years old.

The exports of cinchona bark from Jamaica to the end of the last official year, viz., 30th September, 1883, was 64,123 pounds of the value of £14,067.*

In 1857 a grant was passed by the Legislature for purchasing land for a Botanic Garden at Castleton, in the Parish of St. Mary, 19 miles from Kingston, and steps were at once taken to establish the Garden and remove such plants as could be spared from Bath.

In 1862-63, a grant was made for the salary of an Assistant Gardener to Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Robert Thomson, formerly of Kew, received the appointment.

The Garden at Castleton was then finally established, and ultimately, by the influence of Sir John Peter Grant, the present Government Cinchona Plantations were opened in 1863, and placed under the management of Mr. Thompson, who, on Mr. Wilson's retirement, had been appointed Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

The Parade Garden, Kingston, the Palisadoes Plantation, and the Hope Plantation were established during 1870-74, the staff being increased by the appointment of Mr. G. S. Jenman, Assistant Superintendent of the Castleton Gardens, and Mr. W. Nock, Assistant Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantations.

Mr. Thomson retired on pension in 1878, and the several Gardens and Plantations, which had been in 1877 attached to the Department of the Director of Roads, were, in December, 1879, constituted a separate Government Department under the control of a Director, Mr. Daniel Morris, M.A., F.L.S., who was appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Hooker. Mr. Morris was Assistant to Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites, F.R.S., C.M.G., in the Ceylon Botanic Gardens, and gave great satisfaction to the Government of that colony. He publicly received the thanks of the "Planters' Association of Ceylon" for his services in connexion with the coffee leaf disease. Mr. Morris brought out with him Mr. George Syme, an experienced and highly qualified horticulturalist selected by Sir Joseph Hooker, who took charge of the Castleton Gardens in succession to Mr. Jenman who had been transferred to Demerara.

Mr. William Nock, Superintendent of the Cinchona Plantation, was, in 1881, promoted to an important post in Ceylon, and Mr. John Hart, Superintendent of King's House Gardens and Grounds, was appointed to succeed him. The vacancy at King's House Garden was filled by the appointment of Mr. William Harris, an experienced and skilled Gardener from the Royal Gardens, Kew. Another Gardener from Kew, Mr. William Elliott, was appointed at the same time to take charge of the Parade Garden. The latter Garden, from its central position and its proximity to the shipping facilities at Kingston, will be utilized as a *depot* for plants from the other Establishments; and, in view of the *free transit* of all plants from the Public Gardens by the Jamaica Coastal Service and the Jamaica Railway, there is no doubt that the Parade Garden will thus fulfil important functions.

In the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners, this Department is mentioned as follows:—"In a purely agricultural country like Jamaica a well organized De-

* For full particulars respecting cinchona cultivation and its prospects in Jamaica see Article on "Cinchona."

partment of Gardens and Plantations is invaluable, not only for introducing and propagating such plants as are most suitable to the climate and soil, but also for the dissemination of the knowledge requisite to cultivate the products of the island to the best advantage.

"We found that this Department has done good work and the public appreciation of the opportunities afforded by it is spreading fast." "Under the able management of Mr. Morris the various Plantations and Gardens are in as good a state as the sums placed at his disposal will allow," and, owing to the "moneys paid for plants and seeds sold, this valuable Department should be of little cost to the general revenue."

In order to facilitate the distribution of plants from the Public Gardens the following Rules have been drawn up for the guidance of persons making applications:—

"1. It is recommended before plants are sent for that the grounds be prepared and the holes made, so that the plants may be planted out immediately on arrival.

"2. For ordinary timber trees and trees intended for shade or ornament, holes should be dug at least 30 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep. The soil taken out, if clayey or gravelly, should be thoroughly mixed with manure or fresh loam and be replaced in the holes, with the surface soil at the bottom. For palms, shrubs and plants in borders, deep trenches of the whole surface will be found a most effective preparation.

"3. For trees mentioned in the last paragraph, the holes may be placed at distances of 10, 12 or 15 feet apart. Trees intended for avenue planting should be at least 15 feet from the side of the road. Fruit trees should be planted at distances proportionate to their size and growth, but, as a rule, if not in grass pieces, trees cannot be too thickly planted at first. Judicious pruning and thinning will always be available if the trees should become crowded.

"4. Immediately on arrival the plants should be carefully planted out and shaded with ferns, branches or banana leaves. If the plants are received in bamboo pots it is recommended that the pots be carefully split in halves and the plants put out with as little disturbance of the tender rootlets as possible. If weather is dry, in addition to the shading, a daily watering for two or three weeks will be necessary. Except in dry and arid districts it is very injurious to allow plants to stand in pits below the general surface. Such pits become pools of water during heavy rains and tend to rot off the plants. Where the pits are admissible at all, they should have a small drain to carry off the superfluous water as soon as possible.

"5. In order to prevent disappointment it is particularly requested that plants be removed as soon as possible after being allotted. When plants are not removed within six weeks the allotment must be considered cancelled without notice.

"6. The Department cannot undertake the delivery of plants, nor be responsible in any manner for them after they leave the Gardens. Under special circumstances, however, the Superintendents are willing to make arrangements for the delivery of plants in Kingston and immediate neighbourhood at risk of applicants, on the receipt of the amount of cartage and cost of plants.

"7. For public institutions, and for persons endeavouring to promote the development of industrial products in the island, a number of valuable introduced plants are available for experimental purposes, at nominal rates, or free of cost. On special application to the Director, plants valuable in medicine or arts and specimens required for artistic, scientific, educational or benevolent purposes may be gratuitously supplied.

"8. Communications on public service, in connexion with the Public Gardens and Plantation, should be addressed to the Director Botanical Department, Gordon Town P.O."

The Royal Finance Commissioners were of opinion that as it had been conclusively proved that cinchona can be profitably cultivated in Jamaica, considerable portions of the Government Cinchona Plantations should be disposed of by lease or sale to private individuals; and that as the cultivation of cocoanuts was well established in the colony the same course should be adopted in regard to the Palisados Plantation,—sufficient ground for experimental purposes and for the propagation and distribution of plants being retained at each plantation.

As regards the other Gardens the Commissioners recommended that those at Bath

and the Parade Garden in Kingston should be handed over to the Local Authorities, and that the work connected with experiments and with the propagation and distribution of plants at the other Gardens should be concentrated in one of them.

The Commissioners also recommended changes in the Establishment which would reduce the cost from £1,606 to £1,150 a year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC GARDENS AND PLANTATIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director	D. Morris, M.A., F.G.S.	£ 700 s. 0 d. 0	1st Nov., '79
Superintendent Castleton Gardens	George Syme	280 0 0*	1st Nov., '79
Do. Cinchona Plantation	John Hart	150 0 0	2nd Nov., '75
Do. King's House Gardens	William Harris	110 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Parade Garden, Kingston	William Elliot	100 0 0	3rd Oct., '81
Do. Hope Plantation	James McNair	70 0 0	13th April, '78
Do. Palisadoes Plantation	John Campbell	78 0 0	29th Mar., '83
Clerk at Head Office	John M. Lynch	85 0 0	1st Dec., '79

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the Local Legislature and, in opening the session of 1852, Sir Charles Darling brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants. The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," added His Excellency, "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued, the Honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no Doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum."

This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant, as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organized was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following Rules which were framed for the guidance of candidates for employment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which contain the principles on which the Service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer, who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required, in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a

* Including travelling allowance.

general control and superintendence over the Government Dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate; and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments vary from £150 to £250 per annum. In some of the districts extra pay is receivable for attendance on the immigrants indentured to estates, and it is thought that additional remuneration may be derived from a successful working of the Government Dispensaries.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees and also Vaccination Fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he, within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony, quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct, for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half-pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years' service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking to the exigencies of the Service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their districts in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary. In calculating the pensions of Medical Officers, the Governor will make an addition of five years in respect of service in an intertropical colony, but no addition will be made in respect of professional qualifications.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pension, or indeed any pension, will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension if the circumstances of any individual case shall appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

Since the inauguration of the Department the number of medical districts has been increased to forty-five, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers. The Department has no connexion with the Lunatic Asylum which is under a separate organization.

In the year 1871-72 the management of the parochial hospitals at Montego Bay of 34 beds and Morant Bay of 11 beds, was taken over by the Government from the municipal authorities, and in the following year, 1872-73, the existing hospitals at Black River of 19 beds, St. Ann's Bay of 24, Falmouth of 46, and Spanish Town of 18, were likewise taken over. In the year 1874 a hospital containing 20 beds was opened at Lucre, and in 1877 a similar institution of 26 beds was established at Mandeville, whilst in the same year the hospital of 15 beds at Chapelton that had hitherto been applied solely to the use of indentured immigrants was taken over by the Medical Department as a parochial hospital, the indentures of the immigrants located in that district having expired. So that when the parochial hospitals were taken over accommodation to the extent of 213 beds was available for all classes of patients

throughout the island. East Indian immigrants were, however, treated apart in union hospitals which were under the sole management of the Immigration Department; but, under the provisions of Law 23 of 1879, the Cooly union hospitals and the parochial hospitals, as above noted, were converted into Public General Hospitals for the treatment of immigrant and creole labourers employed on estates, and on the 1st July, 1879, the entire administration of these hospitals was vested in the Medical Department. The accommodation now afforded in the several hospitals is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	58 beds	Lucea Hospital	22 beds
Hordley	156 "	Sav.-la-Mar	91 "
Port Antonio	41 "	Black River	53 "
Buff Bay	42 "	Mandeville	30 "
Annotto Bay	65 "	Chapelton	20 "
Port Maria	70 "	Dry River	82 "
St. Ann's Bay	26 "	Lionel Town	90 "
Falmouth	41 "	Spanish Town	75 "
Montego Bay	32 "	Linstead	66 "

Thus the number of beds in the several Public General Hospitals, throughout the island, increased from 973 in 1877 to 1060 in 1883; the daily average number of patients under treatment during the latter year being 510.

Government dispensaries have been established in the remote districts of Gayle, Green Island, Clark's Town, Hope Bay and Porus, where medicines are dispensed and sold at fixed charges to all persons applying for them on the prescription of a Medical Officer, and where the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary attends on fixed days to give advice at a moderate rate of fees. Other establishments of a similar nature are about to be provided at Bandon in St. James, the Yallahs district of St. Thomas and Flint River in Hanover.

The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, the following Rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket system. It has now been in operation for three years and is believed to work satisfactorily, with one or two exceptions, which defects will, however, be remedied as opportunity offers:—

1. The Custos of a parish, and such other gentlemen as the Governor may select, will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s.

2. Any really poor person not on the pauper roll, who is unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. will, if considered deserving of the relief, receive from the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the Parochial Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application to the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation, shall be attended at home by the Parochial Medical Officer of the district.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district shall require him to attend at the home of the patient, for which service he shall receive an allowance for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile.

6. The fee represented on such ticket shall be paid by the applicant for relief, and the mileage by the Municipal Board of the parish out of the moneys provided by law for the support of, and medical attendance on, the poor.

7. In the case of prescriptions prepared at the Government Dispensaries, or with Government drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines, and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m., on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present eighteen students undergoing a course of instruction, and, were it not for the limited accommodation, a much larger number might be enrolled.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its

officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidized salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th, and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1882-83, 105 cases of leprosy, 134 cases of frambœsia and 12 other kindred diseases were treated therein.

Below is a statement showing the amount expended from general revenues for the working of the Medical Department from the period of its inauguration to the close of the financial year 1882-83 :—

1868-69	.	£2,403 2 2	1876-77	.	£17,926 1 9
1869-70	.	4,063 11 7	1877-78	.	27,571 15 2
1870-71	.	11,325 10 2	1878-79	.	27,504 3 7
1871-72	.	12,134 17 7	1879-80	.	30,921 5 6
1872-73	.	13,729 17 11	1880-81	.	31,924 9 3
1873-74	.	16,174 14 10	1881-82	.	34,013 10 8
1874-75	.	18,844 11 1	1882-83	.	31,639 9 4
1875-76	.	16,881 19 10			

QUARANTINE.

The practice of quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 37 of 1869, modified by 32 of 1872.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorized to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1869, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorized to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Surgeon on board, or the Captain, is required to certify in writing that such port was, at the time of the ship's departure therefrom, free, to the best of his knowledge, from any infectious disorder.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarets and to frame rules for the same.

The following rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast-head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.
2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.
3. A Constable to be placed on board each ship in quarantine, and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.
4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.
5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground.
6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.
7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.
8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.
9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.
10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to pratique at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Lazaretto at Green Bay was opened on the 5th April, 1881. On that day the passengers of the S.S. "Californian" were transferred to the establishment, having arrived from Panama where small-pox existed.

The Lazaretto is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent.

The buildings consist of five blocks standing several chains apart, namely :—First class passengers ; second class passengers ; hospital ; matron's and servants' quarters ; kitchen, store rooms, &c. The first class building is 132 feet by 42 feet and provides accommodation for 32 persons. It has a spacious piazza round all four sides. The second class building has accommodation for 36 persons, being 152 feet long by 28 feet wide, and has a piazza on the front and ends. Both first and second class buildings are provided with separate lavatories and bath rooms, to all of which pipes are laid on from the water tank. The hospital is placed higher up the hill than any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above sea-level. Accommodation is provided for eight male and six female patients, with a dispensary and rooms for attendants, lavatories, &c.

The Lazaretto is fully equipped with the necessary furniture, bedding, &c. The arrangements for a supply of water are ample, there being one tank of 20,000 gallons capacity and another of 6,000. A substantial wharf has been erected, running out into the sea 150 feet.

There is a lawn in front of the first class building suitable for lawn tennis, archery and other games. Good fishing is abundant, and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside ; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it to the north and east the magnificent mountains of the eastward of Jamaica ; conspicuous among them Blue Mountain Peak, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea.

A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool. Taking the advantages of the site and the ample accommodation into consideration, it may be safely said that few institutions of the kind do more to render tolerable a period of necessary, if irksome, confinement.

The recognized fees chargeable to persons undergoing quarantine are as follow :—

1st class	.	6/	per day	} Children half-price.
2nd class	.	3/6	"	
3rd class	.	1/6	"	

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment ; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A resident matron, one house-cleaner and a watchman

are permanently employed ; but this staff of servants is increased according to the number of passengers undergoing quarantine.

The following hold appointments as Visiting Officers under the 4th Section of the Quarantine Law, 1869, for the ports opposite their respective names :—

Dr. James Neish and Mr. T. W. Rodgers, Port Royal.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, Morant Bay.

Mr. Richard N. Berwick and Mr. O. L. B. Cumming, Port Morant.

Mr. W. A. Doorly and Mr. A. Cooper, Port Antonio.

Mr. C. M. Gifford, Annotto Bay.

Mr. S. E. Payne, Port Maria.

Mr. Lionel John Lee or, in his absence, Mr. Jasper William Gruber, St. Ann's Bay.

Mr. George Donald Garsia, Dry Harbour.

Mr. John Pasmore, Falmouth.

Mr. J. G. Chisholm, Montego Bay.

Mr. T. Bravo, Lucea.

Mr. Edward P. Pullar, Savanna-la-Mar.

Mr. J. Smythe, Black River.

Mr. William Ricketts Burke, Milk River.

Mr. Charles Wood, Old Harbour and Salt River.

Mr. G. B. Caldwell, Alligator Pond.

Quarantine Board.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

C. A. Robinson, Esq.

E. A. Foster, Secretary.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health ; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873 gives these Boards additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Doctor Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health ;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases, and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. "With this law (observed a Committee of the Council) there would be as ample legislative provision as was constitutionally practicable for the protection of the public health. Isolation (they continued) would by this law be provided for as far as it could be without violating public liberty."

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or

burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Boards of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any buildings or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.

Hon. J. H. McDowell, Custos of St. Andrew.

Deputy Surgeon-General C. B. Mosse, C.B., Superintending Medical Officer.

Captain E. H. B. Hartwell, R.N., Inspector-General of Police.

D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin., Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital.

Dr. J. C. Phillippo, Governor of Institute of Jamaica.

Dr. Jasper Cargill, District Medical Officer, St. Andrew.

E. A. Foster, Secretary.

Mr. Foster receives a salary of £100 per annum (in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk of the Medical Department) for discharging the duties of Secretary to the Central Board of Health and the Quarantine Board. Bills of Health are granted by him (as Secretary to the Central Board) free of charge.

Kingston is the only parish in which a Commissioner of Health has been appointed. Dr. James Scott holds the office at a salary of £300 per annum. In the other parishes the Officers and Sub-Officers of Police are Inspectors of Nuisances.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the salary of the Superintending Medical Officer should be fixed at £1,200, including the work of supervising the Kingston Public Hospital, and that in future appointments the salaries given to District Medical Officers in the towns should be fixed at £150 and in the country districts at £200. They further recommended that in future District Medical Officers be forbidden to enter into business engagements unconnected with the medical profession. They were also of opinion that the "Ticket System" could be modified in the following manner with beneficial results :—

The Parochial Authorities, either gratuitously or for such small payment as they think the applicant can afford, would issue to all persons who are not borne on the roll of paupers, yet appear to be entitled for special reasons to gratuitous or partially gratuitous aid, a ticket which, on presentation by a Doctor, will carry the fee of 5s. for a first visit, payable out of parochial funds; this to cover all expenses of mileage.

Among other recommendations made by the Commissioners were those that the Lunatic Asylum should be placed under the supervision of the Superintending Medical Officer; that the Health Officer of Kingston should be one of the regular Medical Staff of the island, and also *ex officio* Medical Officer to the Penitentiary and Lock Hospital, with a salary of £600 or £700 in all; that the Harbour Master should be a Member of the Quarantine Board, and that the duties of giving effect to the directions of the Board should be assigned to the Harbour Master's Department.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other. Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Superintending Medical Officer	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng.	*1000 0 0	June, '76
Chief Clerk	E. A. Foster	320 0 0	5th Mar., '66
Second Class Clerk	L. E. Delfosse	180 0 0	9th Aug., '71
Ditto	J. E. Valencia	120 0 0	18th Jan., '75
Third ditto	W. E. M. Drummond	90 0 0	6th May, '80
Medical Storekeeper	Edwin Butler	240 0 0	{ 22nd Jan., '74
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	
<i>Public Hospital.†</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S. } Eng.	200 0 0	June, '76
Senior Medical Officer	D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed	600 0 0	Dec., '68
Senior Resident Medical Officer	F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. En.	375 0 0	19th Feb., '81
Junior ditto	W. H. Strachan, L.R.C.P., } Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.	300 0 0	{ 13th April, '81
	Lodging allowance	50 0 0	
Clerk and Purveyor	T. Pearson	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Warden and Issuer	H. M. Griffiths	100 0 0	Oct., '71
Dispenser	W. R. Falconer	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Matron	M. S. Rickards	90 0 0	Aug., '72
Assistant Clerk	J. H. Phillips	100 0 0	Sep., '73
Chaplain	Rev. G. W. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	Thos. Allen, M.D.	800 0 0	6th July, '63
Assistant Medical Officer	M. P. C. McCormack, } L.R.C.S., Ed.	350 0 0	2nd March, '80
Chief Clerk and Steward	J. M. Simpson	250 0 0	3rd Sep., '66
Warden	Vacant.		
Matron	E. Hyde	160 0 0	8th Jan., '77
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	100 0 0	16th May, '76
Ditto	Geo. Wm. Taylor	80 0 0	30th April, '80
<i>Lock Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer	I. W. Anderson, M.D.	100 0 0	May, '62 §
Visiting Surgeon	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P. Lon.	100 0 0	1st Jan., '61
Assistant Surgeons	D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.	...	Dec., '68
	L. E. Delmege, M.R.C.S. En.	30 0 0	2nd June, '72
Clerk	T. Pearson	21 0 0	Aug., '78
Dispenser and Warden	C. T. Dryden	60 0 0	Aug., '76
Matron	Eliza Dryden	70 0 0	1879
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	G. T. Martyn, M.R.C.S. En.	120 0 0	2nd July, '71
Superintendent and Dispenser	Jas. P. Laidley	140 0 0	1st Nov., '80
Matron	Lydia Henriques	60 0 0	Feb., '77
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	Jas. Neish	500 0 0	Oct., '76

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
Kingston	Kington	C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng.
St. Andrew	Western or Stony Hill	A. B. Ewart, M.B.C.M.
	Halfway-Tree	J. Cargill, M.D., L.R.C.P., Lon.
	Eastern	L. E. Delmege, L.R.C.S., Irl.

* The Superintending Medical Officer receives £2 per day additional when travelling.

† Two Supernumerary Medical Officers are usually stationed at the Public Hospital and are available for employment in Districts as occasion requires.

‡ And furnished residence.

§ Employed under the Government of Demerara in 1860 and 1861.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.
St. Thomas	St. David Morant Bay Bath Platain Garden River	Thos. Manners, M.R.C.S. J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng. E. W. Major, M.R.C.S., Eng. A. C. Neyland, M.D.
Portland	Manchioneal Port Antonio Bull Bay	W. H. Logan C. A. Moseley Campbell Dewar
St. Mary	Annotto Bay Belfield Port Maria Gayle, Sub-District	F. A. Sinclair J. Pringle, M.B. V. ff. Mullen
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Moncague Brown's Town	H. E. Maunsell, M.B. J. C. E. Roberts, M.D. W. H. Miller, M.D.
Trelawny	Ulster Spring Swanswick Falmouth Good Hope	H. J. Minchinton H. B. Foster, M.B., L.R.C.S., Irl. T. P. Madden, M.D. Vacant.
St. James	Montego Bay, Leeward Montego Bay, Windward Bandon	G. E. Cheyne, M.R.C.S., Eng. Samuel Moore, M.D. Vacant.
Hanover	Central District Lucia Green Island Sub-District	E. H. Cooke, M.B. John Deleon, M.R.C.S., Eng.
Westmoreland	Western Savanna-la-Mar, No. 1 Savanna-la-Mar, No. 2	Z. Mennell, L.S.A., Lon. R. S. Harvey O. C. Harvey, M.D.
St. Elizabeth	Black River Santa Cruz Siloah	J. Adolphus, M.R.C.S., Eng. J. H. Clarke, L.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Ed. E. L. Grant, M.B.C.M.
Manchester	Mandeville Newport Mile Gully	George Cooke, L.R.C.S., Irl. George Rogers, L.R.C.S., Irl. B. M. Beckwith
Clarendon	Chapelton Dry River or Four Paths Vere	Wm. Taylor, M.B. H. L. Clare, M.B. C. R. Gillard, M.R.C.S. Eng.
St. Catherine	Old Harbour Spanish Town, No. 1 Spanish Town, No. 2 St. John's Linstead	S. M. Logan G. T. Martyn, M.R.C.S., Eng. W. K. Stephens, M.R.C.S., Eng. T. M. Drummond, M.D. J. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., Ed.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS WHO ARE NOT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

S. Altman, L.S.A., London, Kingston.
Jas. Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
T. Clarke, M.D., Edin., Annotto Bay.
W. J. Calder, M.B., Edin., Malvern.
A. G. McCatty, Montego Bay.
J. Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
J. C. Philippo, M.D., Edin., Kingston.

A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S.,
Eng., Kingston.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.,
Kingston.
J. Wilson, M.D., Aberdeen, Montego Bay.
B. Stammers, M.D., Spanish Town.
J. A. Wegg, Ohio, Spanish Town.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

KNOWING the sad state of ignorance that prevailed among the prædial classes of the West Indies during the days of slavery one of the first subjects to which the friends of emancipation turned their attention, after the abolition of slavery, was the education of the working classes. The funds of Lady Mico's Charity were exclusively devoted to this philanthropic object, being supplemented by a large annual grant from the Imperial Parliament, and elementary schools were started in all directions. In Jamaica there was the greatest enthusiasm in the cause of popular education; "but unfortunately the demand for schools was greatly in excess of the supply of properly trained or educated teachers. The consequence was that the majority of the schools established was extremely inefficient, the system of instruction employed in nearly all of them being the antiquated rote or sound-without sense system, which produced nothing but the barest mechanical results. Indeed, a considerable number were dame schools of the lowest stamp that did not deserve the designation of schools."* The result was that there was but little improvement among the pupils, and that while the education received by them did not make them better labourers in the fields of industry they had of necessity to occupy than their illiterate parents, it tended to make them conceited, self-willed and disobedient. The result was that the attendance of the scholars soon began to decline; many of the schools were closed, others languished and grew more inefficient for want of sympathy and proper attention, and a general indifference with regard to the whole subject of education took possession of the public mind. The grant from the Imperial Parliament was discontinued in 1841 and the operations of the trustees of the Mico Charity became contracted. This very unsatisfactory state of things continued for more than 20 years, during which all that was done for elementary education in Jamaica was the voting of the sum of £3,000 per annum by the local legislature and the subsidizing of some rural schools by the parochial vestries. But no good whatever was derived from these yearly votes for educational purposes as the awards were not regulated by any fixed principle, or made conditional on the attainment of any defined standard either of efficiency or numbers in attendance. To remedy this highly objectionable system the late Government, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Whitelocke, then a member of the Executive Committee, appointed Mr. John A. Savage as Inspector of Schools, with instructions to report on the condition and prospects of those schools that were then in receipt of Government aid. Mr. Savage made his first tour in 1864 and reported that of the 269 schools then on the Government list only 25 belonged to the first and second classes "and could claim to be regarded as good or fair schools." Of the other 264, 110 belonged to the third class and 154, or about 53 per cent. of the whole inspected, belonged to the fourth class and were absolute failures in every respect. Mr. Savage thus described these latter schools: "In the fourth and most numerous class not the slightest attempt is made to explain or elucidate the meaning of any of the lessons. No monitors, no collective teaching, no regular system of any kind, nor any moral training whatever; in short, the sum of all that appears to be done is nothing more than a little mechanical reading, writing, and sum-working, with the committing to memory of catechisms and a few hymns, while there is the total absence of all efforts to expand the intellect or elevate the moral powers of the pupils."

A report embodying an account of the defective state of the schools inspected, and urging the adoption of a system "whereby the annual grants in aid might be determined on the more satisfactory basis of payment by results," was presented to the Government and laid before the Assembly, but no action was taken and matters continued in this most unsatisfactory way until the outbreak in 1865. For a time no consideration whatever was given to this question, but when the excitement subsided it became apparent that the adoption of effective measures for the extension and improvement of the education of the people should claim the early attention of the Government. Consequently Sir John Peter Grant soon after his arrival turned his attention to the subject, and the principles of the scheme that had been previously submitted to the Assembly were duly considered, with the result that in the year 1867 a code was adopted to regulate the grants in aid to the elementary schools. "Under this

* Mr. Savage's Historical Sketch of Education in Jamaica.

code the schools were divided into three classes according to their efficiency as tested by the annual examination of the Inspector of Schools, and a grant in aid was allowed, on a graduated scale, according to the class in which the school was placed. This grant consisted partly of a capitation payment on the number of pupils in attendance and partly of an allowance to the master. The rate of both payments was regulated by the general efficiency of the school. Further: no aid was given unless the Inspector reported that the school was deserving of support and came up to a particular standard of efficiency; and unless the average attendance of scholars had been not less than 20 for each day the school had been open during the year. No grant was made unless school fees were required from the parents or friends of the scholars. No school received a grant unless it had been open for 180 days within the year. The schools were divided into first, second, and third classes, the classification being determined not by the size but by the efficiency of the school."

The first inspection under these regulations took place in 1868, when of 286 schools inspected it was found that only 96 came up to the Government standard, of which one only was placed in the first class, six were placed in the second class and eighty-nine in the third class. Thus a large proportion of the schools (two-thirds of the whole) failed to attain the standard required. This was a result that was not anticipated and many of the school managers, who had formed erroneous conceptions of the character of their schools, were greatly disappointed; but, in the vast majority of instances, the disappointment was borne in an admirable spirit and with a determination on the part of the managers and teachers to do better for the future. The consequence was that every year thereafter there was a steady increase in the number of schools in operation, as well as marked improvement in their management.

But the paucity of competent teachers which caused the failure of the education movement first referred to continued as the great obstacle to educational success. To meet this difficulty the Government in 1870 established a Training College at Stony Hill and subsidized the Mico Training Institution for the purpose of securing the education of a number of normal pupils in addition to those on the foundation. Thus, besides the private training pupils, twenty-three young men were in 1870 under training as schoolmasters at the public charge. The number has since then annually increased.

Another great improvement in the educational system was also introduced in 1870, namely, the making of "opening grants" for the purpose of enabling trustworthy managers or teachers to establish new schools in destitute districts; and this was extended in 1878 so as to provide for the rebuilding or repair of school-houses already in existence. The sum of £1,500 is annually paid by the Government under these heads.

In 1872, which was the fifth year of the new Educational Code, there were 38,006 children on the books of the elementary schools which were then in receipt of Government aid; 2,282 on the books of the institutions that were not on the Government list; 237 in the three model schools; 1,704 in the endowed establishments; and about 3,822 in private seminaries, making a total of 46,051 children in the colony who were then attending school. There were, therefore, about 82,773 children between the ages of 5 and 15 who, it is to be presumed, were not then attending school; but Governor Sir John Grant, in reporting for the last time on education in Jamaica, thus wrote on this point to the Secretary of State: "It will be seen that still only one-third of the children in the colony are at school. This shows how much remains to be done here in the cause of education; but I am convinced that the growth of the system of elementary education since the introduction of the new scheme has been as rapid as is consistent with healthy growth, such as we now see. It is not the mere increase of schools but still more the increase of good schools for which educationists here deserve praise.

"It must be remembered that the increase of schools has been simultaneous with the closing of many schools such as the old vestry schools, which cost public money but were worth nothing. Considering the cheering progress of real education during the last five years, I have no doubt that the proportion of children attending school

to those not attending school will be reversed in a very short time. Within the last five years the number of efficient schools has increased fourfold, and the number of scholars has been doubled, whilst the daily attendance has greatly improved; as this stride has been made in this short time, and in the face of the many difficulties which always attend the introduction of a thorough system in place of one that was superficial, I think there is no cause to fear for the future.*

In 1875 the Rev. Charles Donet, then acting as Inspector of Schools, bore similar testimony to the growth of education in the colony. He assured the Government in his report of that year that "there was a growing desire on the part of parents to have their children well trained, but that a work like this must go on gradually and will take a long time before it reaches its full development; but," he added, "we may safely conclude from the experience of the past eight years that it will continue to increase, and be the means of improving and elevating the social condition of the masses in this island."

Commenting on the progress of popular education in Jamaica, Mr. Savage, the late Inspector of Schools, remarked in his annual report for 1879, which was the last submitted by him to the Government: "That there has been a steadily progressive work going on in our schools of late years cannot be denied, for this fact has been plainly evident to all who have taken the trouble to watch from year to year the advancing strides—slow, it may be, but sure—that elementary education has been making throughout the colony, notwithstanding all the hindrances that managers, teachers and the friends of education have had to contend with. Moreover the work of the schools is now beginning unmistakably to show itself upon society at large in the increased intelligence that appears among the working classes everywhere, and the ability to read and write, which is so much more common now than it used to be formerly. The fruits of long years of patient toil in the schools are at length becoming manifest in the better informed young people who are leaving the schools to take their places in the fields, the workshops, and in the formation of new family circles.

"Though this new generation now gradually coming out may not be all we could desire, yet I presume there are few who would venture to say that it is not a great improvement upon the generations that have preceded it; while those who are acquainted with all the educational agencies that have been at work (and the defective character of some of them) maintain that the results have been quite as great as could have been reasonably expected."

Mr. Capper, who succeeded Mr. Savage as Inspector of Schools, in his report for 1880, stated that "however many and great the defects and deficiencies in our educational system, no one can glance at the statistics for the past thirteen years without feeling that there is great cause for encouragement; not only has the number of schools increased continuously from 236 in 1863 to 631 in the year just concluded, but the quality and efficiency of the instruction given in them has also greatly improved."

The statistics of the year 1881 for the first time since the inauguration of the new system indicated a retrogression. The average number of children attending the schools fell from 32,871 to 26,649; the number of first and second class schools from 70 to 53 and from 238 to 194, respectively; and the total grants from £18,992 17s. to £17,523 5s., a decrease of £1,469 12s. These very unsatisfactory results were due in a large measure to the poverty and distress consequent upon the disastrous cyclone of August, 1880, and the long drought which followed it, the only part of the island which in any degree escaped both of these being the extreme west. The cyclone of 1880 was also extremely destructive to school buildings, which, with churches and chapels, seem to have suffered far more than any other structures, doubtless owing to their exposed situation. Half the annual building grant for 1880, with the whole of that for 1881, was devoted to assisting managers in the re-erection of the schools thus destroyed or injured. It will be seen from the comparative summary given below that education in Jamaica is quickly recovering from the falling off experienced in 1881.

Years.	Number of Schools carrying Grants.	Pupils.			Government Grants including Building Grants.	Classes of Schools.					Average annual Grant earned by each School.	Average Grant to each Pupil enrolled on the books.	Average Grant to each Pupil in average attendance.
		Enrolled on Books.	Average Attendance.	Present on Inspection.		First.	Second.	Third.	Exceptional.	Failures.			
1863	184	19,764	12,216	14,453	£ 2,978	1	6	89	88	102	£ s. 10 16	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 4 10½
1881	601	48,960	26,649	32,575	17,523	52	194	343	11	88	25 7	6 6½	12 0½
1882	627	53,336	29,894	41,638	18,225	47	164	409	7	50	26 0	6 3½	11 2½
1882-3	645	56,312	32,203	41,765	19,254	47	212	376	10	23	27 0	6 3½	11 0½*

The leading features of the Government Regulations now in force may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Standards of school management are carefully defined and published for circulation among all the schools.

These standards define excellences, or the highest degrees of efficiency in the eleven branches of school management that are made the subjects of examination at the annual inspections of the schools, which are:—

Reading	.	}	Chief subjects.
Writing from dictation	.		
Arithmetic	.		
Scripture knowledge	.		
General knowledge	.	}	Secondary subjects
Grammar and Composition	.		
Geography and History	.		
Handwriting	.		
Singing	.		
Organization	.		
Discipline	.		

2. A system of marks is employed to determine the relative merits of the work submitted for examination, or the degrees of efficiency to which the schools have attained in each branch, as tested by the standards, thus:—

1	Mark represents	— Little	4	Marks represent	— Good
2	"	— Moderate	5	"	— Very good
3	"	— Fair	6	"	— Excellent.

In the chief subjects these marks are to be doubled throughout, i.e., from 2 for "Little" to 12 for "Excellent."

3. The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards, thus:—

A first class must obtain 56 marks and 8 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total obtainable.

A second class 42 marks and 6 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of total.

A third class 28 marks and 4 marks in each of the chief subjects, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of total.

The total number of marks obtainable is 84.

4. New schools, or such as come under examination for the first time, and may not obtain the full number of 28 marks, may be recommended for aid at a lower rate when they attain to 20 marks at least, and are called "exceptional."

All previously examined schools that do not register 28 marks, and all new schools below 20 marks, are returned as "failures" and are not entitled to receive any Government grants in aid.

* Including some grants already reported in 1882.

Since January 1, 1883, exceptional schools must obtain 24 marks to secure a grant.

5. Grants in aid are awarded by the Government on the principle of payment for results, the amounts being determined on two conditions according to the following scale :—

	First Class Schools.		Second Class Schools.		Third Class Schools.		Exceptional Schools half of 3rd Class.	
First—CAPITATION GRANT. For each pupil in average attendance during the year ...	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Second—CLASS GRANT. For each mark obtained at the annual examinations ...	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
	8	0	7	0	6	0	3	0

In addition to these grants *three* shillings are also allowed to each girl taught sewing; calculated on the average number of girls attending the sewing class during the year.

6. PUPIL TEACHERS.—Annual grants are also given by the Government to first class schools only for the training of pupil teachers, who shall personally pass a satisfactory examination in accordance with the Government Regulations relating thereto. The following are the rates :—

	To each Pupil Teacher.	To the Teacher for instructing them.					
		For one in the same School.		For two in the same School.		For three in the same School.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year .	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	each	year.	6 0 0	
Second „ .	5 0 0						
Third „ .	6 0 0						

No pupil teachers are retained on the Government list longer than three years. After that period they are supposed to go up to the Training Colleges or to engage in school work as teachers.

The sum of £1,500, as before stated, is annually set apart by the Government for the special purpose of aiding school managers to build new school houses or to repair and improve existing school buildings. This sum is distributed in accordance with the Government Regulations published on the 28th February, 1878, in grants of from £10 to £100 to such managers as have made special application in the manner prescribed by the Regulations and who are prepared to comply with the conditions contained therein. The allotment of these grants is determined by the importance of the school operations and the necessities of each case, considered in connection with the extent of the local efforts made by the parties applying, on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

In addition to the foregoing indirect means employed by the Government to promote elementary education the following institutions are wholly supported by the Government :—

1. A Day School at Charles Town on the Buff Bay River in Portland for the education of the children of the Maroons and others in that district.
2. A Training College at Spanish Town in which 31 students are constantly under training for the work of school keeping.
3. Ten students are constantly supported at the Mico Institution in Kingston, who are also being trained as schoolmasters.

Regulations were published in 1882 providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers possessing certain specified qualifications; and for the payment to such qualified teachers as pass the examination and to successful third year students at Training Colleges after two years successful school work, of an annual bonus of from £5 to £15, varying with the class of their respective schools. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of voluntary Training

Colleges of £15 for every resident student and £7 for every non-resident student who passes the examination. Up to the present time seventeen teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom eleven have been successful and have obtained certificates. One voluntary Training College (the Calabar) was examined last year.

The following table shows the amount paid for elementary schools during each year since the promulgation of the Educational Code in 1863 :—

Year.	Grants from Government.		Amount of Fees paid by Parents.	Total Receipts by Elementary Schools.
	Grants in aid on Inspection.	Opening or Building Grants.		
1868	£2,978	...	...	£2,978
1869	4,461	...	£3,107	7,568
1870	5,857	£1,250	3,785	10,893
1871	8,260	1,200	5,215	14,676
1872	9,897	1,500	5,873	17,271
1873	10,982	1,400	5,812	18,194
1874	12,708	1,586	6,479	20,772
1875	12,975	1,484	5,911	20,370
1876	14,751	1,500	6,610	22,861
1877	15,708	1,573	6,661	23,941
1878	16,306	1,500	6,776	24,581
1879	16,977	1,500	6,123	24,601
1880	18,993	1,500	6,763	27,256
1881	16,027	1,520	5,381	22,908
1882	16,725	1,500	4,783	23,008
1883*	12,481	1,500	4,860	18,841
	196,086	20,513	84,139	300,719

The following shows the state of education in the island at the date of the taking of the census in 1881 :—

Can Read and Write	.	.	115,418
Can Read only	.	.	115,750
Total	.	.	231,168
Attending School	.	.	67,402

The Royal Commissioners made the following recommendations in connection with the subject of education :—“ The institution of a Central Board of Education, under whose direct control should be everything connected with education, including the establishment of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses,—the teachers to be in all cases paid by fixed salaries, with extra grants for number and efficiency of pupils, as determined at the school inspection ; the abolition of the present system of school fees and the establishment of a general education or school rate, to be levied in a similar manner to the poor-rate, viz. : on houses, but not exempting labourers' cottages on estates ; the establishment of Government Industrial Schools for the thorough training of indigent boys and girls of the non-criminal order for a series of years in the trades which they are to follow in after-life,—the Reformatories being continued for ‘ criminal’ boys and girls.”

The Commissioners further recommended that “ the Secretary of the Education Board should be also the Chief Inspector of Schools, who need not, under the altered circumstances, possess the superior qualifications of, or claim the higher salary given to, the present Inspector ; that the number of Assistant Inspectors should be increased to nine or ten, with reduced salaries ; and that the Jamaica Institute should be placed under the Education Board.”

* Nine months only.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector of Schools	Thomas Capper	£ 850 0 0	1st Oct., '80
Assistant Inspector of Schools	John Wood	500 0 0	1st June, '68
Ditto	Charles Plummer	450 0 0	1st May, '69
Ditto	Geo. Hicks	350 0 0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	F. R. Orth	300 0 0	15th Mar., '81
Ditto	J. R. Williams	300 0 0	1st April, '84
Clerk to Inspector of Schools	E. A. Andrews	100 0 0	15th Jan., '76
Assistant ditto	W. A. Heyliger	78 0 0	1st March, '83
<i>Charles Town Model School.</i>			
Master	Robert Elworthy	230 0 0	28th Mar., '68
Workmaster	Vacant	...	...
Sewing Mistress			

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

This Institution was opened at Stony Hill in 1871 under the charge of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville, Principal, and Mr. H. M. H. Cox, Tutor, for the purpose of training schoolmasters for the elementary schools of this island.

In 1874 the Rev. H. P. C. Melville resigned his connection with the College and the Rev. W. Edward Pierce, B.A., was appointed to act until some more permanent arrangements could be made.

In 1876 Sir William Grey decided on separating the College from the Reformatory, and it was then removed to the East Branch Schoolroom in Kingston under the charge of the Rev. W. E. Pierce.

In consequence of the failure and subsequent abandonment of the Queen's College, established in Spanish Town by Sir John Peter Grant, it was thought advisable to remove the Training College to Spanish Town. This move was made in August, 1876, when the Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A., was appointed Principal.

The number of students in residence at this time was twenty-one, which was increased in February, 1879, to thirty-one.

The College sends out on an average, annually, eight trained masters, many of whom have been very successful in the management of schools and have succeeded in gaining good positions for their schools at the annual inspections. This institution is strictly undenominational and is one of the most valuable of its kind in the island.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Principal	Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.	£ 225 0 0	Nov., '65
Tutor	T. P. Cox	225 0 0	April, '77
Medical Attendant	W. K. Stephens, L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S.	24 0 0	...
Teacher Elementary School	W. H. Plant	80 0 0	Jan., '82
Music Master and Assistant Teacher	J. H. Llewellyn	60 0 0	Aug., '79

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

THE Institute of Jamaica is one of the most promising as it is one of the latest works of the Government. It was constituted by a recent law which created a Board styled "The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica," consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, delivery of lectures, &c., and holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application

* The Principal and Tutor of the Training College are provided with residence.

of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The original members of the Board were Dr. J. C. Phillippo, practising Physician in Kingston (who was chosen Chairman) His Excellency Edward Newton, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney-General, the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, member of the Legislative Council, Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., Chief of the Island Medical Service, the Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, and the Rev. John Radcliffe of the Established Church of Scotland. The vacancies that have since occurred by the transfer of Mr. O'Malley to Hong Kong, the death of Dr. Hamilton and the retirement of Mr. Newton from the colony, are now filled by Mr. D. Morris, M.A., the Director of Public Gardens and Plantations, Mr. R. B. Hotchkiss, M.A., a landowner residing near Spanish Town, and the Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D., the Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College in Jamaica. The Chairman for the current year is the Hon. Dr. Mosse. The law transferred to the Institute the library of the House of Assembly and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the commodious building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture was itself a fusion of two separate Associations—one the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was formed in 1843 under the auspices of the late Earl of Elgin, the then Governor of the colony, and the other the Society of Arts, which was established in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly and received the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, with the prefix of "Royal." This distinguished honor was announced by Sir Henry Barkly at a meeting of the Association held on the 18th March, 1856. In the year 1864 the Associations were amalgamated by the passing of the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 22, with the view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony." From 1864 to 1873 an annual grant of one hundred and fifty pounds was made by the Legislature in aid of the Association; but this amount not being sufficient to carry out the objects of the Institution and the voluntary subscriptions having failed the museum was handed over to the Government, and, with the specimens that had been collected by Messrs. Sawkins and Brown, illustrative of the geology of the colony, deposited (under the care of the Island Chemist, Mr. J. J. Bowrey, at Date Tree Hall.

The Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture did good work during the period of its active existence. Under its auspices a large and valuable collection of the products of the colony was sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855, after having been exhibited at a local Exhibition held in Kingston, and in 1861 the Society forwarded a similar collection to the Universal Exhibition in London; the existing records of the "Transactions" of the Society prove it to have been a useful organization. The Governor for the time being was its President and many distinguished names appear on its list of officers.

The new Institution has made great progress since its organization, although the museum has been, and still is, in lamentable want of space for the proper arrangement and display of its valuable contents. It occupies the lower floor of Date Tree Hall and comprises amongst other things very interesting collections of corals, of geological specimens, of native fibres and of woods, besides many interesting curiosities. Among the latter are the bell of the old church at Port Royal submerged during the earthquake of 1632;* and an old iron cage in which, in a more barbarous, though not very remote, age criminals were hung to die of starvation. Some cases contain stuffed birds, others lizards, among them the edible iguana. In one of the rooms is an interesting collection of shells, and in another are beautiful specimens of crystallized quartz, which are of such exceeding purity and lustre that they deserve to rank among precious stones, one in particular resembling an amethyst of the first water.

The library is on the upper floor, which it is fast outgrowing. The spacious centre rooms (one on the south side extending the full length of the building) and the front piazza are used as reading rooms and lined with well filled book-cases, while the smaller room on the north side is used for the journals of the late Legislature and other old

* The inscription on the bell is as follows:—"Jesu Maria. Et verbum caro factum est et abita."

political records. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historical and general literature, a large collection of light literature, embracing popular works and those of the standard novelists, exists and is periodically added to, and the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

The Board of Governors meets on the first Tuesday in each month for the transaction of business. Members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at these meetings, ordinary members paying an annual subscription of one guinea, and life members a single payment of ten guineas; honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty. The public are admitted to the museum daily, except on Sundays, and to the library on presenting letters of introduction from one of the Governors, the Colonial Secretary, the Governor's Private Secretary, Members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges, Judges of the District Courts, Heads of Government Departments, Custodes of Parishes and Members of Municipal Boards. Any one introduced may take books from the library on depositing with the Librarian one pound sterling per volume: the volume to be returned in good condition, within one month, or the deposit forfeited. He must also pay an admission fee on attending lectures or courses of instruction and is not allowed to join in discussions at such lectures, &c. Members are not subject to these restrictions but are allowed the free use of the rooms and library and all the other privileges and benefits of the Institution.

During the year 1881 two lines of lectures were introduced and followed out. The one, by Mr. Bowrey, the Government Analytical Chemist, on "Several subjects of Natural Philosophy," was as well attended as could have been expected from the novelty of the undertaking, and from the difficulty in the way of local accommodation. The other line was that in which a number of gentlemen were asked to deliver lectures on subjects in which it was felt they were respectively competent, and on subjects too which bore on the material interests of the country. The opening lecture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave in the chair. The next lecture was by the Rev. Mr. Cork on "The Culture of the Food Crops of the Island." The next, which was repeated by request, was by Mr. D. Morris, on "Some objects of Productive Industry; the next was by Mr. W. B. Espeut on "The Timbers of Jamaica;" the next was by Mr. Archibald Roxburgh, on "Stock and Stock raising in Jamaica;" while the last was by Dr. Phillippo, on "The Mineral Waters of Jamaica." These lectures were all well attended by the inhabitants of Kingston and its neighbourhood. The second course of lectures, which were delivered in the year 1882, was as follows:—The opening one, by Mr. Radcliffe, on "Evolution;" the second, by Mr. H. Burger, on "Our Home;" the third, by Mr. V. Bell, on "Railways;" the fourth, by Mr. D. Morris, on "Cacao;" the fifth, by Dr. M. Stern, on "Shakespeare as a Physician and Physiologist," and the sixth, by Mr. H. Vendryes, on "Conchology." All these lectures were well attended. In consequence of the Great Fire in Kingston in the latter part of 1882 and the excitement which for some time after existed no lectures were delivered in 1883. The first of the series of lectures in 1884 was delivered by Mr. Morris on "Native and other Fibre Plants," the second by Mr. Bowrey, Government Analytical Chemist, on "Vegetable Chemistry," and the third by Dr. Neish on "Orange Culture in Jamaica."

Besides these lectures the Institute proposed premiums on certain subjects, which also, as designed, were in connexion with the material interests of the island. By means of these it is now ascertained and demonstrated that the beef of the country can be cured and prepared effectually, and, as a consequence, that by enterprise and a reasonable amount of capital, the thousands of pounds which leave Jamaica annually for salt provisions might be retained. During the past year the fibres of the island engaged the attention of the Institute. Two premiums were accordingly proposed, one for the best essay on the subject and one for the best sample of fibre in its prepared state and manufactured by machinery. Of the essays it was thought that none was deserving a prize; while, for the sample, the prize (twenty pounds) was awarded to Mr. Kennedy of the Railway.

Prizes for the best commercial samples of cacao were offered by the Governors in 1883, and the first prize of twenty guineas was awarded to Mr. Fernando Cohen of

Cambrian Plantation, in St. Catherine. The samples produced by Mr. John Davidson of Belle Vue, in St. Andrew, received "honorable mention."

Samples of the staple products of the island were sent to the Amsterdam Exhibition by the Governors of the Institute during the year 1883 and secured the following medals:—Two gold medals for rum; two for coffee; one for the Government exhibits of medicinal products; one for honey and wax; and one for liqueurs. Two silver medals for sugar; six for rum; two for coffee; one for pimento; two for cacao; one for ginger; two for honey; one for bees wax; one for tortoise-shell; one for salt; one for oils; one for fibres; five for meals, starches, &c.; and one for liqueurs. Several bronze medals were also awarded. The samples were handed over to the Colonial Museum at Amsterdam, at the request of the Authorities of that Institution.

Interesting specimens of fishes, boats, fish-pots, nets and other apparatus used by our native fishermen, were sent to the International Fisheries Exhibition in London during the year 1883 and attracted considerable attention.

The collection of staple products and the specimens of fishes, &c., above referred to, were exhibited in the Rooms of the Institute before they were packed for shipment and inspected by a large number of persons, who expressed great satisfaction at the display.

A new element has been introduced into the operations of the Institute—namely, that of the Cambridge Local Examinations. The first examination was held during the week commencing the 11th December, 1882, when there came forward sixteen competitors, eleven of whom were successful. One Senior Second Class and one Junior First Class were won for Jamaica. "Even those who failed," wrote the Secretary of the Syndicate, "without one exception did valuable work in some one or more parts of the Examination."

Several branches of the Institute have been established in different parts of the country, to which are sent periodically from the library of the Institute a large number of volumes of solid and modern literature, each member of a branch being also a member of the Institute and entitled to all the privileges of membership.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the Institute should be placed under the proposed Education Board, accommodation being found in its buildings for the education offices and for Board Meetings. They considered that considerable saving would result from the consequent amalgamation of the two staffs; the Secretary of the Board being Librarian and his Clerks acting as Assistants.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Curator	J. J. Bowrey, F.C.S.*	£ s. d. 60 0 0	June, '70
Librarian	H. Priest	226 0 0	{ Oct., '73
Secretary		24 0 0	

POLICE.

THE Police Force of Jamaica originally consisted of parochial constables and town guards. The Vestry of each parish was authorized "to hire able men to serve as petty constables;" and the Vestries of St. Catherine, Port Royal and Kingston were directed, in addition, to appoint watchmen and other officers to form nightly watches for the towns. The duty of the constables was principally the service of civil and judicial processes; but they were required "to take up 'malefactors,' suspected persons, slaves without tickets, &c.," and the night guards had "to use their best endeavours to prevent mischiefs" arising by fires, murders, burglaries, robberies, tumultuous assemblies of slaves, &c.

In the year 1832 the Legislature declared that "the late rebellion had evinced the absolute necessity of establishing a Police, to be continually in readiness in case of

Mr. Bowrey is also Government Analytical Chemist for which office he receives a salary (with allowance) of £680. His Laboratory is on the premises of the Institute.

any future insurrection, or danger of an insurrection," and passed the Act 2nd William IV., c. 23, organizing a permanent Police. The members of the force were all armed and accoutred, and a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign were appointed to every 75 men for the purpose of enforcing "strict discipline and taking command." The island was divided into townships and a detachment was stationed in each of such townships. A third of the officers and men were required to be always on police duty and the others to be "employed (with their women and children) in the cultivation of land for their own benefit and for the benefit of the general establishment."

In the following year the Act was renewed, with an additional provision authorizing the Governor "to solicit His Majesty's Government to import from His Majesty's German dominions, or any other place, from time to time, as many persons in families as may appear expedient for the purpose of establishing the said Police, and to locate such persons in some one or other of the townships in the several districts formed by this Act."

In the year 1834 the military titles and grades of the officers were abolished and an Inspector-General, three County Inspectors and a staff of Sub-Inspectors were substituted. The 23rd chapter of the 7th William IV. dispensed with these officers and provided for the appointment of twelve Inspectors. The Inspector-Generalship was subsequently restored, but it was again abolished in the year 1859, the Police for each parish being placed under the general supervision of the Governor and the direct command of the Inspector of the parish.

In addition to this force a Rural Constabulary was established in the year 1856, who were required to be "in readiness to act with, or in aid of, the regular Police for the suppression of any tumult, riot or felony," or in any "sudden emergencies touching the peace of the country."

The numerical strength of the force thus constituted was in 1866 :—

REGULAR POLICE.				
Inspectors	.	.	12	
Senior Sergeants	.	.	24	
Junior Sergeants	.	.	17	
Privates	.	.	384	437
KINGSTON WATER POLICE.				
Corporals	.	.	2	
Policemen	.	.	8	10
RURAL CONSTABULARY.				
One for every 100 of the inhabitants	.	.	4,412	
Total	.	.	4,859	

But the Police as then composed was altogether unfit for maintaining the security of property and the well-ordering of society. Instead of its being a united body, governed under one code of rules and superintended by one head, it consisted (as stated by Mr. Secretary Cardwell) "of a number of unconnected bodies localized in parishes or districts and each acting constantly and continuously in the parish or district to which it belonged." A Field Officer of the Army, in reporting on the condition of the force in the latter part of 1865, declared that it was inferior to the Police of Barbados, St. Vincent and Demerara, and attributed this "entirely to the men being located in their own parishes." Sir John Grant stated that the "vast majority of those he found in the force were from sickness, decrepitude, weakness, old age, imbecility, bad character, or some other good reason, beyond all doubt unfit to do police work at all." Under these circumstances it became necessary that the Police should be re-organized and a law was passed in 1867 establishing a new and improved Police or Constabulary Force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector-General and a staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors; and the Inspector-General is authorised to admit persons as Sub-Officers and Constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a Magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet six inches in height and 32 inches round the chest; not less than 18 or more than 35 years of age;

and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The allowed strength of the force in 1883 was as follows :—

CONSTABULARY.			
Inspector-General	.	.	1
First Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Second Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Third Class Inspectors	.	.	5
Sub-Inspectors	.	.	6
Sergeants-Major	.	.	15
Sergeants	.	.	38
Corporals	.	.	67
First Class Constables	.	.	98
Second Class Constables	.	.	455
			695

WATER POLICE.			
Coxswains (Corporals)	.	.	2
Acting Coxswains (First Class Constables)	.	.	2
Water Policemen	.	.	15
			19
			714

The detectives and mounted orderlies are included in this strength.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the Constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any court of justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter; to aid the Health and Sanitary Officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols, the Sub-Officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town-guard is further divided into night and day duty men, two-thirds being on night-guard and one-third on day-guard. To render the supervision effective the city is divided by means of East and West Queen Street—each of the two divisions being subdivided into sections—the commercial division containing eight sections and the residential division five sections. Each section is further divided into blocks or beats. Each division is superintended by a Sub-Inspector and two Sergeants—a Corporal being in direct charge of each section and a constable constantly patrolling each beat—the number of beats being 52. The Officers, Sub Officers and men constituting the patrolling parties are required to be continually perambulating the area of their supervision—the constables proceeding by the right and the superintending Sub-Officers and Sub-Inspectors by the left. The regulated beats of the day-guard consists principally of “fixed points;” these are established for the purpose

of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The Constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrolling in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the Authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the Custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting, the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property. Sir John Grant, in his opening speech to the Legislature in 1866, stated that "nothing in the lamentable events of the previous year had struck him so forcibly as the unexpectedness of the outbreak. The affair had been some little time at least in preparation at a spot only four miles from one of the principal police stations—a station where there was a court house in which the Magistrates of the parish constantly met. Yet it broke out upon all as little foreseen as an earthquake; and what had always struck him as still more remarkable was that no one had even been considered as at all to blame for such a state of utter ignorance."

The detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary Constabulary and by the Rural Police, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a Chief Officer of Police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but this class of criminals are not required to report themselves to the Constabulary.

On a serious crime being committed it is the duty of the nearest Officer or Sub-Officer promptly to investigate the circumstances on the spot and to obtain all information from the parties concerned. He is then to consult the list of habitual criminals of his parish to find those who have had a special notoriety in the crime committed and to ascertain their whereabouts at the time of the occurrence; and all particulars are at once to be telegraphed to the other police districts of the island,—his own detectives being immediately put in motion. If necessary a pecuniary reward is to be offered in *The Police Gazette* for evidence, or for the identity or whereabouts of the accused. So complete is the detective system in Jamaica that the escape of a notorious criminal from justice must always leave ground for suspicion that the Constabulary have been wanting in energy and activity.

The Water Police of Kingston and of Black River are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smugglings, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the river of their respective districts. A very important part of the night duties of the Water Police is to see that the hawsers, stern and bow lines of the ships laying at the wharves are not cut or injured and that the painters of any boats laying astern of vessels are not cut adrift. The Water Police have also to watch against infractions of the Foreign Enlistment Act; to report the illegal departure of East Indian immigrants from the island; the arrival of vessels from infected ports, and to see to the careful observance of the quarantine regulations. The men stationed at Milk River, Salt River, Alligator Pond and other outports and bays perform duties similar to those of the Water Police at Kingston and Black River.

The Rural Police Force was organized for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote recesses of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary Constabulary; if a Rural Head-

man of Police suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The old Rural Constabulary were a disorderly set of men, under no discipline or effective command and without any status; but the new Rural Headmen of Police are respectable yeomen of, and resident householders in, their parishes, and the Rural Policemen are resident householders of the districts superintended by the Headmen to whom they are subordinate. They report themselves periodically at the nearest Constabulary Station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The Headmen are distinguished when on duty by a belt and a bâton and the Rural Policeman by a bâton alone; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the Officers of Constabulary.

The allowed strength of the Rural Police in 1883 was :

Rural Headmen	214
Rural Policemen (being four Policemen to each Headman)	856
	<u>1,070</u>

The total allowed strength of the Police of the colony in 1883 may thus be stated :—

Constabulary	695*
Water Police	19
Rural Police	<u>1,070</u>
Total	<u>1,784</u>

as against a force of 4,859 in 1866.

The pay of the members of the force is as follows :—

Inspector-General, salary	£850	0	0†
First Class Inspectors salary, £300; forage, £32 2s. 6d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.	}	409	10 0
Second Class Inspectors, salary £250; allowances as above		359	10 0
Third Class Inspectors, salary £200; allowances as above	}	339	10 0
Sub-Inspectors, salary, £130; forage, £41 1s. 3d.; servant, £27 7s. 6d.		198	8 9
Sergeant-Major for Kingston at 5/ per day	.	91	5 0
Sergeant-Major other than in Kingston, at 4/6 per day	.	82	2 6
Sergeant at 3/6 per day	.	63	17 6
Corporal at 3/ per day	.	54	15 0
First Class Constable at 2/8 per day	.	418	13 4
Second Class Constable at 2/4 per day	.	42	11 8
Detective, in addition to the ordinary pay of his rank, 8d. per day	.	12	3 4
Mounted Orderly, ditto, 2d. per day	.	3	0 10
Coxswain of Water Police at 3/ per day	.	54	15 0
Water Policeman at 2/6 per day	.	45	12 6
Rural Headman at £1 per month	.	12	0 0

A Rural Policeman is paid 1/3 per day when actually on duty by order of his Headman, but the Inspector-General may increase the pay of a Rural Policeman to 2/6 per day for special good services rendered by him.

Each Sub-Officer and Constable is annually granted by the Government a suit of full dress uniform and a pair of boots. He is also provided with quarters, bed and bedding, station furniture, water and lights, and with hospital accommodation and medical aid when sick. Every man who keeps a horse and uses it for police purposes receives 6/8 per month forage allowance and is exempt from the horse tax. The Officers are also relieved of the payment of taxes on their horses; and all the members of the force are paid their reasonable expenses when travelling, or when absent from their homes, on duty.

A man of whatever rank who may have not less than five years' continuous service in the force, and who, in addition to habitual good conduct, may manifest in the performance of any of the duties of his office an extraordinary degree of intelligence, tact and courage, may be awarded by the Inspector-General a chevron of merit; and

Note: Each Inspector and Sub-Inspector receives free quarters or lodging allowance in lieu thereof, in addition to salary.

* This includes the Inspector-General.

† The Inspector-General receives an allowance of £2 a day when travelling on duty.

he may be awarded an additional chevron for every pre-eminently meritorious act subsequently performed by him. On the number of chevrons reaching four the holder becomes entitled to a money allowance of 2d. per day, which is continued even after his withdrawal from the force, should this be on account of physical disability brought on, without his own default, in the execution of his duty. This allowance is in addition to any pension or gratuity to which the man may be otherwise entitled. From the 1st January, 1889, this regulation will be abolished and a system of good conduct badges (similar to that existing in the Army) will be introduced. Under the new regulation the holder of a good conduct badge will be entitled to a penny a day in addition to his ordinary pay. No man of a higher rank than that of a Constable will be qualified for this distinction.

A special reward may be granted to any Sub-Officer or Constable who may perform any act beyond his ordinary duty, or skilfully conduct a case to a successful termination, or exhibit special acts of bravery in arresting an offender, or in aiding at a fire or accident, &c. These rewards, and those for continuous meritorious services referred to above, are paid from the Constabulary Reward Fund, which consists of the fines imposed on members of the force for breaches of discipline and other departmental offences, and the penalties and proportions of penalties awarded in courts of justice to the Constabulary in their character as informers or prosecutors.

Special regulations are in force under which Sub-Officers and Constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every Sub-Officer and Constable of the force. The Officers receive their pensions under the General Superannuation Rules.

The following is a list of the Constabulary Stations throughout the island :—

KINGSTON. Sutton Street Smith's Village Rae Town Port Royal Brown's Town Harbour Street Fletcher's Town Allman Town Water Police Station Rock Fort.	ST. CATHERINE, contd. Old Harbour Point Hill Linstead Shady Grove Riversdale.	ST. ELIZABETH. Black River New Port Lacovia Retirement Santa Cruz Balaclava Siloah Lacovia Bridge.
ST. ANDREW. Halfway-Tree Cross Roads Gordon Town Lawrence's Tavern Stony Hill Matilda's Corner Guava Ridge.	ST. MARY. Port Maria Richmond Annotto Bay Retreat Lucky Hill.	TRELAWNY. Falmouth Rio Bueno Stewart Town Ulster Spring Duncans Deeside.
ST. THOMAS. Morant Bay Hagley Gap Bath Port Morant Golden Grove Yallahs Trinity Ville Easington.	CLARENDON. Chapelton Milk River Four Paths Leicesterfield May Pen Salt River Alley Hayes.	ST. JAMES. Montego Bay Spring Mount Adelphi Maroon Town Mount Pelier.
PORTLAND. Port Antonio Hope Bay Buff Bay Castle Balcarres Manchioneal.	ST. ANN. St. Ann's Bay Dry Harbour Brown's Town Moneague Ocho Rios Bethany.	HANOVER. Lucca Miles Town Sandy Bay King's Vale Green Island.
ST. CATHERINE. Spanish Town Guy's Hill	MANCHESTER. Mandeville Devon Porus Cottage New Port Asia Colonies Alligator Pond.	WESTMORELAND. Savanna-la-Mar Bluetields Morgan's Bridge Whithorn Negril Speculation Little London.

The Royal Finance Commissioners made the following recommendations in regard to the Constabulary Force, viz., that the number of Inspectors should be gradually reduced to 14, one for each parish including Kingston; that the Sub-Inspectors be done away with; that the Inspectors should visit the Outstations and all parts of their districts more frequently than heretofore; and that the duties of serving processes should be transferred from the regular Police to the Rural Police.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector-General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	Capt. E. H. B. Hartwell, R. N.	*850 0 0	10th Nov., '78
First Class Inspectors	Manchester	W. McLeod	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
	Kingston	St. Leger Tivy	†409 10 0	1st April, '69
	Depot, S. Town	G. E. C. Field	409 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	St. Catherine	St. J. G. B. Hepburn	409 10 0	15th July, '67
	Westmoreland	G. N. Broderick	409 10 0	1st Dec., '66
Second Class Inspectors	St. Ann	T. G. Black	359 10 0	1st Feb., '70
	Trelawny	T. Alexander	359 10 0	21st Jan., '72
	Clarendon	C. H. Austin	359 10 0	18th May, '72
	St. James	T. E. Depass	359 10 0	19th Nov., '72
	St. Mary	G. F. Coward	359 10 0	1st Aug., '73
Third Class Inspectors	St. Andrew	P. H. James	309 10 0	10th March, '75
	Portland	R. L. Rivett	309 10 0	24th Jan., '74
	St. Elizabeth	A. A. W. Wedderburn	309 10 0	6th May, '75
	St. Thomas	C. A. Carey-Brenton	309 10 0	24th Oct., '75
	Hanover	G. Ponsonby	309 10 0	6th Feb., '77
Sub-Inspectors	Kingston	H. T. Thomas	198 8 9	17th April, '78
	Ditto	F. I. Ramos†	198 8 9	22nd May, '78
	Ditto	J. Samuel	198 8 9	— April, '63
	Depot	N. J. Altman	198 8 9	10th April, '79
	St. Catherine	M. H. Shee	198 8 9	20th Nov., '79
Chief Clerk	Kingston	L. F. Grant	198 8 9	3rd April, '82
	Head	C. M. McL. Kerr	400 0 0	1st Feb., '88
	Quarters,	J. E. Owen	220 0 0	1st Dec., '74
	Kingston	J. W. Fonseca	140 0 0	23rd Jan., '75
	Kingston	A. E. Alexander	80 0 0	21st Jan., '84
Clk. Detective Office	Kingston	Henry Laidlaw	80 0 0	7th May, '83

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

I. PRISONS.

PREVIOUSLY to the commencement of the General Penitentiary and the appointment of an Inspector of Prisons the condition of the prisons of the island appears to have been a disgrace and a reproach to any civilized community. Dealing with the Kingston district prison, Mr. Daughtrey, who held the appointment of Inspector of Prisons for a period of twenty years, thus described the institution as he found it in 1841: "The governing authority of the Kingston district prison was vested in a numerous body of visiting justices; and it would be difficult to overstate the disorder and insubordination which then prevailed in the establishment. There was no proper external security. With a body of three hundred prisoners, comprising some of the worst characters of the island, the natural result of insecurity was frequent and numerous escapes. On various occasions, within a few months, at least eighty prisoners effected their enlargement. The newspapers teemed with advertisements for these runaways and with offered rewards for their apprehension. So daring had they become that several succeeded in escaping three, four and five times, and one of the most desperate not less than eight times." This description was confirmed by the presentment of the Surry Grand Jury of November, 1841, who stated that the economy and discipline of the prisons were "entirely defective;" that the prisoners were in the habit of gambling for their rations and selling such part as they pleased for their

* An allowance of £2 per diem when actually travelling on duty.

† £50 extra for detective duties.

‡ On leave.

own benefit ; that no system of task-work was established to carry out the sentences of hard labour awarded by the courts ; and that so utterly inadequate were the means of security that the convicts might escape with facility at any time, the only reason for their not doing this "in a body" being "the supposition that they considered the place one more of recreation than punishment." The then Chief Justice (Sir Joshua Rowe) in referring to the institution stated that "the passing of sentences on criminals had become a mockery of justice."

And while the principal prison of the island was in this state of insecurity and inefficiency, the female prison at Manchioneal was "in a most unsuitable building ; the women had no employment ; the Superintendent was a man of bad character ; and not only the greatest negligence but the grossest immorality existed there."

To remedy these evils the Legislature determined on the erection of a General Penitentiary in the City of Kingston, and Mr. Daughtrey was commissioned by Governor the Earl of Elgin to proceed to the United States for the purpose of examining their prison arrangements, and procuring the plan of a building that would be adapted to the climate and circumstances of Jamaica. This duty was promptly and efficiently performed.

The plan selected by Mr. Daughtrey was prepared "on the radiating principle, so advantageous for inspection and supervision, but in its simplest possible form, in order to leave large open spaces not only for work-yards but for the free circulation of air both by night and by day, so essential in a tropical climate."* The preliminaries being thus settled, the foundation-stone of the building was laid on the 18th February, 1845, by the Earl of Elgin, in the presence of Sir Charles Augustus Fitz-Roy, Governor of the Windward Islands, and Sir William McLeod, Governor of Trinidad. The Earl of Elgin, in addressing the assemblage on the occasion, while regretting the necessity for "an edifice of such an extent and magnitude," on account of "the amount of crime which existed in the community," stated that "it was a matter of heartfelt satisfaction that the Legislature should have resolved that the institution should be erected upon the most approved principles ; that it should be adapted to an efficient system of penal discipline ; and that every precaution should be taken to prevent it from becoming what ill-regulated prisons are too apt to prove, a nursery of crime,—a normal school of vice and profligacy."

The building thus begun was proceeded with with great rapidity, the convicts of the old district prison making all the bricks and burning all the lime required, and otherwise labouring on the walls and dormitories. The result was the completion, in the course of a few years, of the magnificent structure that now adorns the east-end of Kingston. Since then many of the buildings have received scientific improvements ; a number of new cells have been added, and improved sanitary arrangements have been effected.

The Penitentiary now covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are specimens of first rate masonry, 22 feet high and 5 feet 6 inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 581 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners—the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a never-failing lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

With the view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, Mr. G. A. Douglas, an experienced officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. Since then five Wardens from English Prisons have been added to the staff. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct either in the Army or in the Constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. Among the improvements effected, in consequence of the appointment of this superior class of officers, is the introduction of the mark-system which, whilst affording no relief to the idle and badly conducted, holds out an inducement to well-behaved and industrious prisoners, by shortening their term of imprisonment.

Upon the female side of the Penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the reconvicted criminals. Hair-cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during 1882-83 was 475. The total expenditure of the institution during the same period was £13,234 19s. 6d., while the earnings were:—Amount of prison sales, £4,749 17s. 11d.; value of work performed for prison, &c., £4,996 7s. 2d.; total, £9,746 5s. 1d., or £3,538 14s. 5d. less than the expenditure.

There are five district prisons situated respectively in the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Mary, Manchester, Trelawny and Hanover. Short term prisons for the detention of those undergoing imprisonment for three months and less are situated at Black River, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Montego Bay.

There are two gaols, one at Spanish Town for the Counties of Middlesex and Surry, and the other at Falmouth (within the same walls as the district prison) for the County of Cornwall.

The daily average number of prisoners in the district prisons, short term prisons and gaols during 1882-83, was 453. The total expenditure was £7,700 8s. 3½d., and the value of the labour performed for prison &c., £2,725 19s. 6d.; amount of prison sales, £1,392 12s. 0d.; total, £4,118 11s. 6d. or £3,581 16s. 9½d. less than the expenditure.

The total actual cost of the maintenance of the Penitentiary and the other prisons of the colony during 1882-83, was, therefore, £7,120 11s. 2½d. The Civil Service Commissioners stated in their report that "they had carefully considered the question whether any reduction in the present expenditure of the prisons department could be made without imperilling the efficiency of the service, and they did not see that any such reduction could safely be effected."

With regard to the discipline of the prisons generally, the Secretary of State has recently stated that "the system of penal discipline appears to be imperfect and scarcely calculated to produce a deterrent effect upon the prisoners. In all the short term prisons and in two of the district prisons no penal labour is enforced. Shot-drill, the treadwheel, or the crank, should be at once introduced in all these prisons and every male prisoner sentenced to hard labour should, in whatever prison he may be confined, unless certified by the medical officer to be unfit for hard labour, be kept to penal labour of one of the above-mentioned descriptions during a substantial portion of the term of his sentence. Employment of prisoners on roads and streets should not be permitted unless it is found possible to prevent them from having any communication with other persons."

A consolidated prisons law has recently been passed by the Legislative Council, which will come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by proclamation. Under this law (18 of 1882) the prisons are for the future to be under an officer designated the "Director of Prisons" instead of the "Inspector of Prisons"; and the Governor, in Privy Council, is "to make rules and regulations for the government of the several prisons: for the guidance and direction of the officers of the same; for the employment, safe custody, management, discipline, and treatment of the prisoners confined therein; for different classification of prisoners of either sex in any prison; and for the individual separation of all or any of the prisoners confined in any prison; and also as to the religious instruction to be provided and the religious worship to be observed in the several prisons," &c. The religious instruction in the Penitentiary is now imparted by a schoolmaster during the week and by a minister of one of the religious denominations in the City of Kingston on each Sunday, the minister voluntarily giving his attendance according to a roster prepared half-yearly for that purpose. In some of the country prisons Sunday services are held by clergymen of the Church of England as was done previous to disestablishment.

The Governor is authorized by the law to appoint in respect of each of such prisons two or more Justices of the Peace as Visiting Justices. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the District Courts and the Stipendiary Magistrates are by virtue of their offices Visiting Justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two Visiting Justices.

TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF JAMAICA ON 30TH SEPT., 1883.

	Year.	For 1 year and under.	For 3 years and under.	Above 3 years.	For Life.	Total.
	1872	528	191	198	26	943
	1873	536	191	221	26	974
	1874	463	218	248	28	951
	1875	585	226	241	30	1,082
	1876	618	229	293	26	1,166
	1877	643	231	299	24	1,197
	1878	642	258	259	20	1,179
	1879	495	250	250	25	1,020
	1880	558	232	249	26	1,095
	1881	662	234	236	27	1,159
	1882	453	204	219	24	900
	1883	365	194	200	19	778

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE SEVERAL PRISONS OF JAMAICA
COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

Year.	General Penitentiary (including Female Division).	District Prisons.	Gaols.	Total.	Population.	Percentage to Popula- tion.
1869	471	357	23	851	441,264	.193
1870	441	389	27	857	-	.194
1871	436	395	38	869	506,154	.171
1872	450	374	20	844	-	.167
1873	513	465	24	1,002	-	.198
1874	533	428	27	988	-	.195
1875	544	439	28	1,011	-	.199
1876	612	552	34	1,198	-	.236
1877	660	510	35	1,205	-	.238
1878	648	555	37	1,240	-	.245
1879	621	520	32	1,173	-	.231
1880	582	465	31	1,078	-	.213
1881	586	649	68	1,303	580,804	.224
1882	542	508	41	1,091	-	.187
1883	475	426	27	928	-	.159

The following are the Official Visitors of the General Penitentiary :—

His Honor Alan Ker, Chairman.
 Captain K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N. William Lee
 H. J. Bicknell Geo. E. Parkes
 John C. Fegan, Esquires.

II. REFORMATORIES.

In the year 1857 a movement was originated in Kingston for the purpose of establishing industrial schools upon the English model, to be supported by private contributions, with some moderate assistance from Government, and to be managed gratuitously by a board or committee of persons interested in the work. The subject was taken up by the Legislature, and the Industrial Schools Act, 1857 (21 Victoria, chapter 41) was passed. That act provided for the establishment of certified industrial schools and authorized the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Committee, to arrange with the managers of any such school for the care and training of destitute and vagrant children, power also being given to judges and magistrates to send children under sixteen years of age, charged with offences, to an industrial school, in lieu of conviction. By section 21 the Governor was authorized to pay to the managers an allowance not exceeding six shillings per month for each child so sent, for his support and maintenance. This section was repealed by statute 23 Victoria, chapter 24, and a capitation allowance not exceeding fivepence per day was sanctioned for each child maintained in an industrial school.

On the 1st October, 1857, an industrial school for girls was commenced at the United Presbyterian mission premises in Duke Street, Kingston, under the management of the late Rev. James Watson, with a committee of ladies; and on the 1st July of the following year the St. George's industrial school for boys was opened in the northern suburb of the city under the management of a committee of gentlemen,

of whom the Rev. (afterwards Archdeacon) D. H. Campbell was the chairman. Both of these institutions were duly certified by Governor Sir Charles Darling under the Industrial Schools Act.

The boys' school was subsequently removed to Admiral's Pen on the outskirts of Kingston, where there was an excellent soil and an abundant supply of water. The girls were also transferred to an adjoining pen called Studley Park, which was purchased with the aid of the Government.

Unfortunately, the hopes of the founders of these institutions as to the amount of support to be derived from charitable contributions were doomed to disappointment, and after a few years private subscriptions almost entirely ceased.

The schools were thus left to be maintained by public money, and in the year 1869 a law was passed (with the consent of the managers) transferring the schools to the Government. Under this Law, 11 of 1869, the cost of vagrant and destitute children was made a charge upon the poor rates of their respective parishes, the cost of criminal children being defrayed out of general revenue. This is the same under Law 34 of 1881.

There were then 171 boys at Admiral's Pen and 75 girls at Studley Park, the whole of whom were transferred in November, 1869, to the vacant barracks at Stony Hill, 10 miles from Kingston, where a general reformatory was established under the superintendence of the Rev. H. P. C. Melville. Shortly after this a disease called "onychia" made its appearance among the boys and "the number of amputations of toes and joints, and even limbs, that took place in consequence," was described by a Commission of Inquiry as being most "painful to contemplate." In August, 1874, the Rev. Mr. Melville resigned the office of superintendent and the Rev. W. E. Pierce was provisionally appointed thereto; and when Mr. Pierce resigned Mr. George Rouse of the Government Model School at Port Antonio was appointed superintendent. The management of the institution having attracted public attention, on the 12th December, 1876, a Board of Visitors was appointed, as provided for by the Reformatory Law of 1869, whose duty it was to visit the institution monthly in rotation, two at a time, and to report upon its condition, &c.

On the 2nd June, 1877, Commissioners were appointed, *inter alia*, "to enquire into the existing system of Government Reformatories, its capabilities and defects, to consider the propriety of extending its operation and to make recommendations for the organization of a complete reformatory system, commensurate with the wants of the colony." At the same time was referred to them a petition complaining of the general management of the institution at Stony Hill.

The result of the investigations of the Commissioners was to disclose a most reprehensible state of things, to remedy which a complete re-organization of the Reformatory became necessary. The then superintendent having resigned, a provisional appointment was made, pending the arrival of Captain W. Portlock Dadson, who had been specially selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the post. Captain Dadson arrived in December, 1877, and for three years devoted himself to the improvement of the institution. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Mair from the Kibble Reformatory in Scotland, who still holds the appointment.

By Law 15 of 1877, passed before the Commissioners had completed their enquiries into the management of the institution, the Reformatory was placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons, who was invested with like powers with regard to that institution as are given to him in respect of prisons under the Act 20 Victoria, chapter 11.

In 1881 the several laws relating to reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: The erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory at Stony Hill, as a reformatory for girls; the establishing of industrial schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to reformatories and pauper children to industrial schools, and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16. According to a proviso in the law until a reformatory for girls and until industrial schools for boys and girls shall be established the institution at Stony Hill is to be used for these purposes.

BOYS' REFORMATORY.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, black and tinmiths, bakers, &c. From 15 to 17 of them were employed during the year 1882-83 in the carpenter's shop. They erected a large washing shed 54 feet long by 18 feet wide and all the carpenter's work required for the new kitchen. They also made articles of furniture of the value of £50 13s. 6d. Ten boys were employed as masons and bricklayers who kept all the walls fresh and in good order. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 28 boys. They made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution. Other boys worked in the blacksmith's shop, bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which on the 1st January, 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 54 acres, comprising 6 acres in cane, 6 acres in coffee, 3 acres in vegetables, 23 acres in provisions, and 11 acres in Guinea grass.

A certain amount of time each day is devoted to school work under a resident schoolmaster. Discipline is very creditably maintained. A drum corps has been established at the institution and the boys are now regularly drilled by a competent drill instructor.

The cost per head per diem for the 285 boys who were in the institution during the year ending the 30th September, 1882, was 5d.94, and the average earnings per child for that period, 3d.50 per diem.

The Board of Visitors, consisting of five official and four unofficial members, is as follows :—

		The Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	
The Director of Public Works		Dr. James Cecil Phillippo.	
The Superintending Medical Officer.		The Rev. D. J. East.	
Henry J. Bicknell, Esq., S.M.		The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.	
The Hon. James Henry McDowell.		The Hon. T. Capper.	
		F. S. Sanguinetti, Secretary.	

CHILDREN IN REFORMATORY ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.			Paupers.			Grand Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1877	143	28	171	81	18	99	224	46	270
1878	137	29	166	79	13	92	216	42	258
1879	136	34	170	72	21	93	208	55	263
1880	138	28	166	88	24	112	226	52	278
1881	197	39	236	109	32	141	306	71	377
1882	214	—	214	101	—	101	315	—	315
1883	188	—	188	97	—	97	285	—	285

The respective ages of the boys in the institution on the 30th September, 1883, were:—

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	-	2	48	138	188
Paupers	-	7	29	61	97
Total	-	9	77	199	285

GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

THE girls were transferred from Stony Hill to Admiral's Pen on the 15th June, 1882, the premises there having been adapted to, and certified as, a Reformatory for Girls under the Law of 1881. The course of training pursued at the new institution is schooling for two hours daily and domestic labour for the rest of the day. The

value of their labour in 1882-83 was £167 17s. 9d. The gross cost of each child was 9d.04 per diem. At the expiration of their term of service suitable employment in families is found for the inmates instead of their being returned to their parishes under police escort as formerly. The institution is managed by a committee of ladies but it is, like the Reformatory for Boys, under the supervision of the Inspector of Prisons.

The Board of Visitors is as follows :—

Mrs. Isaacs.	Mrs. Morrice.	Mrs. Geddes.
Mrs. E. Campbell.	Mrs. East.	Mrs. Hall.
Mrs. Capper.	Mrs. C. Campbell.	Mrs. Henderson.
Mrs. Oughton.	Mrs. Chapman.	Mrs. Chapman, Secty.

CHILDREN IN REFORMATORY ON 30TH SEPTEMBER IN EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Totals.
1882	37	34	71
1883	36	36	72

The respective ages of the girls in the institution on the 30th September, 1883, were :—

		Years.			Total.
		Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals	-	0	7	29	36
Paupers	-	6	12	18	36
Total	-	6	19	47	72

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the worst of the Short Term Prisons be closed, and that as soon as money can be spared the prison labour of the colony be utilized in building two large District Prisons, which might be placed at Falmouth and Spanish Town, the present Penitentiary in Kingston being reserved as a prison for sentences of penal servitude, which in their opinion was urgently needed. This would enable all the small District and Short Term Prisons to be closed. The Commissioners suggested that it would perhaps be advisable to have, if possible, a Central Penal Establishment to which convicted criminals from all the West India Islands could be sent. [Sir Anthony Musgrave had suggested to the Secretary of State in May, 1881, that "a Convict Prison should be established for all the West India Islands at the Penal Settlement of the Messaruni River in British Guiana."]

The Commissioners further recommended that the prison officers of the colony be enrolled in future for a definite term of years, like the members of the Constabulary; that the service should have a definite code of regulations concerning pay, uniform and discipline; and that a pension and reward fund be established similar to that which has been instituted for the Constabulary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories	H. B. Shaw	650 0 0†	1st April, '63
Clerk	L. H. Facey	140 0 0	6th June, 77
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	G. A. Douglas	300 0 0‡	2nd Feb., '83
Chief Warden and Acting Deputy Superintendent	R. Humphries	200 0 0‡	2nd Oct., '83
Surgeon	I. W. Anderson, M.D.	250 0 0	5 May, '62
Overseer of Works	S. S. Wortley	235 0 0‡	21st Feb., '79

† Including personal allowance of £100. The Inspector receives in addition £2 a day when travelling.

‡ Wood, water and residence in addition.

§ Appointed Acting Surgeon as above and confirmed 1st March, 1874.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Enolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>General Penitentiary, contd.</i>			
Chief Clerk	G. M. Duff	£ 250 0 0	March, '68
Assistant ditto	E. H. Sanguinetti	80 0 0	1st Feb., '83
Ditto	F. P. McD. Dallas	60 0 0	6th July, '79
Schoolmaster	Vacant	150 0 0	...
Principal Warder	W. R. Walker*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	J. Thompson**	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	W. Eveleigh*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Ditto	D. Reynolds*	180 0 0	2nd Oct., '83
Dispenser	H. D. Lawes	120 18 0	Dec., '62
Salesman	C. McHardy	120 0 0	19th Nov., '59
Matron	M. J. Redwood	65 0 0†	9th March, '76
<i>Other Prisons.</i>			
Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	E. W. Penny	120 0 0†	1st Nov., '80
Do. St. Catherine District Prison	W. B. Edridge	192 0 0†	1st July, '76
Do. Falmouth	Henry Holland	200 0 0†	15th Oct., '80
Do. Mandeville	G. Palache	158 0 0†	10th Nov., '80
Do. Hanover	Thomas Howell	147 0 0†	10th Dec., '78
Do. St. Mary's	William Speck	150 0 0†	March, '67
Do. Morant Bay Short Term Prison	John McKenzie	72 0 0†	July, '74
Do. Black River	C. H. Distin	72 0 0†	1st May, '82
Do. Montego Bay	Henry Thomas	72 0 0†	Nov., '59
Do. St. Ann's Bay	William Gray	72 0 0†	Jan., '66
Do. Port Antonio	C. E. Evans	72 0 0†	Sep., '67
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Thomas Mair	340 0 0	17th April '80
Intendant	J. Hart	110 0 0	25th Oct., '83
Dispenser and Storekeeper	Theodore Nunes Robeiro	80 0 0	1st Oct., '72
Schoolmaster	James Campbell Taylor	100 0 0	18th Sep., '77
Assistant Schoolmaster	Vacant	...	...
Surgeon	Dr. A. B. Ewart, †	...	17th Sep., '76
<i>Girls' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent	Sarah J. Clarke	100 0 0	31st Dec., '77
Schoolmistress	Mary McDougall	50 0 0	15th June, '82
Surgeon	Dr. J. Cargill‡	...	15th June, '82

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

BEFORE the 1st April, 1878, no public provision had been made in Jamaica for the registration of births and deaths.

"Baptisms" and "burials" administered and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of England had for many years been recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town, (now the Public Record Office) and to the registers there reference can still be made for baptism or burial certificates in cases that occurred before the institution of the new system.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Kingston.†

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place;
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

* Wood, water, residence and medical attendance.

** Also acts as storekeeper. † Wood, water and residence.

† Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer for Halfway-Tree District, St. Andrew.

† Office: Port Royal Street, Kingston.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above-named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose, and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the registrar or some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar-General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within 5 days afterwards to the registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above-named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a registered medical practitioner has attended the decease during the last illness the practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are three ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorization for the performance of a marriage.

1. BY PUBLICATION OF Banns.

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a ministerial marriage officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or for the pariah in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single

notice will suffice) and thereupon the marriage officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for three Sundays, or three Saturdays in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. After due publication the marriage officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a ministerial marriage officer according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1879-80, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) at the office and in the presence of a Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided, but in such case no religious service is permitted.

II. BY A LICENSE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a ministerial marriage officer, or at the office of a Superintendent Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of "banns." If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of license the instrument becomes void.

III. BY PUBLIC NOTICE AT THE OFFICE OF A SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF MARRIAGES.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Superintendent Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &C.

General register books of marriages, births and deaths are kept at the general register office, Kingston. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months, to the registrar	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth, to officer making the entry	0 1 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar-General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar-General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar-General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnizing a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of the marriage register book in his keeping payable by the person making the search	0 5 0
For a certified copy of an entry in the marriage register book in his keeping, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To a Superintendent Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage, payable by each party giving notice	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his office under section 22, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6
For every search of any marriage register books in his office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry in any marriage register book in his office, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Registrar-General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	£0 5 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 5 0

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrollment of qualified medical and surgical practitioners is the General Register Office.

A copy of the Register corrected to date is published in the "Jamaica Gazette" in May and November of each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a physician, surgeon, apothecary, or other medical or surgical practitioner in the Government service, or of any public or parochial board or friendly society; and unless duly registered, he cannot recover in a court of law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar-General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration (B shown below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c.

Any person who is, pursuant to law, registered as a medical or surgical practitioner in any one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, or in any other British colony, is, upon producing to the Colonial Secretary documentary evidence of his being thus lawfully registered, entitled to be registered in Jamaica. If the Colonial Secretary is satisfied with the proof tendered and of the identity of the applicant, he will give to him a certificate to that effect, and such certificate, when impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, will be to the Registrar-General, to whom it must be presented, a sufficient authority for registering the practitioner accordingly.

FORM B.

I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) or (here state the college, faculty or society) and was authorized by such (here state the college, faculty or society which gave the authority) on the day of 18 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

Signed_____

Declared before me this day of 18
Justice of the Peace.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	S. P. Smeeton	£ s. d. 500 0 0	June, '70
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun Aitken	230 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. L. Harris	130 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Third Class Clerk	C. F. Lee	90 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Ditto	H. J. Murray	90 0 0	1st Oct., '81

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Kingston	Kingston Port Royal	A. L. Harris Mrs. J. S. Campbell	Kingston Port Royal
St. Andrew	Halfway-Tree Gordon Town Content Gap Mount Charles Golden Spring Cold Spring Dallas Castle Bull Bay Stony Hill Lawrence Tavern Woodford Cross Roads St. James Brandon Hill Galloway	Miss S. A. Neyle Rev. James Roberts Samuel Bennett David Goffe Miss C. E. Panton Miss A. M. M. Curtin D. G. Campbell Leslie Turner Miss Ada Giles Mrs. M.J.E. Chamberlaine R. E. A. Mitchell Robert Gibson Robt. C. Ryan W. A. Dennis W. S. Thompson	Halfway-Tree Gordon Town Gordon Town Mount Charles Golden Spring Cold Spring Kingston Bull Bay Golden Spring Golden Spring Kingston Kingston Golden Spring Golden Spring Bull Bay
St. Thomas	Morant Bay Bath Golden Grove Easington Woburn Lawn Trinity Ville	James Strathie Miss A. S. Carter W. Tilly Joseph Alvarenga W. D. Talbot Mrs. E. Gordon	Morant Bay Bath Plan. Garden River St. David's Mount Charles Trinity Ville
Portland	Port Antonio Manchioneal Priestman's River Buff Bay Hope Bay Moore Town Claverty Cottage	A. W. Escoffery G. D. Naylor J. W. Munroe Edward Skyers W. L. Matthews Rev. James Hammett J. W. Crisp	Port Antonio Manchioneal Priestman's River Buff Bay Hope Bay Port Antonio Buff Bay
St. Catherine	Spanish Town Old Harbour Linstead Ewarton St. Faith's Worthy Park Pear Tree Grove The Rectory Guanaboa Vale Point Hill Barton's Marley Hill Harewood Highgate	W. D. Byles Roger Walker Miss E. Hunter T. F. C. Burton A. J. Stephenson J. G. Tulloch W. Dryden J. T. Martin J. H. Pink W. H. Nash J. W. Anderson David McCalla Rev. G. C. Linton John Verley	Spanish Town Old Harbour Linstead Ewarton Glengoffe Luidas Vale Pear Tree Grove Old Harbour Spanish Town Luidas Vale Old Harbour Old Harbour Linstead Spanish Town
St. Mary	Annotto Bay Port Maria Richmond Retreat Chesterfield Gayle Enfield Carron Hall Mount Angus Long Road Oracabessa Lenna	Samuel R. Jones Mrs. Jane Payne Mrs. Mary Wolcott Miss M. J. Bowen Mrs. Margaret Pickersgill A. J. Aird W. S. Taylor J. W. Grant Rev. A. G. Kirkham J. H. Thomas Newell Coore Thomas James Henry	Annotto Bay Port Maria Richmond Salt Gut Annotto Bay Gayle Annotto Bay Pear Tree Grove Gayle Annotto Bay Oracabessa Golden Spring

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Ocho Rios Moneague Dry Harbour Alexandria Pedro Guy's Hill Little Kent Gibraltar Claremont Cave Valley	W. G. Nunes George Pottinger C. G. Alberga A. C. Green Miss M. J. Chrystie E. C. McFie H. Brown J. N. Gyles Thomas McKain Wm. L. Baillie Rev. Thomas Rogers S. J. Knight	St. Ann's Bay Brown's Town Ocho Rios Moneague Dry Harbour Alexandria Pedro Guy's Hill St. Ann's Bay Stewart Town Claremont Cave Valley
Clarendon	May Pen Four Paths Chapelton Milk River The Alley Rock River Grantham St. Jago Hayes Kellitt's Rosewell	Mrs. M. S. Doyen Geo. Eastwood Herbert Lindo Thomas Atkinson Mrs. W. D. Moodie Robert Bailey J. B. Douglas E. D. Wright Alexander Phillips Thos. Pinnock Wm. Thomas Lewis	May Pen Four Paths Chapelton Milk River The Alley Chapelton Chapelton Four Paths Hayes Chapelton Old Harbour
Manchester	Mandeville Porus May Hill Mile Gully Newport Asia Shooter's Hill Christiana Alligator Pond New Broughton Medina Watson's Hill Victoria Town Keynasham	Simon Bonitto Miss E. R. W. Baker E. Meikle Miss R. A. Patton D. G. Crawford Louis Meikle J. H. Richards D. Walker John W. Nixon Alexander Benloss Miss Helen Newman Miss A. E. Nash Edward Forbes J. W. Scott	Mandeville Porus May Hill Mile Gully Newport Newport Shooter's Hill Devon Watson's Hill Newport Medina Watson's Hill Milk River Balaclava
St. Elizabeth	Black River Cambridge Cheltenham Shaws Lacovia Siloah Balaclava Santa Cruz Southfield Pedro Plains Newell Williamsfield Malvern Mountainside Lititz Mulgrave Springfield Retirement	Mrs. E. R. Scott M. A. Hyam J. N. Somerville D. Pryce W. J. Tomlinson Miss Eliza Maris J. E. Kerr W. O'f. Nangle J. R. Parchment J. K. James W. A. Lloyd E. T. Parchment George R. Smith J. R. Tomlinson Rev. G. H. Hanna Alexander Hall R. B. Coke George M. Anderson	Black River Black River New Market Middle Quarters Lacovia Siloah Balaclava Santa Cruz Southfield Southfield Southfield Black River Malvern Black River Watson's Hill Black River New Market Siloah

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

Parish.	District.	Registrar.	Post Office.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	Rev. Henry Clarke	Savanna-la-Mar
	Grange Hill	Rev. S. James Vaughan	Grange Hill
	Bluefields	Mrs. E. Forrester	Bluefields
	King's	Mrs. J. M. Millar	King's
	St. Paul's	Mrs. Rachel Donaldson	Little London
	Petersfield	J. F. Alexander	Petersfield
	Seaford Town	T. B. Lawrence	Chester Castle
	St. Peter's	Samuel Jarrett	Savanna-la-Mar
	Bethel Town	Rev. P. Williams	Chester Castle
	Shedfield	G. H. Reid	Little London
	Bigwood	James Walters	New Market
	Darliston	James Taylor	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover	Lucea	George R. Davis	Lucea
	Flint River	J. Levy, Sr.	Flint River
	Green Island	H. J. Lawson	Green Island
	Riverside	Rev. J. MacDonald	Lucea
	Ramble	R. A. Facey	Ramble
	Chester Castle	H. J. Isaacs	Chester Castle
	Mount Hannah	C. E. G. Goodin	Lucea
	Brownsville	Rev. George McNeil	Lucea
St. James	Church Hill	Augustus Sioley	Green Island
	Montego Bay	S. Solomon	Montego Bay
	Adelphi	Benjamin Lowe	Adelphi
	Little River	W. C. Benaim	Little River
	Montpelier	Miss Hester Hewett	Anchovy
Trelawny	Springfield	Rev. T. C. Hutchins	Montego Bay
	Falmouth	H. M. Rowe	Falmouth
	Stewart Town	Geo. L. Harper	Stewart Town
	Rio Bueno	Mrs. J. E. Miller	Rio Bueno
	Ulster Spring	Walter Runcie	Ulster Spring
	Clarke's Town	J. P. Laing	Clarke's Town
	Bunker's Hill	Nathaniel Jones	Falmouth
	Deeside	J. H. Jump	Falmouth
	Duncan's	Rev. Ellis Fray	Duncan's
	Bellevue	Rev. T. J. White	Falmouth
	Salt Marsh	David Neilson	Falmouth

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Parish.	Superintendent Registrars.	Post Office.
Kingston	C. Colquhoun Aitken	Kingston
St. Andrew	Arthur L. Vendryes	Hallway-Tree
St. Thomas	F. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay
Portland	A. W. Escoffery	Port Antonio
St. Catherine	John Messias	Spanish Town
St. Mary	R. Macdonald Cocking	Port Maria
St. Ann	J. B. Naylor	St. Ann's Bay
Clarendon	A. S. Harvey	Chapelton
Manchester	S. Bonitto	Mandeville
St. Elizabeth	J. A. Brown	Black River
Westmoreland	J. C. Young	Savanna-la-Mar
Hanover	John Allwood	Lucea
St. James	R. P. Collymore	Montego Bay
Trelawny	H. M. Rowe	Falmouth

TREASURY.

THE Receiver-General's office is one of the ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1793. In that year it was (with the other public offices) transferred to Kingstown, where it has since continued.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver-General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days "from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default;" and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1723. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by Mr. John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

On the Commissioners of Accounts inspecting the Treasury on the death of Mr. Edwards it was found that a very large deficiency existed and that there was great confusion in the books of accounts. These irregularities were ascribed by a Committee of the Assembly, who investigated the matter, to the fact of Mr. Edwards "having been in the habit of blending his private with his public accounts," and sums of money for Chancery and other deposits and for Customs and other duties received by him or paid to his credit as Receiver-General not having been entered in the books of the Treasury. The Committee also found that Mr. Edwards had borrowed a sum of £9,000 from the banks for which he had given a "good" as Receiver-General and that the amount had been paid by his successor (Mr. Alexander Barclay) without any authority from the Commissioners of Accounts. These offences were condoned, but the Assembly passed a law to establish a Board of Audit and to make provision for the more regular and effectual examination into the condition of the Treasury. Provision was also made for the lodgment of the public moneys "in a chest with two locks of different construction, the key of one of which should be kept by the Receiver-General and the key of the other by the Auditor-General"—the sum to be at any one time taken conjointly by these officers from the chest being limited to £2,000. The Receiver-General and Auditor-General were also required, "at the close of the business of the day, in the presence of each other, to add up and adjust the cash receipts and payments of the day and count the balance of cash and deposit, and lock up the same in the chest before leaving the office," and to affix their signatures "in the cash book to the said daily cash balance so found, counted and deposited as aforesaid."

The Receiver-General was by the same law prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor-General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Soon after the Executive Committee recommended the transfer of the public funds from the Receiver-General's chest to the Colonial and Jamaica Banks and a bill for this purpose was passed into law. The object of the measure was thus explained by the member of the Committee sitting in the Legislative Council:—"A large sum of money was kept in the Treasury and sometimes £30,000 to £40,000 of the amount were in bank notes; not more than £200 to £300 in silver and gold were ever at any one time in the chest. The Government thought the public assumed too great a risk in keeping their moneys in those notes in the Treasury, and therefore resolved on applying to the Legislature for leave to transfer the public and parochial moneys to the banks. By this arrangement the banks would be responsible for the amount of their notes which was now kept in the Treasury, and they would have to pay every shilling in case of accident; but, according to the present system, if the notes were destroyed or stolen the amount would be entirely lost to the island. There would be no charge for keeping the money; and the bill provided that unless the transfer could be effected without expense to the island it should not

be carried into effect. Bank accounts were settled quarterly, and if on the expiration of the first quarter the banks should demand commissions for receiving and disbursing the money lodged with them at the credit of the public the amount would be immediately withdrawn, and the banking establishments would be thus deprived of the advantage which they would derive from having the use of such large sums as would be lodged with them."

For some time the act remained inoperative in consequence of objections having been made by one of the banks to the arrangement, which was that the investment should be in proportion to the issues of the banks; but in the year 1860 another act was passed, making it competent to lodge the moneys in either of the banks at 3 per cent. on the daily cash balances. After some delay an agreement was entered into with the Colonial Bank—the Jamaica Bank having then closed their business—and since then "all taxes, duties, dues and moneys of the public revenue" have been paid into and kept and disbursed at the Colonial Bank. Besides the public moneys arising from these sources all Chancery and other deposits with the Treasurer are lodged in the Colonial Bank until otherwise disposed of.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver-General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore is payable by the bank on the daily balance, after deducting £10,000, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £500.

Law 3 of 1868 grants to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repeals all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolishes the office of Receiver General and creates the office of Treasurer, giving him all the powers and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first-named officer. The third clause of this law places the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. The salaries of the Treasurer and his staff are now granted in the annual estimates.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries, under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries:—Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under £0 10 0	.	2d.	For sums of £5	and under £6 7d.
" of 0 10 0	and under £2	3d.	" of 6	" 7 8d.
" of 2 0 0	"	3 4d.	" of 7	" 8 9d.
" of 3 0 0	"	4 5d.	" of 8	" 9 10d.
" of 4 0 0	"	5 6d.	" of 9	" 10 11d.
For sums of £10 . 1/.				

Before the establishment of the Money Order System the only means of remitting small sums through the post was by aid of the Colonial Bank agencies established at Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Montego Bay and Savanna-la-Mar; by the use of Colonial Bank notes; by private cheques on the Colonial Bank and by postage stamps. Losses were consequently of frequent occurrence; but under the Money Order System the safeguards are complete and the public are protected from loss.

The following is a statement as to the number and value of the money orders issued since the introduction of the system to the close of the year 1833:—

During 1879	.	.	411	Orders for	.	£281	6	1
" 1880	.	.	2,748	"	.	7,815	1	0
" 1881	.	.	7,970	"	.	12,538	15	11
" 1882	.	.	8,980	"	.	15,760	10	11
" 1883	.	.	9,000	"	.	13,446	9	6

The commissions charged on the orders were higher during the eight months ending on 31st December, 1879, than during the years 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883 as given above.

In testimony of the satisfactory manner in which the duties of the Treasury are now performed we append an extract from the report of Mr. Nicolas, of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department, on the subject:—

"The Colonial Bank being used by the Treasurer for the deposit of all public moneys this officer has seldom more than a trifling cash balance in his hands, but neither on this balance nor on the funds in the bank can he operate without the counter-signature of another officer, and in cases where the amount exceeds £1,000 the Auditor-General's counter-signature is also requisite.

"For the safe custody of the public securities in the Treasurer's charge three officers incur a joint responsibility.

"From the necessity of the case fourteen district Sub-Treasurers exist, but every security which it seems possible to take, by the creation of double responsibility and the enforcement of strict accounting and the speedy remittance of all superfluous funds, is exacted from these officers.

"Their chests and books moreover are examined from time to time by an officer of the inland revenue. As I have had the opportunity of paying surprise visits to three or four of the District Sub-Treasuries, as well as the Chief Treasury, proof has been afforded me that none of the strict regulations laid down for the guidance of the Treasurer and his Assistants are neglected and that the public funds are guarded as carefully as the rules implied."

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:—

Kingston established 1838		Hanover established 1856
St. James " 1838	|	St. Mary " 1859
Trelawny " 1842	|	Westmoreland " 1765
St. Ann " 1845	|	Veré " not known.

These banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent.

Law 20 of 1870 provides that a deposit shall not be of less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s. ; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to, but not exceed, £500 in any one year ; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. Secrecy is enforced on all the officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property ; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are repaid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required ; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can only be paid on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration ; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The number of payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1882 83 was as follows :—

11	under Letters of Administration amounting to	£1,514	9	5
10	“ Letters Testamentary “	1,148	8	1
19	“ Revenue Commissioner's authority	123	11	0
		£2,786	8	6

The branches of the bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but so as to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. Some of the sub-branches are also now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

On the new Savings Bank Law coming into operation there appeared at the credit of the old Trustee Banks the following sums of money :—

Kingston	.	.	£45,368	0	5
St. Ann	.	.	4,657	8	0
Grange Hill	.	.	4,013	18	11
St. James	.	.	11,812	1	5
Savanna-la-Mar	.	.	4,535	9	8
Trelawny	.	.	3,179	3	2
Vere	.	.	2,088	0	9
			£75,654	2	3

These balances were handed over to the Government Savings Bank and carried to the credit of the several Trustee Banks, the sum of £1,948 0s. 7d., the excess of the assets over the liabilities, having been passed to the Government Savings Bank Fund. On the 30th September last the sum of £1,166 13s. 1d. of the amount carried over to the credit of the Trustee Banks remained unclaimed by depositors.

In the thirteen years during which the Government Savings Bank has been in existence the assets have risen from the total amount above stated, namely, £75,654 2s. 3d. to £324,531 12s. 8d. ;* this shows that in less than half the space of time during which the Trustee Banks existed the deposits have more than quadrupled.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1870 to 1883 :—

* Including the balance from the old Trustee Banks.

Year.	Accounts Opened.	Accounts Closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870-71	2,359	315	5,748	1,867	*115,804 1 9	21,917 14 7
1871-72	1,776	653	7,713	4,692	100,331 9 10	53,541 7 4
1872-73	1,720	892	7,426	6,446	103,987 6 0	58,659 19 6
1873-74	1,804	1,217	9,203	7,952	109,455 13 7	86,173 18 5
1874-75	1,912	1,433	9,353	9,057	147,128 12 9	99,509 18 10
1875-76	1,909	1,539	9,709	9,305	155,248 12 8	139,961 6 8
1876-77	1,928	1,601	9,294	10,029	138,599 13 8	127,778 16 6
1877-78	1,835	1,589	9,118	10,777	138,845 6 1	122,458 4 10
1878-79	2,113	1,774	9,393	12,106	132,040 11 1	111,966 13 6
1879-80	2,219	2,211	12,625	13,144	164,735 12 3	120,128 10 6
1880-81	2,717	2,044	14,279	17,225	159,075 18 8	158,900 14 8
1881-82	3,417	1,844	10,946	17,956	154,579 12 10	175,304 9 2
1882-83	4,772	2,390	31,379	21,928	182,009 15 11	179,941 2 0

There were on the 30th September, 1883, 11,783 individual depositors, besides charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities. It may be interesting to state the occupation of some of the depositors :—

Accountants, Officials, Clerks and Wharfingers	1,000	Lodging House and Tavern Keepers	22
Barbers	9	Mechanics	1,159
Busmen and Draymen	22	Musicians	10
Butchers and Bakers	128	Pedlars	19
Cakemakers and Cakesellers	33	Photographers	3
Cigarmakers and Tobacconists	49	Planters, Penkeepers and Settlers	872
Clergymen	331	Printers and Bookbinders	64
Constables	398	Schoolmasters & Schoolmistresses	206
Doctors, Dispensers, Dentists and Farriers	156	Shoemakers, Seamstresses, Saddlers, Tailors, Hatmakers, &c.	815
Engineers and Surveyors	51	Soldiers and Sailors	175
Fishermen and Pilots	42	Storekeepers, Shopkeepers and Higglers	576
Goldsmiths and Watchmakers	61	Stewards, Servants, and Storemen	1,052
Labourers	1,299	Washerwomen	216
Lawyers	59	Occupation not given	2,879

The number of accounts kept with public officers, and with charities and other trusts and societies, stood thus on the 30th September, 1883 :—

Administrator-General's Accounts	40	Charities, Societies, and Clubs	13
Bankrupt Estates	22	Government Accounts	4
Chancery Accounts	69	Government Trusts	7

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 30th September, 1882 :—

Administrator-General's Accounts	£5,003 19 8
Bankrupt Estates	4,065 8 6
Charities	652 3 11
Chancery Accounts	19,895 17 3
Government Accounts	17,934 19 7
Old Savings Bank Balances	1,166 13 1
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	272,480 14 5
Trusts	7,505 11 4

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £95,353 0s. 7d. as under :—

1870-71	£1,635 4 4	1877-78	£9,750 17 7
1871-72	4,590 19 11	1878-79	10,414 13 10
1872-73	5,499 3 1	1879-80	11,728 8 1
1873-74	6,341 12 9	1880-81	11,212 5 8
1874-75	7,543 8 2	1881-82	9,626 5 4
1875-76	8,539 16 6	1882-83	8,865 19 4
1876-77	9,230 11 4		

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial

debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3 and 4 per cent. On the 30th September, 1882, they stood thus:—

Consols	.	.	£ 20,061	7	10
Debentures	.	.	261,565	12	6
Planters' Promissory Notes for Coolies	.	.	4,467	0	0
Treasury Debt	.	.	38,021	1	0
Cash in hand	.	.	1,590	6	5
Total	.	.	£325,705	7	9

Of this fund there was a surplus of £1,639 18s. 3d. at the credit of the bank. The unappropriated profits to the 30th September, 1882, (£9,098 18s. 10½d) were on that day carried to the general revenue of the colony.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 30th September last (the close of the last financial year) there were 72 Penny Banks in existence against 60 in the previous year. The amount deposited during the year was £4,991 5s. 6d., and the amount withdrawn was £4,149 19s. 2½d. Mr. H. W. Livingston, Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme.

The Royal Finance Commissioners were of opinion that it was unnecessary to retain a Chief Clerk at the Treasury in addition to the Treasurer, and recommended that the office of Chief Clerk be abolished and that the Treasurer's salary be fixed at £600 a year.

The Commissioners recommended in regard to the Government Savings Bank that the Treasurer should endeavour to lessen the minutiae of official routine and the labour thus thrown on the Clerks.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY BRANCH.			
Treasurer	H. W. Livingston*	£ 600 s. d.	5th Oct., '52
Chief Clerk	J. Harris	400 0 0	19th April, '62
Bookkeeper	R. A. Henderson	350 0 0	4th Dec., '68
Cashier	Vacant.	...	...
First Class Clerk	C. W. Chapman	250 0 0	8th Sep., '76
Ditto	A. M. Marshall	230 0 0	26th Nov., '69
Second Class Clerk	H. D'C. Mitchell	200 0 0	19th Sep., '71
Ditto	R. G. McClelland	170 0 0	21st Dec., '72
Ditto	T. B. Hendriks	130 0 0	1st May, '74
Third Class Clerk	E. W. Astwood	100 0 0	1st March, '75
Ditto	A. L. Savage	90 0 0	4th Feb., '81
Ditto	Vacant.	...	...
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	H. W. Livingston*	100 0 0	25th Oct., '52
Accountant	James Sinclair	360 8 0	15th Feb., '68
Cashier	J. M. Tuckett	230 0 0	25th Nov., '67
Second Class Clerk	J. B. Heath	100 0 0	23rd Nov., '74
Third Class Clerk	D. P. Fouché	80 0 0	2nd Oct., '82
Ditto	F. Wilson	80 0 0	18th June, '83

AUDIT OFFICE.

In consequence of the discovery of serious defalcations in the Public Treasury and of great irregularities in the public accounts the late House of Assembly appointed a Committee in their session of 1851 "to consider whether any and what alterations

* The Treasurer in addition to his salary receives a commission of 1 per cent. on Chancery Deposits. He also receives £100 per annum as Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

ought to be made in the mode of managing the Treasury." The Committee reported that "it was indispensably necessary that provision should be made for the speedy and correct keeping and adjusting of the accounts of the public revenue and for securing the regular and punctual collection, receipt, and expenditure of the public funds." Thereupon an Act was passed by the Legislature establishing a Board of Audit and providing for the appointment of an Auditor-General.

The Auditor-General was required (among other things) "to countersign all receipts for money paid to the Receiver General on account of the public; to examine every demand upon the Public Treasury, with the accompanying certificate or document, previous to the same being presented to the Receiver-General for payment, and to countersign the same; and to attend every month on the Board of Audit (which consisted of the members of Assembly in their capacity as Commissioners of Accounts) with the public books of accounts and vouchers, in order that the same may be examined and called over and their correctness ascertained."

In 1855 the duties of the Audit Department were divided between the Auditor-General and the Auditor of Prisons Accounts, these officers being designated the First and Second Commissioners of Audits. In 1857 the Legislature passed an Act providing that in case of a vacancy occurring among the Commissioners the survivor should become sole Commissioner and should discharge all the duties originally performed by the Auditor-General, and constituting the Executive Committee the Board of Audit, in the place of the Commissioners of Accounts, who were abolished by the Act for the better government of the island.

In 1862 a Committee of the Assembly reported that "the duties of the large staff of officers maintained in the Audit Office appeared to be devoted principally to the task of ascertaining the arithmetical correctness of the returns of the several Collectors of the revenue throughout the island, and that beyond the mere revision of numbers there existed in several cases none, and in others only an illusory and inefficient check over the several officers and departments charged with the collection of the different branches of the revenue."

In 1867 the then Auditor-General (Mr. Alexandre Bravo) represented to the Government that "it was utterly impossible to carry on the two offices of Accountant-General and Auditor-General in one person and in one office, more particularly with the present limited and totally inefficient staff of Clerks and Assistants, the consequence of which is that of necessity the work done in the Audit Department is done hurriedly and imperfectly, and a great deal that should be done and done well is either left undone altogether or hurried through in a manner at once as unprofitable to the public as it is unsatisfactory and disgusting to the Auditor." These assurances were in excuse or explanation of the failure of the Audit Office to discover the defalcations of an officer of Customs amounting to three thousand pounds and extending over a period of more than a year.

On investigation it was ascertained that the warrants and other vouchers of the Customs had not been examined for two years; that the books of the Post Office Department had only been examined from time to time as a junior clerk in the Audit Office could secure time to do so; and that the accounts of the Police had not been examined for three years.

The necessity for reform having thus forced itself on the consideration of the Government Mr. Bravo was transferred to another Department and Mr. J. W. Straton of Her Majesty's Exchequer and Audit Department was appointed Auditor-General of Jamaica.

Mr. Straton remodelled the system of book-keeping in the Treasury and so thoroughly reorganized the Audit Office that Mr. N. H. Nicolas, who had been commissioned by the Secretary of State to enquire into the audit system in the West India Colonies, was able to report in August, 1878, that "all the security a strict and efficient departmental audit can afford seemed to him provided." Previous to Mr. Straton's appointment the system which existed "admitted of large defalcations without hope of discovery."*

The pre-audit system to which Mr. Bravo referred in his allusion to the Account-

* Sir Anthony Musgrave to Secretary of State, 14th July, 1879.

ant-General was strongly condemned by Mr. Straton on the ground of delay ; and subsequently by Mr. Macglashan, the present Auditor-General, who urged its entire abolition. Among the reasons given by Mr. Macglashan was that "it practically constituted the Auditor into a Paymaster with no one to check his payments, and that the functions of an Auditor were to examine the working of other people and not to transact business which ought to be done by some one else."

These representations led to the introduction of an amended system of disbursing and accounting for public moneys (including the abolition of pre-audit), an improved mode of preparing the annual estimates, the investment of the Auditor-General with the functions of Comptroller and the consequent annual presentation of appropriation accounts. The Audit Office was in 1879, on the recommendation of Mr. Harris Nicolas, relieved of the detailed examination of the revenue accounts, which besides being examined in the Collector-General's Office had been again examined in the Audit Office, and a test examination of those accounts, in accordance with the English practice, was substituted therefor. In short, the Government introduced into the colony the system of accounts which has come into operation in Great Britain since the passing of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act of 1866, and these various improvements in system have been accompanied by a gradual reduction of the sub-clerical staff from 15 in 1879 to 11 in 1882,—a reduction of more than 26 per cent.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the salary of the Auditor-General should be fixed at £1,000 a year, and that he should have a seat in the Legislative Council in order that he might be able to give direct information on all financial questions which arise. They proposed the reduction of the number of First Class Clerks from three to two, and dispensing with the two Third Class Clerks, while the Second Class Clerks should be increased to seven, and as they are employed in examining work might now properly be called Examiners.

The Commissioners were not in favor of the present monthly legislative vote accounts, and were of opinion that the monthly requisitions give all the information required, and that the preparation of the accounts entails a vast quantity of labour on the Departments by transferring to them work which more properly belongs to the Audit Office, and is in effect partly done over again by that office.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.		Name of Holder.		Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Auditor-General	-	J. C. Macglashan	-	£ 1,000 0 0	30th June, '58
Chief Clerk	-	Ross J. Livingston	-	400 0 0	2nd Feb., '62
First Class Clerk	-	W. Duft	-	260 0 0	10th Dec., '66
Ditto	-	W. C. G. Arrowsmith	-	300 0 0	1st May, '66
Ditto	-	G. McN. Livingston	-	260 0 0	16th Aug., '69
Second Class Clerk	-	E. J. Andrews	-	220 0 0	1st Feb., '68
Ditto	-	W. B. Mais	-	170 0 0	26th May, '73
Ditto	-	E. DuMont	-	160 0 0	1st Feb., '75
Ditto	-	H. E. Laidman	-	120 0 0	7th Oct., '74
Ditto	-	A. S. Finzi	-	100 0 0	25th Sep., '75
Ditto	-	A. A. Samuel	-	120 0 0	1st June, '77
Third Class Clerk	-	H. A. Hall	-	80 0 0	13th April, '80
Ditto	-	J. V. Martin	-	80 0 0	16th Nov., '80

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

This office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence,

and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor; his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary or to the Island Secretary's Office take effect as if such references were made to the Record Office and the Deputy Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. In this office are deposited the records of Dissenters' marriages, and of marriages, baptisms, and burials solemnized and performed by Ministers of the Church of England, which were registered there until the operation of the Marriage Law, 15 of 1879. The Governor is empowered also to appoint such other officers, as he thinks necessary for the purposes of the law. Officers so appointed are under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, subject to the directions of the Keeper.

Since the establishment of the office the clerical staff has been limited to that of a Chief Clerk and three Copyists.

There is an official seal of office with which all certified copies issued out of the office are sealed.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the Deputy Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document entered for registration.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writing per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	£0 1 6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	-	0 5 0
“ crop accounts	-	-	0 6 3
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865	-	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	-	0 1 6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded	-	-	0 0 3
“ search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	-	0 1 0
“ additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into Court, not including travelling expenses	-	-	0 2 0

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that this office should be combined with that of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. This proposal, they said, would entail the removal of the Registry of Deeds from Spanish Town to Kingston, which, in their opinion, would be productive of great convenience to the public.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice for the time being	£ s. d.	
Deputy Keeper of the Records	Edward Bancroft Lynch	500 0 0	17th Oct., '55
Chief and Examining Clerk	E. Noel McLaughlin	120 0 0	1st July, '79
Copyists	George F. Henriques	Paid by results.	Not in Civil Service.
	S. E. Auld		
	Leslie Alexander		

IMMIGRATION.

THE first efforts to increase the population of Jamaica by means of immigration were contemporaneous with the "apprenticeship system," the intention being to colonize the interior of the island with European families. Up to 1844 the sum of £128,271 of public money was expended for this purpose and 5,969 immigrants were introduced. The new comers settled themselves principally in the Parishes of Hanover, Portland, Manchester and Trelawny, and founded the Townships of Seaford, Milbank, Christiana and Freeman Hall, where their descendants are still living amongst themselves and earning sufficient as small settlers to render them independent of prædial labour on the estates.

In the early part of the session of 1844 the Earl of Elgin, then Governor of the island, informed the Legislature that in consequence of hill coolies having been employed "within the last few years with great success in the Colony of Mauritius," Her Majesty's Government had resolved on extending the scheme to Jamaica if the Legislature would provide the necessary funds. Thereupon the House resolved that they would make provision to cover the expense of the importation of 5,000 hill coolies and the re-conveyance of such of them as might after the termination of five years wish to return to India. In accordance with this arrangement 261 coolies were introduced in 1845; 1,890 in 1846; and 2,400 in 1847. But there were no regulations for enforcing continuous and steady services from the immigrants; they were at liberty to enter into contract for a period not exceeding one year with any planter in the island whom they might choose to work for, and at the expiration of that time they could renew the contract or find an employer elsewhere.

The only penalty on the unemployed immigrant was the payment to the Government of 5/ for every month he passed out of "industrial contract." The consequence of this was the vagrancy of the coolies and the utter failure of the scheme. "The weaker portion of the immigrants fell into ill-health and, becoming incapable of labour, took to begging and thus eked out a miserable existence, living on alms and travelling from one place to another, so that the whole country was covered with beggars, many of whom were suffering from loathsome ulcers. The parochial institutions for the relief of the poor became overcrowded, and the parochial funds were unable to bear the extra strain on them."* This led to the entire stoppage of East Indian immigration; but in the year 1854, 472 Chinese were introduced, the majority of whom came from Colon where they had gone to labour on the Panama Railway, and where their health had been completely destroyed. The consequence was that soon after their arrival here they were to be seen in the streets "worn out and emaciated, heart-broken and miserable,"* and they eventually found homes in the hospitals and alms houses of Kingston and St. Catherine where the majority died as paupers. Of the aggregate number of immigrants thus introduced (5,023 in all) 1,726 returned to their native country, 1,491 remained in Jamaica as agricultural labourers and the remainder (1,806) died or disappeared: this immigration cost the colony the sum of £83,703.

In 1858 the question of immigration was again introduced into the House of Assembly, this time by the Hon. George Solomon, then a member of the Executive Committee. He carried a measure providing for the raising of a sum of £150,000

* Papers relating to East Indian Immigration by A. H. Alexander, 1877.

by three instalments of £50,000 each, the interest and sinking fund being secured by a tax on exports, and by the payment by the employer of one pound per annum for five years on each immigrant allotted to him. In the following session the act was amended (at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies) by a provision requiring every part of the loan to be paid off within 15 years of the date at which such part had been borrowed, and increasing the annual contribution of the employer to thirty shillings for every Indian in his employment until the expiration of his indentured service. The new law gave the Governor power to impose stringent regulations on the employers with respect to the lodging, food and clothing of the immigrants, and required them to be provided with diet, medicines, &c., when sick, at the expense of the employers, and compelled the employers to report within 24 hours all cases of desertion. The period of indenture was extended to two years, with the provision that should the immigrants fail, within one month after the expiration of the second year, to apply to be re-indentured to any other employer, their original indentures were to be deemed extended for another year, and so on until five years of service under indenture expired. This law also required that twenty shillings should be paid from the general revenue to the immigration fund for each immigrant alive on the 30th September in each year, for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the expenses of the return passage and colonization of the East Indian immigrants. Under this scheme the following importations took place :—

In 1860	—	592	In 1862	—	1,982
" 1861	—	1,521	" 1863	—	540

There was then another stoppage in East Indian immigration to Jamaica. This cessation was principally on account of the unsuitability of the immigrants sent out by the agent at Calcutta. "Well-founded complaints were made that many of those imported were much emaciated, of very low physical power and unaccustomed to agricultural labour." "The allotment of such persons to the planters as labourers," added the Commissioners of 1867, had "caused much dissatisfaction and tended greatly to deter them from making further applications." The Commissioners made several recommendations for improving the immigration system and a law was passed by the Legislative Council in 1869 amending the then existing enactments. In the meantime 1,625 immigrants were imported from Calcutta under the special instructions of Sir John Grant.

The most important changes introduced by the law of 1869 related to the questions of rations, wages, and medical treatment. The employers were required to supply daily rations to every Indian immigrant during the whole of his indentured service (which was fixed at five years) according to a scale and price to be promulgated, from time to time, by the Governor in Privy Council; but provision was made that, on being satisfied as to the safety of the measure, the Agent-General might, on the application of the immigrant, and subject to such instruction as the Governor might give, direct that such immigrant should receive the whole of his wages in money, payable weekly. Every male immigrant above 16 years of age was declared entitled to a rate of wages of not less than one shilling per day, and every female, and every male under 16 years of age, was made similarly entitled to a rate of not less than ninepence per day. By mutual agreement, between employer and immigrant, sanctioned by the Agent-General, an immigrant might do task work if he should be able thereby to earn one shilling or more per day. Every employer was declared bound to find work for, or at least to pay, every immigrant for six days in each week, the working period being fixed at nine hours a day. With regard to medical aid the Government was empowered to appoint, pay and remove the medical attendants on immigrants, and to establish union hospitals for the better treatment of the sick. It was also empowered to establish a *dépôt* in Spanish Town as an asylum for indentured coolies disabled and incapable of labour; a temporary home for deserters until they could be returned to their employers; and as an hospital for such sick coolies as had served their term of indenture but had not completed the industrial residence of five additional years to entitle them to a return passage to India.

The twenty shillings a year on each cooly paid from the general revenue for the purpose of immigration was by the new enactment repealed, Sir John Grant being of "opinion that the cost of immigration should be borne exclusively by the planters and

by a duty on products other than those produced by the small settlers." The bounty for colonization instead of a return passage to India was at the same time extended from £10 per head to £12 for each adult and half that sum for each child between the ages of 3 and 16.

Under this new system immigration became regular and the Agent-General was soon able to report to the Government that "vagrancy and desertion were almost unknown, and that there was less sickness and malingering than ever there was."

The number of immigrants introduced under the provisions of the new law up to 1873, inclusive, was:—

In 1869	1,393	In 1871	1,354
1870	906	1872	1,188
In 1873		1,518	

Up to December, 1872, out of 15,652 East Indian immigrants introduced since the 1st January, 1845, but 3,167 applied for and received return passages; and in 1873 of all entitled to return passages none accepted them. The total East Indian population in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1873, was as follows:—

Serving under indenture	5,880
Number who had served 5 years under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence	1,418
Number who had completed 10 years' residence and had voluntarily become colonists	5,157
	<u>12,455</u>

With respect to those immigrants who had become colonists, the Agent-General thus reported to the Government on their condition:—

"The time-expired immigrants in Jamaica may be described as a most thriving class, and I may mention, as an instance of the success to which an industrious cooly can attain in this country, the case of Seepersunsing who arrived here in the ship "Themis" in 1860. This man recently became the proprietor of Brien's Pen in the Parish of Hanover, for which he paid £600, and subsequently has purchased another run of land for £200. This is not a solitary case, for everywhere throughout the country the time-expired cooly may be found in comparatively affluent circumstances."

The question of the payment of the bounty to coolies electing to settle in the island was, among other fiscal matters connected with immigration, reconsidered by the Local and Imperial Governments and settled during the year 1873. The Secretary of State then decided that "the circumstances of Jamaica did not justify any contributions from the general revenue for the purpose of introducing immigrants from India to be indentured to sugar planters, or of sending them back to India," but that "the general revenue may properly be charged to a limited extent with such payments as may be made to Indian immigrants in lieu of return passages, in order to induce them to remain in the colony as settlers." A law giving effect to this arrangement was passed by the Legislative Council and the sum of £23,500, which had been paid from the immigration fund on account of colonization, subsequently to the passing of Law 17 of 1868, was refunded to the Immigration Department.

In the following three years the number of coolies imported stood thus:—

In 1874	1,356.	In 1875	1,250.	In 1876	748.
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In the latter year the question of the cost of immigration was again brought forward, this time in the form of petitions to the Legislative Council from the planters of the island assembled in public meetings held in the City of Kingston and in the Town of Montego Bay. The most important of the points decided by the Council was "that the annual expenditure in connection with immigration be defrayed in the proportion of one-third from general revenue and the remaining two-thirds from employers of cooly labour and the export duties." At that time there was a deficit of £4,367 in the immigration accounts of the previous year (1877), and an anticipated deficit of £12,443 in the expenditure of 1878, and the cost of two ship-loads of immigrants, especially ordered by the Secretary of State at the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, £14,000, making a total of £33,810. This amount had at once to be provided, the borrowing powers under the Act of 1858 having been reached by the raising of the full sum authorized thereunder. This was done by raising the sum of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

Pending the settlement of the question involved in the resolution of the Legislative Council, and in the circumstances of the entire failure of the immigration fund, the further supply of immigrants was suspended and the Agent at Calcutta re-called. In the following year the question was finally settled by the passing by the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the Finance Law of 1879 and the Immigration Protection and Regulation Law, 23 of 1879. The first of these enactments transferred the payment of the whole of the immigration debt, then amounting to £144,113, exclusive of the £35,000 above referred to, to the general revenue, and relieved the employers of all hospital and medical expenses, amounting to an average of £11,000 per annum. The planters were required for the future to pay but the cost of introducing and returning the immigrants to India and the office and staff expenses of the Department. These charges they were required to meet by means of the export duties on sugar and rum and by a contribution of not less than £15 on each immigrant allotted to them. This capitation fee was secured by means of promissory notes or bonds, payable in five annual instalments and discounted at the Government Savings Bank. The export duty on coffee and dyewoods was by the law appropriated to the purposes of general revenue, and the union hospitals and their equipments were transferred to the Government for the use of the general labouring population and placed under the charge of the medical department. The Immigration Protection and Regulation Law consolidated and amended all the laws relating to immigrants and gave new designations to the officers of the department, the Agent-General being termed Protector of Immigrants and the Sub-Agents Inspectors of Immigrants.

No immigrants were imported in 1877 for the reasons already stated, but in 1878, 895 were received; in 1879, 167; in 1880, 747; and in 1881, 504. No immigrants were introduced in 1882. In 1883, 396 were received.

During the period that intervened between the 1st October, 1873, and the 30th September, 1883, the number of immigrants who returned to India was 3,218. On the latter date—

The number serving under indenture in the colony was	1,617
The number who had served five years' under indenture but had not completed ten years' residence was	3,725
The number who had completed ten years' residence and voluntarily become colonists was	7,903
The total number of East Indian immigrants in the colony on the 30th September, 1883, was therefore	13,245

Of the coolies who were in Jamaica on the 30th September, 1881, 456 were depositors in the Government Savings Bank to the extent of £11,491 0s. 4d. At the same date in 1882 the number of depositors had increased to 636 and the amount of deposits to £14,058 12s. 9d. On the 30th September, 1883, the number of depositors was 718 and the amount of their deposits £15,173 11s. 2d. The total amount of money taken in Government bills to India by the coolies who returned between the years 1871 and 1883 inclusive was £47,121 11s. 6d. No record was kept for the previous years.

The Royal Finance Commissioners considered that the whole system of immigration should be re-organized and proposed a scheme with this view. They recommended that all immigration revenues be consolidated in one immigration fund from which all expenditure connected with that service should be defrayed, with the exception of the expenditure for the hospital treatment of coolies, which would be taken over by general revenue. The fund to consist of an indenture fee of £15 payable by the employer; a contribution of £5 from general revenue for each coolie allotted, the balance to be taken from export duties on sugar and rum, or the equivalent taxes proposed by the Commissioners. Under the scheme of the Commissioners general revenue would provide about one-fifth of the costs of introduction and, including hospital expenses, general revenue would be found to contribute about one-third of the total expenses of coolie immigration—the planting interest providing the remaining two-thirds.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1845	261	No record	...	...	No record	No record
1846	1,890	"	...	...	"	...
1847*	2,400	"	...	...	"	...
1853	...	"	919	1,167	"	...
1854	472‡	"	559	380	"	...
1858	...	"	274	126	"	...
1860	592	"	...	...	"	...
1861	1,521	"	...	...	"	...
1862	1,982	"	...	...	"	...
1863†	540	"	...	...	"	...
1867	1,625	"	...	...	6.22	...
1868	...	"	...	...	12.11	...
1869	1,303	0.28	...	...	8.54	...
1870	906	2.78	340	...	7.14	...
1871	1,354	0.85	1,215	925	3.43	£7,229 2 0
1872	1,188	1.78	1,179	420	2.45	3,855 0 0
1873	1,518	2.27	402	...	3.60	...
1874	1,356	1.55	23	...	2.86	...
1875	1,250	1.85	20	356	3.55	2,027 4 0
1876	748	1.97	9	251	2.34	1,376 16 0
1877	...	2.23	1,033	316	2.79	4,689 12 0
1878	895	0.93	15	237	2.89	2,136 9 9
1879	167	1.10	560	416	3.10	3,898 3 4½
1880	747	1.34	493	376	2.34	4,970 16 0
1881	504	2.15	717	403	3.78	7,348 11 4
1882	...	2.23	698	448	4.56	4,049 5 0
1883	396	1.82	602	415	2.25	5,540 12 0¼

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	P. C. Cork	£600 0 0	May, '75
First Class Inspector of Immigrants	C. L. Ripoll	250 0 0	Aug., '69
Second Class Inspector of Immigrants	W. Y. Garsia	200 0 0	Oct., '48
Ditto	E. W. Pigou	200 0 0	Oct., '73
Ditto	D. S. B. McKenzie	200 0 0	Oct., '75
Ditto	G. W. Osmond	200 0 0	July, '77
Ditto	W. C. H. Hastings	200 0 0	Dec., '81
Clerk in Immigration Office	R. G. Huey	100 0 0	Jan., '75

GOVERNMENT PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Government Printing and Stationery Establishment was opened on the 1st October, 1879, and the whole of the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing and bookbinding of the colony transferred thereto. These services had previously been performed by contracts with private houses and by convict and other labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Establishment consists of a spacious and well-ventilated building, which is divided into four compartments, namely, the Superintendent's Office, the Bookbindery, the Machine or Press Room and the Composing Room. There is also a range of Store

* Cessation of immigration until 1860.

‡ Chinese immigrants introduced during 1854.

† Cessation of immigration until 1867.

‡ Previous to 1871 there was no system of Government bills for the remittance to India of moneys belonging to returning immigrants, and the amounts carried away in specie and colonial bank bills of exchange are unknown.

A large amount of silver and gold jewelry and gold coins are still carried away in each ship, gold being at a large premium in India.

Only 40 per cent. of females are introduced as compared with males.

‡ The Protector receives £2 a day extra when travelling, and each Inspector receives 1/ a mile travelling allowance.

Rooms, forming a separate building. The machines are of the latest construction and the best materials and include two Otto Silent Gas Engines ; two Wharfedale and two Mitre Platen Printing Machines ; Ruling, Paging and Perforating Machines ; Imperial Iron Screw Standing Presses, Guillotine and Millboard Cutting Machines ; Arming-Presses, Gas Stoves, &c., &c. The Printing Branch contains a large and varied assortment of standard and job types and the Bookbindery has every tool and appliance of the trade.

The total expenditure of the Establishment during the four years of its existence may be thus summarized from the published accounts :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Erection of Buildings	462 6 7	1,101 15 8	...	...
Printing and Bookbinding materials	2,212 13 0½	1,332 19 11	468 1 3	123 5 10
Working expenses	5,685 8 9½	7,080 11 8½	6,997 0 4½	6,114 2 10
	8,360 8 5	9,515 8 3½	7,465 1 7½	6,237 8 8
Less Reimbursement in Aid	208 11 6	71 11 11	323 14 7	350 4 3½
Total	8,151 16 11	9,443 16 4½	7,141 7 0½	5,887 4 4½

But if the cost of the buildings and of the plant be deducted (being of a permanent and not of a current character) the expenditure of the respective years will be in 1879-80, £5,476 17s. 8½d. ; in 1880-81, £7,008 19s. 9½d., in 1881-82, £6,673 5s. 9½d. and in 1882-83, £5,763 18s. 6½d.

The minimum market value of the work done in the Establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied the Departments during the four years was :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	5,605 2 4½	8,442 18 6	8,861 13 1½	7,714 9 5½
Stationery	1,200 0 0	1,971 18 5½	1,514 1 7½	1,137 19 5¾
Total	6,805 2 4½	10,414 16 11¾	10,375 14 9	8,852 8 11¾

Thus the minimum market value of the printing and bookbinding work performed for, and the stationery supplied to, the various public departments and parochial institutions exceeded in 1879-80 by £1,328 5s. 1d. ; in 1880-81 by £3,405 17s. 2½d., in 1881-82 by £3,702 8s. 11½d., and 1882-83 by £3,088 10s. 1½d., respectively, the current expenses of the Printing and Stationery Establishment.

But the advantages of the new system may be still further shown. The amount actually paid by the Government in 1878-79 for printing and stationery was £8,925 16s. 1d., which when compared with the current expenditure in the first year of the new system (1879-80) gave a difference in favour of the latter of £3,448 18s. 9½d. ; and when, for purposes of comparison, to the expenses of 1878-79 is added the cost of the Census of 1871, £1,434 18s. 1d., the saving to the Government in 1880-81 may be taken as amounting to £3,351 14s. 4½d. The saving in 1881-82 was £2,252 10s. 3½d. and for 1882-83, £3,161 17s. 6½d. The papers for the Census of 1881 were printed in the Government Printing Establishment and the outlay therefor formed part of the expenditure of that year.

The Royal Finance Commissioners, who considered the printing office to be well-conducted, were of opinion that the Department printed too much, especially in regard to matter inserted in the Gazette, which was often of little benefit and no interest to the public. They thought it would be well to make a small charge for the insertion in the Gazette of advertisements of a private nature. The Commissioners recommended that the whole establishment should be a subordinate department to the Colonial Secretary ; a technical Superintendent at a salary not exceeding £250 being at the head of the printing branch, assisted by a special proof reader ; and a Storekeeper at a salary not exceeding £200 being at the head of the stationery branch.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Superintendent	A. C. Sinclair	£500 0 0	9th March, '65
Clerk	H. E. Squire	80 0 0	1st March, '83

ADMISSION INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

THE Commissioners appointed in 1878 to enquire into the extent, composition and organization of the several public departments of the island in their report wrote as follows on this head:—"It only remains for us, in conclusion, to report our opinion as to the means best adapted for securing the admission into the civil service of this island of duly-qualified persons as clerks or cadets. After giving the subject our best consideration and eliciting a variety of opinions, we do not see our way to recommending any alteration of the existing system, which, on the whole, works fairly well. The clerkships in the several public offices are divided into three classes, first, second and third; and, as a rule, promotion is regulated by seniority, tempered by merit. On a vacancy occurring in a third class clerkship, a candidate is nominated by the head of the department to the Governor for admission on probation. It is the duty of the nominating officer to satisfy himself that the candidate is qualified by education and character to enter the public service, and he usually subjects him to some kind of examination, conducted either in person or by his chief clerk, for the purpose of attesting his attainments. On the nomination being approved, the person named is admitted as a probationer for six months, and at the end of that time, and in some cases earlier, a report is made by the head of the department as to his efficiency and good conduct. If the report is favorable, the probationer is appointed a third class clerk, and becomes a permanent member of the civil service. We think that this arrangement is not ill-adapted to meet the requirements of the service under the existing circumstances of the colony."

The Secretary of State, in conveying his decision upon the report, intimated his concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners, "that it is not expedient to alter the existing system of admission to the third class clerkships in the public offices."

In some of the large public departments the system prevails of allowing young men whose antecedents are favourably known to the head of the department to enter the department as volunteers or cadets. In this way these young men acquire acquaintance with the general character of official work and obtain an insight into the nature of the work of the particular department to which they are attached, and it is a convenient arrangement as a general rule that volunteers who have shown aptitude in picking up the work of the department should be appointed to vacancies for third class clerkships as they arise. It is always understood, however, that the mere fact of a young man serving in a public office as a volunteer does not give him any claim to be appointed to a vacancy in that office. The arrangement is one for the convenience of the volunteer himself, and he must, of course, take his chance of stepping into a vacancy; but he can always rest assured that his endeavours to render himself useful and make himself acquainted with the work of the office will not be overlooked. Many officers now in the public service have obtained their first appointments after meritorious and useful service as volunteers, and in the instance of the occurrence of temporary vacancies in an office from leave of absence granted or otherwise, where an acting appointment in the junior ranks has to be made, the well-conducted and useful volunteer has a good and indeed the best chance of obtaining the temporary appointment, a successful incumbency in which gives him a fair claim to be placed in a permanent appointment when a suitable vacancy occurs.

It may be added here that it is usual when applications for employment in the public service are received by the Government to send the applicant a form, such as is given below, to be filled up and returned:—

Form to be filled up by a Candidate for admission into the Civil Service.

1. Christian name and surname (in full).
2. Usual signature.
3. Date.
4. Usual residence (in full).
5. Place of birth.
6. Age last birthday.
7. Father's name.
8. " residence.
9. " profession or trade.
- (If deceased give his last residence, profession or trade.)
10. Mention the school or schools at which you were educated, with the length of your stay in each.
11. Age on finally leaving school.
12. What is the general state of your health?
13. Are you entirely free from any ailment that would interfere with the proper performance of your duties?
14. State the name and address of your usual medical attendant.
15. Are you entirely free from pecuniary embarrassment?
16. Have you ever been in Government employ; if so, in what capacity, and why did you leave?
17. If you have been in any situations other than that referred to in the next preceding question state the nature of each such situation, the length of time held by you and the cause of your leaving.
18. Give the names and addresses in full of two responsible persons as referees as to your character, and the correctness of the replies given by you to the above questions.

The nature of the replies received to these questions enables the Government to form some opinion as to the suitability or otherwise of the applicant for government employment.

The Royal Finance Commissioners suggested that the principle of open competition for posts in the public service should be adopted, and that it should not be confined to Jamaica alone but should be extended to the whole of the West Indies.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Persons in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations of a public or private nature to make to Government, should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the local orders on the subject :—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on a foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified, for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures :—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of religion, schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers, to explain this requirement.

By command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

PENSIONS AND COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

THE following paragraphs comprise the regulations at present in force under which pensions and compensation allowances for abolition of office are granted in Jamaica :

A.—PENSIONS.

(1.) The amount of pension grantable to public officers retiring from the service, whose office or salary does not depend on temporary laws, is regulated by the provisions of the British Superannuation Act, 22 Vic., cap. 26, and Treasury Minutes issued thereunder. The general provisions of the previous Act, 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 24, will also be considered applicable in awarding pensions so far as they are not amended by the Act 22 Vic., cap. 26.

(2.) Service of ten years is required before an annual superannuation allowance can be granted. The rate allowable is one sixtieth of the annual salary and emoluments of the office for each year of service, up to forty years' service. The allowance in no case exceeds forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds of the annual salary and emoluments. Five years are added to the number of years served, when the service has been over ten years, as "intertropical allowance."

(3.) Superannuation allowances are not granted to persons under sixty years of age, unless upon medical certificate showing to the satisfaction of the Government that such persons are incapable, from infirmity of mind or body, to discharge the duties of their situation, and that such infirmity is likely to be permanent. In cases of ten years service or more this certificate should be signed by two medical men, of whom at least one should, if possible, be a salaried officer of the Government.

(4.) Any person to whom a superannuation or compensation allowance has been granted before attaining the age of sixty years is, until he has attained that age, liable to be called upon to fill any public office or situation under the Crown for which his previous public services may render him eligible; if he declines, when called upon to take such office, to do so (being in a competent state of health at the time) he forfeits his right to the superannuation allowance which was granted to him.

(5.) If an officer who has not completed the period which would have entitled him to a superannuation allowance (ten years) is compelled to quit the public service by reason of a severe bodily injury occasioned without his own fault, in the discharge of his public duty, he may be allowed a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service, or a superannuation allowance not exceeding ten-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office.

(6.) If an officer is obliged, from infirmity of mind or body, to leave the public service before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance (ten years) he may be allowed such sum of money, by way of gratuity, as may be thought proper, but not exceeding the amount of one month's pay for each year of service.

(7.) The service in respect of which superannuations are granted must in all cases have been continuous, unless interrupted by abolition of office or other temporary suspension of employment not arising from misconduct or voluntary resignation; and in computing the amount of retiring allowance, reference may be had to emoluments derived from rations, house rent, or other unquestionable remunerations for personal service, in addition to salary, but not to allowances for horses, travelling,

stationery, or other expenses of that description, which are contingent only on the particular nature and actual transaction of the business of the office the person retiring may have held.

(8.) The maximum rate of pension is not always awarded, and when public employment is combined with the practice of a private profession no pension will be granted unless the retiring officer had acquired a claim to superannuation before the passing of the Act 22 Vic., cap. 26, or had had his right to a pension otherwise and specially preserved.

(9.) Officers who had quitted the Imperial Service for service in the colonies are on retirement from the public service entitled to pension from Imperial funds for the years spent in the Home Service, if the combined service should amount to ten years or more, provided that the service in each case is unbroken and that pension is properly claimable thereunder. The rate of pension is one-sixtieth of the salary received from the Home Service at time of retirement for each year of completed service, except in cases in which the pension would be calculated on the average salary of the officer for three years next preceding his transfer to the Colonial Service, as laid down in section 12 *infra*.

(10.) If an officer shall in any case retire on a pension during a leave of absence not obtained with a view to retirement, or within six months after resumption of duty, the term of service on which his pension is calculated will be subject to such deduction, not exceeding the duration of his last leave, as the Secretary of State may think fit.

(11.) For the mode of computing the amount of superannuation allowance to persons who have filled special offices requiring professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, see Treasury Minutes of the 14th of June, 1859, and 24th August, 1869, published at pp. 225 to 228 of the Colonial Office List of 1881.

Judges of the Supreme Court are allowed an addition of ten years to their actual service: District Judges six years; the Superintending Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum and Chief Medical Officer of the Hospitals six years on the ground of professional qualifications. [The Inspector-General of Police of Jamaica is allowed seven years.]

(12.) Superannuation allowance is computed upon the rate of salary drawn by the retiring officer at the time of retirement if he has been in the receipt of the same, or in the class from which he retires, for three years immediately before the granting of such allowance; in other cases the allowance is computed upon the average amount of salary received by the officer for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance.

(13.) The value of the house or house allowance is taken on the average of the three years preceding retirement. Whenever the value of a house or house allowance, so ascertained, exceeds one-sixth of the salary and other emoluments which count for pension purposes, it is to be reduced to one-sixth of that amount so that it shall not exceed one seventh of the whole.

(14.) Fees which an officer is allowed to retain for his own use will be taken into account for pension purposes, with regular salary, at the annual average of the net receipts of the 36 months next preceding the officer's retirement. Those net receipts are to be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount of fees such office expenses, &c., as an officer may have had to defray from his own resources, in performing the services for which he was remunerated by fees. No deduction, however, from the fees should be made in respect of office expenses provided from public funds, for the due discharge of those duties to which a fixed salary is annexed. Papers of "Particulars" when forwarded to the Colonial Department should be accompanied by formal declarations from the retiring officers, showing the amount received by them for fees, and the amount defrayed as above for office expenses, &c., in each of the three years immediately preceding the retirement. In the case of officers receiving fixed salaries and fees, the fees will not in ordinary circumstances be allowed to count for pension purposes to the extent of more than one-quarter of the salaries, and fees will not in any case be allowed to count for pension purposes during any period in which the whole time of the officer receiving them was not given to the public service.

(15.) Each application for gratuity or superannuation allowance on retirement from the public service should be accompanied with a "statement of particulars." [For form see Colonial Office List for 1853, p. 285.]

(16.) No application will be taken into consideration unless this return is sent in complete. This return is, in the first instance, to be filled up under the responsibility of the head of the department in which the applicant may be serving at the time of retirement, who is required to furnish and sign the certificate as to "special services," "suspension," &c.; he is also to see that the medical certificate is duly annexed to this statement. In cases where the cause of retirement is other than infirmity of mind or body it must be specified under the head of "cause of retirement."

(17.) In cases where the whole period of service of the applicant may not have been passed under the supervision of the head of the department for the time being, a certificate for such portion of the service may be signed by any other officer of the department under whose orders he may have served during such interval; and similarly any period of service which may have been passed in any other department should be signed, where possible, by the head or other officer of that department under whom he may have served, and such certificate it is the duty of the head of the department in whose office the applicant may be serving at the time of his retirement to procure.

(18.) The head of the department transmitting the return will be held responsible for its accuracy and completeness in all respects.

(19.) Blank forms of the "statement of particulars" are furnished by the Colonial Secretary's office.

B.—COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF OFFICE.

(1.) The amount of compensation grantable on account of abolition of office is regulated by the 7th section of the Act 22 Vic., cap. 26, and the 4th section of the Minute of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury, dated 14th June, 1859.

By the seventh section of the Act above quoted, "any person retiring or removed from the public service in consequence of the abolition of his office, or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of the department to which he belongs, by which greater efficiency and economy can be effected, is entitled to such special annual allowance by way of compensation as, on a full consideration of the circumstances of the case, may seem to be a reasonable and just compensation for the loss of office." The special allowance granted is the ordinary superannuation allowance for the number of years served, with the following additions under Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859:—

To a service of 20 years and upwards, a period of ten years is added in the computation of allowance.

To a service of under 20 years and not less than 15 years, a period of seven years is added.

To a service of under 15 years and not less than ten years, a period of five years is added.

To a service of under ten years and not less than five years a period of three years is added.

In the case of a service of less than five years an allowance is awarded, calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth for each year of service, with an addition of one year.

Cases of abolition of offices held by persons over 60 years do not come under the 4th section of the Treasury Minute of 14th June, 1859, but are treated and decided specially.*

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the rules as to pensions granted to members of the Civil Service of Jamaica be made accessible to the public of the island by embodiment in a law on the model of the British Guiana Pension Ordinance, and that this new law should contain provisions to the following effect:—

(1.) Sixty should be the limit of age entitling a man to retirement, except in cases of confirmed ill-health.

(2.) No addition of five years to service for intertropical allowance.

(3.) In every case in which a person in receipt of a pension is appointed to any office of emolument under the Crown, or under any municipal corporation or similar public body, the rule laid down in the Imperial Superannuation Act of 1872 should be applied.

* It has been decided that 65 years shall be the limit up to which the Minute will apply, and that one year only shall be added in the case of any person who has attained that age.

COLONIAL PENSION RATES.

Colony.	Fraction of salary allowed in Pension for each year of Service.	Number of years added (if any).	Age of Retirement.	Maximum Pension.
*Barbados ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
†British Guiana ...	$\frac{1}{50}$	0	55	$\frac{7}{10}$
Ceylon ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gibraltar ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gambia ...	}	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Gold Coast ...				
Grenada ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †		
Griqualand ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Heligoland ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Honduras ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Hong Kong ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
†Jamaica ...	}	5 †	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Labuan ...				
Lagos ...	$\frac{1}{40}$	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Leeward Islands ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Malta ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
Mauritius ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †		
Natal ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ after } 10 \\ 7 \text{ " } 15 \\ 10 \text{ " } 20 \end{array} \right\}$	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Helena ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	0	60	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Lucia ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
St. Vincent ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Sierra Leone ...	$\frac{1}{40}$	0	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Strait Settlements ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	55	$\frac{2}{3}$
Tobago ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Trinidad ...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5 †	...	$\frac{2}{3}$
Turks Island ...	$\frac{1}{30}$	0	60	$\frac{4}{5}$

* In Barbados the Superannuation Fund is provided by deductions from salaries.

† In British Guiana and Jamaica there is a deduction of 4 per cent. from salaries which goes to form a Widows and Orphans' Fund.

‡ As "intertropical allowance" alluded to in section 2, A. Pensions, p. 86.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
REBELLION IN 1831-32.			£ s. d.
Lydia Finlason, widow of Captain Finlason ...	Service in the Rebellion	31st Aug., '31	60 0 0
E. Gibbon ...	"	1st Jan., '34	6 0 0
Richard Gilpin ...	"	"	6 0 0
William Samuels ...	"	"	6 0 0
			78 0 0
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.			
Mrs. L. Alberga ...	Sufferer by the Disturbances	1st Jan., '66	150 0 0
E. N. Harrison ...	"	"	12 0 0
R. G. Harrison ...	"	"	40 0 0
Mrs. T. F. Herschell ...	"	"	75 0 0
J. W. Rutty ...	"	"	25 0 0
Mrs. C. E. Reid ...	"	"	75 0 0
W. W. McGowan ...	"	25th March, '66	20 0 0
			397 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.			
J. W. Popkins ...	Policeman ...	1854	24 0 0
C. M. Farquharson ...	Junior Assistant Judge of Supreme Court ...	1856 (19 Vic. c. 11.)	500 0 0
John Ashley Lord ...	Inspector of Police ...	1864	120 0 0
			644 0 0
OFFICERS OF LATE LEGISLATURE.			
W. G. Macfarlane ...	Committee Clerk House of Assembly and Librarian	1st Jan., '66	73 13 6†
Samuel Rennalls ...	Clerk to Legislative Council	"	279 15 4
			353 8 10
† Less in abeyance ...	...	...	73 13 6
			279 15 4
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
(1.) Ecclesiastical—			
T. B. Cahusac ...	Island Curate ...	1st June, '67	125 0 0
W. Mayhew ...	Rector, St. Andrew ...	1st July, '70	280 6 8
G. T. Braine ...	Island Curate ...	12th Aug., '73	85 0 0
R. B. Lynch ...	Ditto ...	9th Oct., '75	130 6 8
F. S. Bradshaw ...	Rector, St. Catherine ...	3rd Nov., '76	313 0 0
J. Williams ...	Island Curate ...	11th March, '77	280 0 0
A. J. Davidson ...	Rector, Hanover ...	1st Nov., '77	357 15 6
W. Rowe ...	Island Curate ...	9th March, '79	226 13 4
D. R. Morris ...	Rector, St. James ...	1st Jan., '81	393 6 8
Total (1) Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	2,191 8 10
(2.) General—			
J. Gray ...	Clerk of the Vestry, St. James ...	20th April, '67	138 13 4
Brooks Cooke ...	Sub-Collector of Customs, Morant Bay ...	1st Jan., '68	67 10 0
Alexander Delcon ...	Keeper of the Public Build- ings, Spanish Town ...	16th Feb., '68	107 6 8
H. W. Austin ...	Receiver-General ...	17th April, '68	380 0 0
G. B. Pennell ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	100 0 0
Michael Solomon ...	Clerk of the Magistrates, St. Ann ...	1st Aug., '68	60 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	...	3,044 18 10

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED,			<i>continued.</i>
			£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	...	3,044 18 10
Solomon D. Lindo ...	Clerk of the Peace, St. Mary	1st Oct., '68	100 0 0
J. Deleon ...	Coroner, Westmoreland ...	"	76 0 0
Dr. J. Deleon ...	" St. James ...	"	8 0 0
D. A. Feurtado ...	" Hanover ...	"	44 0 0
D. R. Ball ...	" Metcalfe ...	1st June, '69	40 0 0
Henry Hutchings ...	Official Assignee, Surry ...	1st Jan., '70	295 0 0
J. P. Munds ...	Warehouse-keeper Customs, Kingston ...	"	91 13 4
Edward Kemble ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	600 0 0
S. C. Burke ...	Clerk of the Peace and Magistrates' Clerk, Metcalfe ...	"	80 0 0 ⁺
Beckford Davis ...	Ditto, St. George ...	"	60 0 0
Matthew S. Farquharson ...	" Clarendon ...	"	194 6 8
Henry J. Kemble ...	" St. Andrew ...	"	80 0 0
Edward C. Smith ...	" Hanover ...	"	100 0 0
Francis Jackson ...	Chief Officer Middlesex and Surry County Gaol ...	1st June, '71	20 0 0
C. Harvey ...	Master Court Chancery ...	1st July, '71	75 0 0
E. B. Lynch ...	Clerk St. Ann's Bay District Court ...	1st Sep., '72	145 0 0
G. Ffrench ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '80	84 9 4
J. Sherbon ...	Accountant Dir. of Roads' Office ...	1st Oct., '81	116 0 0
† Less in abeyance ...			5,254 8 2
Total for offices abolished ...			80 0 0
			5,174 8 2
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE IN USUAL PLACES HAVE BEEN FILLED			ROUTINE SINCE UP.
Mark Laidman ...	Surveyor of Customs, Kingston ...	1st June, '69	75 0 0
W. N. Greensword ...	Collector of Taxes and Clerk of the Municipal Board, St. Catherine ...	1st July, '69	209 9 5
Edward Skyers ...	Ditto, Clarendon ...	1st Oct., '69	68 9 2
William Ewen ...	Ditto, Westmoreland ...	8th March, '70	136 16 6
William Kemble ...	Clerk to House of Assembly, re-employed as Postmaster for Jamaica, and subsequently retiring on former pension ...	1st May, '70	494 0 0
Maria Cohen ...	Night Nurse Public Hospital ...	15th July, '71	10 8 7
J. W. Smith ...	First Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	21st Oct., '71	97 18 4
W. R. A. Hill ...	Assistant Collector of Taxes ...	12th Dec., '71	58 6 8
Robert Russell ...	Registrar and Clerk of the Court and Crown ...	24th Oct., '72	310 0 0
M. F. Mattos ...	Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue ...	26th Nov., '72	35 13 4
Carried forward ...	...	...	1,496 2 0

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	1,496	2	0
Robert Green	Purveyor Public Hospital...	13th April, '73	...	28	6	8
A. H. Manford	Postmaster, Spanish Town	25th Sep., '74	...	26	1	1
John W. Straton	Auditor-General	2nd March, '75	...	230	0	0
J. Levy	Chief Subordinate Officer, General Penitentiary	1st Oct., '75	...	47	2	11
Ann E. Freshney	Matron Lunatic Asylum	1st Dec., '75	...	53	11	0
E. Symonds	Second Light-house Keeper	1st Aug., '76	...	28	11	8
M. Whitmore	Head Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Oct., '77	...	15	12	0
W. L. Boxer	Asst. Collector of Taxes, &c.	1st Feb., '78	...	145	1	7
S. D. Scholar	Matron General Peniten- tiary	12th March, '78	...	21	2	0
S. S. Plues	Chief Clerk Governor's Secretary's Office	13th March, '78	...	73	6	8
C. Rampini	District Court Judge	20th March, '78	...	350	0	0
R. Thomson	Botanic Gardener	1st Sep., '78	...	163	6	8
F. J. Stephenson	Chief Clerk Customs, King- ston	1st Oct., '78	...	104	3	4
C. J. Dunkerley	Schoolmaster General Pe- nitentiary	1st Nov., '78	...	38	0	0
E. E. Lewin	Clerk Customs, Kingston	1st Jan., '79	...	120	16	8
John Graves	Ditto	"	...	125	0	0
Thomas Kelly	Sub-Officer St. Catherine District Prison	1st Feb., '79	...	14	0	0
Alex. Bryan	Ditto	"	...	9	14	5
J. Duncan	Superintendent of Roads and Works	21st Feb., '79	...	66	13	4
T. S. Cushnie	Head Night Watchman General Penitentiary	17th March, '79	...	31	5	8
J. R. Grossett	Sub-Officer ditto	"	...	27	13	3
H. M. Hall	Assistant Clerk Kingston District Court	1st May, '79	...	36	13	4
W. B. Salmon	Collector of Taxes, St. Elizabeth	1st July, '79	...	180	0	0
Alexander Taylor	Superintendent St. Cath- arine District Prison	1st July, '79	...	111	1	4
J. R. MacNab	Superintendent of Govern- ment Printing	1st Oct., '79	...	36	13	4
M. J. Murphy	Warden Public Hospital	1st July, '79	61	37	13	8
Dr. John Wilson	Parochial Medical Officer, St. James	1st Nov., '79	57	70	0	0
Dr. Thomas Clarke	Parochial Medical Officer, St. Mary	1st Dec., '79	68	35	0	0
J. C. Dorrington	Subordinate Officer Gene- ral Penitentiary	1st Jan., '80	66	37	13	0
J. E. Muir	Clerk Parochial Boards, Kingston	"	61	99	3	4
George Ffrench	Collector of Taxes, West- moreland	1st Jan., '80	62	120	0	0
Wm. Gray	Collector of Taxes, St. Mary	12th Jan., '80	64	366	13	4
Joseph McLeod	Subordinate Officer Fal- mouth District Prison	1st March, '80	74	20	7	0
John F. Crowe	Ditto General Penitentiary	"	60	21	17	5
Romeo Orlando	Ditto	"	65	16	19	6
G. W. Clarke	Superintendent of Roads and Works	"	60	185	0	0
Carried forward	...	...	...	4,590	6	2

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERVICE, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
Brought forward	...	...	...	4,590 6 2
E. O'Callaghan	Head Nurse Public Hospi- tal	19th June, '80	60	12 15 0
John Savage	Inspector of Schools	1st Oct., '80	62	326 13 4
Robert Mathews	Master Carpenter General Penitentiary	21st Aug., '80	59	41 18 7
Eliza R. Scott	Postmistress, Black River	1st Oct., '80	67	18 0 0
J. N. Campbell	Clerk General Post Office...	16th Oct., '80	43	91 15 5
Sampson Altman	Health Officer, Port Royal	22nd Oct., '80	76	225 0 0
William Martin	Superintendent Middlesex and Surry County Gaol	1st Nov., '80	62	90 0 0
Janet M'Tavish	Keeper Court House, Black River	13th March, '81	61	17 13 10
T. H. Orrett	Superintendent Plumb Point Light House	17th May, '81	68	84 11 8
Francis Aspinall	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Aug., '81	76	13 7 8
F. S. Chamberlaine	Collector of Customs, Sav- la-Mar	1st Sep., '81	48	150 0 0
John M'Lawrence	Locker and Gauger Customs	1st Oct., '81	46	32 0 0
P. Stowe	Master Blacksmith General Penitentiary	1st Jan., '82	73	44 6 5
Isaac Palmer	Messenger Customs	18th Feb., '82	61	15 0 0
Rosa Ashbourne	Night Nurse Hospital	3rd Mar., '82	61	12 9 7
Mary Watt	Nurse Lunatic Asylum	25th Mar., '82	60	8 9 11
Francis Reid	Messenger Colonial Secre- tary's Office	8th April, '82	60	18 0 0
C. G. Thompson	Matron Reformatory	15th June, '82	60	19 4 0
H. J. James	Clerk Internal Revenue Department	27th July, '82	30	23 18 6
Henry Lyon	Dispenser, Dry Harbour Hospital	1st August, '82	56	22 2 8
M. S. Farquharson	Clerk, Petty Sessions, Cla- rendon	1st Oct., '82	64	5 13 4
Francis Hopkins	Taskmaster, St. Catherine's District Prison	3rd April, '83	54	23 2 9
D. P. Trench	Collector-General	1st May, '83	69	666 13 4
E. Newton	Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary	7th June, '83	50	175 0 0
J. Leslie	Head Turnkey, Hanover District Prison	1st July, '83	65	16 16 0
R. S. Cooper	Messenger Legislative Council	1st Oct., '83	53	7 16 0
Police Pensions	(Old Force)	...	...	72 16 8
Total to Officers	Retiring since 1866, &c.	...	...	£6,830 10 10
Alex. Gordon	Injuries received when working on the Public Roads	25th June, '73	...	15 0 0
Total for Compensa- tion for abolition of office and Pensions...	...	...	...	£13,418 14 4

PART VI.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates' Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

The Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, the Chief Justice being President. The two Puisne Judges rank according to the dates of their appointment. All the Judges must be members of the bar of England, Ireland or Scotland of at least five years standing.

The full Court hold a session in Kingston on the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December in each year. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

"Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court."^{*}

The following are the Rules^{*} with regard to the business of the several divisions of the Court:—

(1.) The duties of the Circuit Courts shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

(2.) Business in Equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

(3.) Business in Bankruptcy, except the question of the Bankrupt's final discharge when any opposition shall have been entered, shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or at Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the senior Puisne Judge.

(4.) Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration shall be transacted and disposed of by a single Judge sitting at Chambers, the sitting Judge being ordinarily the junior Puisne Judge.

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the salary of the Chief Justice should be fixed, for the future, at £2,000 a-year, and suggested that as their proposals in regard to the District Courts would throw somewhat more work on the Supreme Court it might probably be found necessary to add to it another Puisne Judge at £1,000 a-year. The Commissioners were of opinion that, instead of a Crown Solicitor and two Assistants to the Attorney General, there should be a Crown Solicitor with salary of £100 a-year, and an Assistant Crown Prosecutor, with salary of £400 a-year, and whose duty it would be to conduct criminal cases in the absence, on other business, of the Attorney General, who should go more frequently on circuit. The Commissioners considered a salary at the rate of £100 a-year sufficient for the work performed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kingston. The Commissioners further recommended that the Registrar of the Supreme Court should be also Keeper of the Records.

* Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Chief Justice	Hon. Sir Adam Gibb Ellis, Kt.	2,000	0	0	22nd Dec., '70
Puisne Judge	Hon. Alan Ker	1,500	0	0	11th Aug., '53
"	Hon. Charles Ribton Curran	1,200	0	0	June, 1879
Attorney-General	Hon. H. H. Hocking	1,500	0	0	March, '73
Astt. Attorney-General on Eastern Circuit	S. C. Burke	400	0	0	24th Sep., '58
Ditto Western Circuit	S. D. Lindo	500	0	0	24th July, '54
Crown Solicitor	S. C. Burke	400	0	0	24th Sep., '58
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature	Thos. Hendrick	600	0	0	8th June, '71
Chief Clerk	Vacant.	...	...	...	...
Second Clerk	Henry G. Richards	130	0	0	1st April, '73
Third Clerk	Alfred George Richards	90	0	0	14th April, '80
Fourth Clerk	James Fraser Whitehorne	90	0	0	1st Oct., '80
Clerk to the Attorney-General and Librarian	Charles B. Burnett	155	0	0	27th Dec., '70
Crier of the Supreme Court	H. Vaz	20	0	0	June, 1856
Clerks of Circuit Courts:					
Kingston	Thos. Hendrick	180	0	0	8th June, '71
Bath	L. L. Samuel	50	0	0	1st Oct., '79
Mandeville	W. G. Clough	60	0	0	15th June, '72
Montego Bay	L. J. Preston	60	0	0	1st Feb., '70
Black River	W. F. Langley	30	0	0	1st Nov., '73
Savanna-la-Mar	W. F. Langley	30	0	0	1st Nov., '73
St. Ann's Bay	Alexander Lake	60	0	0	7th Oct., '68
Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	William Lee	600	0	0	1st Jan. '80

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

H. H. Hocking
Findlater Roper
Robert Russell

Philip Stern*†
A. Mallory Dillett*†
Alan Kerr.

ADVOCATES.

Solomon DaSilva Lindo
Samuel Constantine Burke
Arthur Levy

Thomas Oughton
Daniel P. Nathan
Henry Vendryes

SOLICITORS.

H. J. Kemble
Charles Harvey*
William Kemble*
M. S. Farquharson
James Dayes
Henry J. Bicknell
Thomas Hendrick
S. D. Lindo
D. P. Nathan
Thomas Oughton
Edward Bancroft Lynch
Alexander Lake
S. Constantine Burke
A. B. Dignum
John F. March
Henry Vendryes
James Daly Lewis
Arthur Levy
Phillips Brown
Thomas L. Harvey
L. J. Preston

Philip Jaquet
J. W. Petgrave
Edward C. Smith
Richard C. Fonseca
A. E. Burke
James Allwood
John C. Hamilton*
Manderson Cohen
Henry Francis Pouyat
Samuel H. Watson
Alfred J. James*
D. N. Berwick
William Andrews
R. Hill Jackson
H. Garsia
Wellesley Bourke
Niel McDougall
W. G. Clough
Walter F. Langley
James O'Meally
John T. Palache

Daniel Hart
John T. Muzson
Paul Emile Vendryes
Edward Augustus Bell
E. Bolivar Wolfe
W. Baggett Gray
Lionel L. Samuel
Arthur Vendryes
Eugene L. F. Morais
Alfred Charles Grant
Adolphe J. Corinaldi
C. M. Calder
W. H. Orrett
J. Vincent Leach
James Nash
Charles Theophilus Bell
Andrew Valencia Lemard
Arthur W. Farquharson
Eastwood G. O. Smith
Wm. Alex. Henderson.

* Off the Island.

† Entitled to practise as Solicitors.

**SUPREME COURT FEES.
COMMON LAW.**

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour	£0 10 0
Concurrent, renewed, or amended writ	0 13 0	On every interlocutory judgment	0 5 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0	On every final judgment	0 10 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons	0 2 0	On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari	0 7 6	<i>Taxation of Costs.</i>	
Every other writ	0 5 0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	<i>Register of Judgments.</i>	
<i>Appearances.</i>		For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0	For re-registering same	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		For a search for each name	0 1 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9	For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Every attested copy order	0 3 6	On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
<i>Filing.</i>		Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
On filing a special case	1 0 0	For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0	On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
On filing caveat	0 5 0	On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0	On a commitment	0 5 0
On every order	0 3 0	On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23	0 5 0
<i>Certificates.</i>		On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6	On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>		On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0	For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>		Above £100—10s. per cent.	
On every summons	0 1 0	<i>SOLICITORS' FEES.</i>	
On every order	0 2 0	Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.	
<i>Instructions.</i>		<i>Appearances.</i>	
Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the Divisions of the Court, except Equity	£0 15 0	Fair copy	0 1 6
For each additional hour	0 15 0	Engrossing	0 2 0
In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200	3 0 0	Common bonds	0 15 0
If of or below that amount	1 10 0	Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title per folio of 72 words	0 3 0
<i>Writs.</i>		Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney or perusal of Client when necessary per folio	0 1 6
Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0 7 6	Engrossment	0 2 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Copies per folio	0 1 6
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing per folio	0 3 0	Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio	0 1 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour	0 10 0
Engrossing	0 2 6	Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for)	0 10 0
Endorsement of claim	0 7 6	Common attendance otherwise than in Equity	0 4 0
Each copy	0 3 9	Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings	0 4 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	At Record Office to make search or record deeds	0 7 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios	0 3 0	On Counsel in consultation per hour	0 10 0
For each additional folio	0 1 6	<i>Note.—As to attendance at Chambers.</i>	
Drawing per folio	0 3 0		
Fair copy	0 1 6		
<i>Appearances.</i>			
Memorandum of appearances for one person	0 3 0		
For each additional person	0 1 0		
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio	0 3 0		

SOLICITORS' FEES, continued.

<i>Appearances.</i>	
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow :—	
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding	1 1 0
For unusual and extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding	10 10 0
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service	0 3 0
Special affidavits drawing per folio	0 3 0
Fair copy	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices	0 3 0
Each copy	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Motions. Summonses for Chambers	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 9
Subpoenas ad testificandum	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 0
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0

EQUITY.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>	
On sealing writ of summons	£0 13 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ	0 13 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction	0 15 0
Writ of subpoena not exceeding three persons	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari, or partition	0 7 6
Every other writ	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0
<i>Appearances.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person	0 5 0
<i>Copies.</i>	
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6
Every attested copy order	0 3 6
<i>Filing.</i>	
On filing a special case	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return	0 3 0
On filing a caveat	0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim, or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion	0 3 0
On every order	0 3 0
<i>Certificates.</i>	
For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading, affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6
<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>	
For every search not exceeding three hours	0 1 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by Law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production, pursuant to an order for any time not exceeding three hours	0 1 0
<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the Registrar in his office including oath, for each hour	0 10 0
<i>Judgments, Decrees and Orders.</i>	
For entering a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at Chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio	0 0 9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio	0 0 9

<i>Appearances.</i>	
Each copy additional	£0 1 6
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour	0 10 0
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Special searches in any of the Public Offices per hour	0 7 6
For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
" " deed	0 7 6
If more than one folio for each additional folio	0 2 6
Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
For each additional side	0 3 4
Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile	
Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein per folio	0 1 6
Perusing statement of claims or of defence per folio	0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 0
Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	

EQUITY.

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a Receiver, Guardian, Liquidator, Sequestrator, Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Agent, Solicitor, Mortgagee, Co-tenant, Co-partner, Execution Creditor, or other person liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200	£0 2 0
When such amount shall exceed £200 for every £100 or fraction	0 1 0
The Registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.	

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs not exceeding three folios of 72 words each	0 1 0
When the bill exceeds 3 such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6

Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment although more than one name may have to be registered	0 2 6
For re-registering same	0 1 0
For a search for each name	0 1 0
For authority to enter satisfaction	0 3 0

Miscellaneous

On a notice under Section 81 of Code	0 2 0
Upon a reference to the Registrar for the purpose of any investigation or enquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour	0 10 0
For every additional hour or part of an hour	0 5 0
On taking recognizance or bond	0 10 0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering	0 2 0
On a commitment	0 5 0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., cap. 23	0 5 0
On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders	1 0 0
On filing interrogatories	1 0 0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories	0 15 0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50	0 5 0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	0 10 0
Above £100, 10s. per cent.	

SOLICITORS' FEES.

Note.—A folio throughout these Rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions.

In Equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 . . . £3 0 0
If of or below that amount . . . 1 10 0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, estate, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6
Engrossing . . . 0 2 6
Endorsement of claim . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios . . . 0 3 0
For each additional folio . . . 0 1 6
Drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person . . . 0 3 0
For each additional person . . . 0 1 0
Bonds, replevin, security for costs, drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6
Engrossing . . . 0 2 6
Common bonds . . . 0 15 0
Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of Counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title per folio of 72 words . . . 0 3 0
Fair copies for Counsel or opposite Attorney, or perusal of Client when necessary per folio . . . 0 1 6
Engrossment . . . 0 2 6
Copies per folio . . . 0 1 6
Briefs of pleadings, statements to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio . . . 0 1 6
Attendance in Court at trial of Contested Causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour . . . 0 10 0
Attendance in Chambers or on the Registrar on the taking of accounts, or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) . . . 0 10 0

Attendance at Public Offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon Counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings . . . £0 4 0
At Record Office to make search or record deeds . . . 0 7 6
On Counsel in consultation, per hour . . . 0 10 0
Affidavits of service on one person of materiality and other common affidavits . . . 0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service . . . 0 3 0
Special affidavits drawing per folio . . . 0 3 0
Fair copy . . . 0 1 6
Engrossing . . . 0 2 6
Notices of trial, of Counsel, of taxation, of striking Special Jury, and other common notices . . . 0 3 0
Each copy . . . 0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
Motions.—Summonses for Chambers . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 9
Subpoenas ad testificandum . . . 0 7 6
Each copy . . . 0 3 0
With duces tecum clause additional . . . 0 3 0
Each copy additional . . . 0 1 6
Witnesses, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour . . . 0 10 0
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each . . . 0 7 6
Special searches in any of the Public Offices per hour . . . 0 7 6
For each docket of judgment . . . 0 1 6
For each docket of deed . . . 0 7 6
If more than one folio for each additional folio . . . 0 2 6
Letters not exceeding two sides . . . 0 6 8
For each additional side . . . 0 3 4
Special journeys and attendances per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile.
Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein per folio . . . 0 1 6
Perusing statement of claims or of defence per folio . . . 0 1 6
Notices to admit or produce documents . . . 0 7 6
Preamble for writ . . . 0 3 0
Note.—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

COURT FEES.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of Court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the Registrar to do	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of Registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the Court in any matter to him directed per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examinations when taken before the Registrar per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the Registrar	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the Registrar per folio	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a Receiver's or Consignee's account a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such Receiver or Consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the Registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the Registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0

CHAMBERS—EQUITY, *continued.*COURT FEES, *continued.*

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

For attendance of Registrar at any sale of property directed by the Court, and held by him, for each day, if sale in Kingston	£1 0 0	£3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the Registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers, accounts and other documents and papers filed in the Registrar's Office per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above Court Fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

SOLICITORS' FEES.

For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in Chambers	0 15 0	1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at Chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a Judge's summons, to leave in Chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the Judge or by the Registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—For lengthy attendance not exceeding £2 2s. For unusual and extraordinary skill and labor not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in Chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	0 10 6	1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five an additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the Registrar and at his office, to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 6	0 7 0
For the Plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the Registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the Registrar and certified by him)	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the Taxing Master's discretion not to exceed	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof	0 7 6	0 15 0
N.B.—The Registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the Registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the Judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.		

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in Chambers	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in Court	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the Registrar	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a Judge's summons, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice	0 2 6	0 2 6

For services on a party or witness, such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same Solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes, and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>In Non-Contentious Business.</i>		<i>In Non-Contentious Business.</i>	
For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	£0 10 0	Upon every subpoena	£0 3 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0	Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0	For each inspection of books	0 1 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of two pounds per centum thereon.		For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.	
For recording a will and probate per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1 5 0
For office copy thereof per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6	For filing affidavit on oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the Registrar as for similar business at Common Law.	
Upon every certificate of the Court	1 12 6		

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS, *continued.*

<i>In Contentious Business.</i>					
On every citation	£0	5	0	For filing authority to withdraw, and withdrawing caveat	£0 2 0
On every citation to see proceeding	0	5	0	Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to Jury under Judge's direction, per folio	0 0 6
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0	Every commission issued under seal	1 0 0
Filing declaration	0	5	0	Writ of attachment	0 10 0
Filing plea	0	5	0	Writ of sequestration	0 10 0
Filing act on petition	0	5	0	For searches in Court books, making extracts, for every three hours	0 1 0
Filing answer	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person	0 3 0
Filing reply	0	5	0	Assignment of bond	0 5 0
Filing any further writing to the act	0	3	0	Filing exhibits per folio	0 0 6
Filing inventory	0	5	0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, Judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0 0 2
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0 1 0
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0 0 6
Filing affidavit as to script annexed	0	3	0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2 2 0
Filing case for motion	0	5	0	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at Common Law.	
Entering order of Court on motion	0	3	0		
Summons to attend at Chambers	0	5	0		
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0		
Attested copy order	0	3	0		
Filing notices per folio	0	0	6		
Entering final decree per folio	0	1	6		
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0		
For entering caveat	0	2	0		

FEES OF SOLICITORS.

The fees of Solicitors shall be the same as the fees of Solicitors for similar business at Common Law.
Note.—The fees of Court and of Solicitors in the DIVORCE, INCUMBERED ESTATES, and the BANKRUPTCY Divisions of the Court are the same as for similar business at Common Law.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—These fees apply throughout to all the Divisions of the Court.

<i>Service of Documents.</i>					
Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0	1	6	Executing writ of sequestration	£0 10 0
If above one mile from the Court House, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0	0	6	Executing warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0	1	0	Executing writ of seizure and sale—	
				For the 1st £100 and under per pound	0 1 0
				For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
				Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	0 4 0
				Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale	
				Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.	
				Fee on return to any writ	0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the scale.

All accounts to be taxed by the Registrar.

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES.

Note.—This to be the scale in all the Divisions of the Court.

For Board and Lodging per diem :—Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens, Merchants, Bankers and Professional persons	£0	10	0	to	£0	16	0
Storekeepers, Auctioneers, Overseers, Bookkeepers, Accountants	0	8	0	to	0	10	0
Attorney's Clerks, Mercantile Clerks, Tradesmen, Skilled Workmen and the like from	0	4	0	to	0	8	0
Labourers, Journeymen, Servants and the like from	0	1	6	to	0	2	6
Females according to their station in life but not exceeding	—				0	12	0
Members of the Constabulary Force, according to rank, but not exceeding	—				0	12	0
Medical Practitioners, duly qualified for giving professional evidence	—				1	1	0

The travelling and other expenses of Witnesses will be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably paid or incurred, but in no case will there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. When there is a Railway or other public conveyance only the fare will be allowed.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS DURING 1884.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following were the arrangements for 1884, promulgated by an Order dated 28th November, 1883 :—

KINGSTON—Monday, 7th January; 18th February; 28th April; 16th June; 25th August; 20th October.

BATH—Tuesday, 15th April; 19th August; 16th December.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

MANDEVILLE—Wednesday, 5th March ; 2nd July ; 5th November.

BLACK RIVER—Monday, 10th March ; 10th November.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR—Monday, 7th July.

MONTEGO Bay—Monday, 17th March ; 14th July ; 17th November.

St. ANN'S BAY—Monday, 24th March ; 21st July ; 24th November.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE Court of Vice Admiralty is a branch of the Admiralty Court of England and has an imperial as well as a local jurisdiction. The primary statute in reference to this Court is the British Statute 26 and 27 Vic., c. 24 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act, 1863) which makes provision for the appointment of a Judge, a Registrar and a Marshal. The 30 and 31 Vic., c. 45 (the Vice Admiralty Courts Act Amendment Act, 1867) empowers the Judge to appoint a Deputy Judge or Judges to assist or represent him in the execution of his judicial powers.

In the first of the Imperial Statutes the civil matters in respect of which the Court has jurisdiction—and which particularly relate to seamen, pilotage, salvage, damage by ships, ownership of ships, &c.—are fully set forth. The Jamaica Act, 27 Vic., c. 33, sec. 97 (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to larceny and similar offences), provides that all indictable offences mentioned in that Act, committed within the jurisdiction of the Vice Admiralty of this island, shall be deemed to be offences of the same nature and liable to the same punishment as if they had been committed upon land within this island; and the 27 Vic., c. 34, sec. 6J (an Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law relating to malicious injuries to property), contains a similar provision as to the indictable offences mentioned in that law.

The old rules and fees of the Vice Admiralty Court were repealed, and new rules and fees were substituted under an Order of the Queen in Council dated 23rd August, 1883; such new rules and fees came into force on the 1st January, 1884.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Hon. Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Kt., Chief Justice of Jamaica	Fees	22nd Dec., '70
Deputy Judge	Hon. Alan Ker, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court	do.	11th Aug., '53
Registrar	Thomas Hendrick	do.	8th June, '71
Marshal	Henry Maxwell Hall	do.	...
Surrogates	Charles Harvey*	...	...
	Thomas Hendrick	...	8th June, '71
	Walter Fitch Langley	...	1st Nov., '73

DISTRICT COURTS.

THESE Courts were framed on the model of the English County Courts. They have jurisdiction in personal actions for debt or damages to the extent of £50, and by the mutual agreement of parties to any amount. In land cases the jurisdiction is unlimited, except when a dispute has arisen respecting title, in which case the annual value must not exceed £12. In equity, probate, and administration cases the subject matter must not exceed £200. They have also a limited criminal jurisdiction, excluding cases of murder and manslaughter. In criminal cases defendants charged before a Magistrate's Court can have their trial moved up to the Court of the District Judge. An appeal lies from the District Court to the Supreme Court upon all questions of law. The District Judge is the Coroner of his district. The Judges of the District Courts must be members of the bar of England, Ireland or Scotland.

* Off the island.

DISTRICT COURT FEES.

COMMON LAW.

COURT FEES.	AMOUNT OF DEMANDS.					
	Not exceeding £5.	Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20 and not exceeding £30.	Exceeding £30 and not exceeding £40.	Exceeding £40.
	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Filing every agreement as to costs under section 77	2 6	2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6
Entering every plaint and issuing summons.	7 0	13 0	1 4 0	1 16 0	2 7 0	3 0 0
Every subpoena (when required) which may be filled up with three names	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
All copies	0 6	0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6
Every copy of a judgment, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, for every sheet of 160 words, and every fraction of a sheet	1 0	1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

Entering every plaint and issuing the summons thereon in cases tried by agreement under section 122, where the amount of demand exceeds £50—£3, and 1s. 6d. in the pound on every pound sued for above £50.

Note.—In all plaints for the recovery of debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees according to that amount, and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.

In proceeding under Law 28 of 1867, as amended by Law 13 of 1869, and in proceedings under Law 22 of 1881, the costs (so far as regards Court fees) to be indorsed on the summons, and to be entered up in case of judgment by default, shall be in accordance with the foregoing scale, in lieu of the amounts set forth in those laws respectively.

<i>Appeals.</i>		<i>Interpleader.</i>	
On every appeal	£0 10 0	In all cases	£2 0 0
<i>Replevins.</i>		<i>On Assignment of Judgment.</i>	
For a warrant to replevy	0 2 6	For recording each assignment	0 5 0
For a replevin bond, where the claim or value of property is under £20	0 10 6	<i>Judgment Summons.</i>	
Where it exceeds £20	1 1 0	On each	0 6 0

PART II.—LAND.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements on expiration of term of lease or tenancy, or for non-payment of rent, the amount of the claim, for the purpose of calculating the Court fees, shall be the annual value of the premises calculated on the basis of the rent payable. Provided that, for this purpose the value shall in no case be assumed at less than £10.

In cases of boundary disputes, and in all cases in which the value of the claim cannot be precisely estimated, that value shall be taken for this purpose at £25.

In other plaints for obtaining possession of lands or tenements, the value of the premises sought to be recovered shall in all cases be taken to be £25.

In plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements, if a claim be made also for mesne profits or rent, the Court fees upon such claim shall be according to the scale of fees in Part I. of this schedule, and such fees shall be in addition to the fees chargeable on plaints for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements.

Subject to the above provisions, the Court fees chargeable in cases under Part III. shall be according to the scale in Part I. of this schedule.

PART III.—EQUITY.

Court Fees.	When claim £50 or under.	When Claim above £50, and not exceeding £100.		When Claim above £100 and not exceeding £150.		When Claim above £150 and not exceeding £200.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Filing every agreement as to costs under section 77	2 6	0	2 6	0	2 6	0	2 6
On filing each plaint, and issuing the summons thereon	15 0	1 0	0	1 5	0	1 10	0
On each appearance	1 6	0 2	0	0 2	6	0 3	0
On an order for injunction	7 6	0 10	0	0 12	6	0 15	0
On each notice	1 6	0 2	0	0 2	6	0 3	0
On filing Defendant's admission or disclaimer	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On filing Defendant's statement in answer	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On each summons to witness	2 6	0 2	6	0 2	6	0 2	6
On each hearing where cause contested	10 0	0 15	0	1 0	0	1 5	0
Drawing up and entering each interlocutory decree	2 6	0 3	9	0 5	0	0 6	3
The like on each final decree	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On each order of Court other than decretal	1 6	0 2	0	0 2	6	0 3	0
On proceedings before Clerk of the Court, for each summons	2 6	0 2	6	0 2	6	0 2	6
Each notice to creditor or other claimant	2 6	0 2	6	0 2	6	0 2	6
Each notice of proceedings	2 6	0 2	6	0 2	6	0 2	6
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	5 0	0 5	0	0 10	0	0 10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour, beyond one hour	3 0	0 3	0	0 6	0	0 6	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet.	1 0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0
Each copy thereof, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1 0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0
Entering said report and certificate	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On each warrant of execution	15 0	1 0	0	1 5	0	1 10	0
On each other warrant	7 6	0 10	0	0 12	6	0 15	0
On each return of summons, notice or warrant	1 6	0 2	0	0 2	6	0 3	0
On each common petition or motion	2 6	0 3	9	0 5	0	0 6	3
On each suggestion	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
Amendment of plaint	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On each bill for taxation	7 6	0 10	0	0 12	6	0 15	0
On each bond or recognizance	2 6	0 3	9	0 5	0	0 6	3
On copies of proceedings, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	1 0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0
Each search in the books for every three hours	1 0	0 1	0	0 1	0	0 1	0
In all plaints the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand claimed; but where the Plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference of the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the Plaintiff, and shall not be charged as costs against the Defendant.							
<i>Appeal.</i>							
On entering an appeal	10 0	0 15	0	1 0	0	1 5	0
Recognizance or security on appeal	2 6	0 3	9	0 5	0	0 6	3
On filing case	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 12	6
On each notice	1 6	0 2	0	0 2	6	0 3	0
Attendance to settle case if not agreed	5 0	0 7	6	0 10	0	0 15	0

PART IV.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration including ss. to be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary on the necessary reference to him	£0 10 0
Upon each bond	0 5 0
For recording a will and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
To the Clerk of the Court of Ordinary the like sum for recording a will.	
For grant of letters of administration	0 5 0
Upon the entry of every testamentary suit	0 5 0
Upon the entering and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0 5 0
Upon every subpoena <i>ad testificandum</i>	0 2 6
For each inspection of books	6 1 0
For every extract or copy at the rate of 1s. per folio of 160 words.	
<i>Appeal.</i>	
Upon every appeal	0 10 0

PART V.—CRIMINAL.

In cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public, by the Attorney-General, or by any person acting under his instructions or by any District Court Judge, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Municipal Board, or by any Public Officer whose duty it is as such officer to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fees shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court fees shall be paid:—

For every information, with summons or warrant thereon	£0 3 0
For each copy of summons or warrant	0 0 6
For every indictment	0 5 0
For every trial upon information or indictment	0 3 0
For every recognizance	0 3 0
For taking every deposition, not being an information, per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6
For every appeal	0 10 0
For making copies and extracts, per sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

Note.—No Court fee shall be payable under any part of this schedule for any warrant of commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

ENDORSEMENT.

The following endorsement is made on each plaint; it furnishes useful information as to the proceedings in regard to the recovery of debts in the District Courts:—

If you pay into the Clerk's office three days before the day of hearing the amount of claim and costs up to that time incurred, you will avoid further costs. If you admit part only of the claim you may, by paying into the Clerk's office the amount so admitted, together with costs incurred by the Plaintiff up to the time of such payment, *three clear days* before the hearing, avoid further costs, unless the Plaintiff, at the hearing, shall prove a claim against you exceeding the sum so paid.

If you intend to rely on a set-off, infancy, coverture, statute of limitations, or a discharge under a Bankrupt or Insolvent Law as a defence, you must give the Clerk notice of such special defence *six clear days* before the day of hearing, and such notice must contain the particulars of such special defence, and you must deliver to the Clerk as many copies of such notice as there are Plaintiffs, and an additional copy for the use of the Court. If your defence be a set-off you must, with the notice thereof, also deliver to the Clerk a statement of the particulars thereof. If your defence be a tender you must pay into Court before or at the hearing the amount tendered.

AREAS OF COURTS.

The following are the areas of the District Courts and the dates and periods of their sittings, &c.:—

The City of Kingston Court District consists of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. The Courts are held within such districts for the exercise of civil jurisdiction at the City of Kingston once in every month. The exercise of criminal jurisdiction was transferred to the Central District Court and Courts therefor are held at the following places, namely: Kingston once in every month and at Stony Hill and Gordon Town once in every two months.

The Central Court District consists of the old parishes of St. Catherine, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Mary, Metcalfe and St. George, and the Courts are held at Spanish Town, Linstead, Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Buff Bay once in every month.

The Northern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James, and the Courts are held at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Hampshire and Brown's Town once in every month and at Moneague and Adelphi once in every two months.

The Western Court District consists of the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, and the Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Lucea, Green Island and Santa Cruz once in every month and at Grange Hill and Miles Town once in every two months.

The Southern Court District consists of the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and the old parishes of St. Dorothy and St. John, and the Courts are held at Mandeville, May Pen, Chapelton, The Alley and Old Harbour once in every month and at The Cottage, Wigton and St. John's Rectory once in every two months.

The Eastern Court District consists of the parishes of St. Thomas and the old parish of Portland, and the Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal and Port Antonio once in every month and at Easington once in every two months.

The times of holding the District Courts are fixed by the Governor and were by an order dated 4th December, 1883, settled as stated below for the year 1884 :—

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.
<i>City of Kingston Court :</i>	On third Monday of each month, viz. :—21st January, 18th February, 17th March, 21st April, 19th May, 16th June, 21st July, 18th August, 15th September, 20th October, 17th November, 15th December.	Judgment Summonses heard on Friday 25th January and 23rd February, 21st March, 25th April, 23rd May, 20th June, 25th July, 21st August, 19th September, 24th October, 21st November and 19th December.
<i>Central District Court :</i>		
Annotto Bay .	First Tuesday after first Monday of each month	The Court meets precisely at 10 o'clock on each day of its sitting.
Buff Bay .	First Wednesday ditto	
Port Maria .	First Thursday ditto	The business of the Court at Spanish Town is disposed of in the following order :— Monday, Defaults, Judgment Summonses and Contested Cases. Tuesday, Contested Cases. Wednesday, Criminal Cases.
Spanish Town .	Third Monday of each month	
Linstead .	Thursday succeeding the Spanish Town sitting.	
Stony Hill	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">For Criminal Business.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November Wednesday after the second Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December Thursday after the second Monday of each month. </div> </div>	
Gordon Town		
Kingston		
<i>Eastern District Court :</i>		
Easington .	Third Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock, a.m., precisely.
Morant Bay .	Third or fourth Tuesday in each month	
Bath .	Third or fourth Wednesday in each month	
Manchioneal .	Third or fourth Thursday in each month	
Port Antonio .	Third or fourth Friday in each month.	
<i>Western District Court :</i>		
Savanna-la-Mar .	First Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.
Grange Hill .	Once in every two months	
Miles Town .	Ditto	
Lucea .	Once in every month	
Green Island .	Ditto	
Black River .	Ditto	
Santa Cruz .	Ditto.	

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	Remarks.	
<i>Northern District Court:</i>			
Montego Bay	First Monday in each month	The Court meets each day at 10 o'clock precisely.	
Adelphi	First Wednesday in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November		
Falmouth	First Thursday in each month		
Hampshire	Third Monday ditto		
Brown's Town	Third Tuesday ditto		
St. Ann's Bay	Third Thursday ditto	The Court meets each day at 11 o'clock, precisely, except at Mandeville and Chapelton where it meets at 10 o'clock.	
Moneague	Third Friday in the months of February, April, June, August, October and December.		
<i>Southern District Court:</i>			
Ally	First Monday in each month		
May Pen	First Tuesday ditto		
Chapelton	First Wednesday ditto		
Old Harbour	First Thursday ditto		
Aylmers	First Friday in each alternate month		
Mandeville	Second Tuesday in each month		
Wigton	Second Thursday in each alternate month		
Cottage	Ditto.		

The Royal Finance Commissioners recommended that the District Courts should be abolished and that in lieu thereof the Supreme Court Judges should go circuit four times a year, and that the cases not brought before the Circuit Court be tried by Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with or without two or more Justices of Petty Sessions or by the ordinary Petty Session Courts. The Stipendiary Magistrates to be members of some recognized Bar, and to receive salary of £500 and travelling allowance of £100 a year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>City of Kingston Court.</i>			
Judge	Hon. C. Ribton Curran	£ s. d. *...	June, '79
Clerk	James Dayes	460 0 0†	1st Feb., '70
Assistant Clerk	Francis Pouynt	100 0 0	Oct., '74
Bailiff	Charles A. Walker	60 0 0	29th May, '82
Additional Bailiff	John J. Drew	50 0 0	1st Oct., '74
<i>Central District Court.</i>			
Judge	Robert Kerr†	1,340 0 0‡	March, '72
Clerk	William G. McFarlane	559 0 0‡	1st Jan., '53
Assistant Clerk	C. A. J. James	100 0 0	19th Oct., '71
Ditto	F. S. Messias	66 0 0	6th Nov., '80
Ditto (Outstation, Linstead)	James Ryley	nil	16th May, '81
Ditto (Outstation, Port Maria)	J. R. Bravo	nil	May, '78
Do. (Outstation, Halfway-Tree)	A. L. Vendryes	nil	17th Feb., '80
Ditto (Outstation, Kingston)	A. H. Quallio	nil	26th April, '76
Bailiff	John F. Rickards	60 0 0	5th Jan., '64
Additional ditto, Port Maria	H. A. Absalom	50 0 0	17th Nov., '71

* Mr. Justice Curran receives his salary as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

† An allowance of £100 for clerical aid is made to Mr. Dayes.

‡ Judge Kerr sits in the Criminal Branch of the City of Kingston District Court. He is absent on leave and is represented by Mr. Thomas Oughton, Solicitor and Advocate. Half salary and full travelling allowance are paid to Mr. Oughton.

‡ Including travelling allowance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Northern District Court.</i>			
Judge	William Ernst	1,125 0 0||	1st Jan., '83
Clerk	Andrew B. Dignum	687 10 0||	18th Dec., '68
Assistant Clerk, St. Ann's Bay	John S. Thomas	190 0 0	17th Sep., '68
Ditto, Montego Bay	John L. Hill	125 0 0	22nd July, '75
Ditto, Falmouth	Frederick A. Nunes	85 0 0	13th Jan., '82
Bailiff, Falmouth	Daniel R. D. Casseres	60 0 0	1st May, '82
Addtl. Bailiff, Montego Bay	B. F. Lindo	50 0 0	9th Nov., '81
<i>Southern District Court.</i>			
Judge	Henry Frederick Gibbons	1,025 0 0||	1st Jan., '83
Clerk	James Allwood	675 0 0||	7th Oct., '68
Assistant Clerk	Rudolph Lewis	100 0 0	21st Oct., '75
Ditto, Chapelton	A. S. Harvey	140 0 0	1st Feb., '80
Additional Assistant Clerk	D. A. Tucker	90 0 0	1st Oct., '81
Assistant Clerk, Manchester	W. G. Clough	nil	5th June, '72
Ditto, Clarendon	H. F. Pouyat	nil	1st Feb., '70
Ditto, St. Catherine	James Ryley	nil	16th May, '81
Bailiff	James O'Grady	60 0 0	1st June, '79
Additional Bailiff	Adam Copland	50 0 0	28th Jan., '72
<i>Western District Court.</i>			
Judge	George G. Little†	1,325 0 0||	6th Aug., '68.
Clerk	George B. Pilliner	647 10 0||	6th Feb., '71
Assistant Clerk	Alfred A. Aird	80 0 0	18th Feb., '82
Ditto	Robert W. Swan	50 0 0	14th July, '83
Ditto, Westmoreland	Walter F. Langley	nil	1st Nov., '73
Ditto, Hanover	Henry Brown	nil	16th July, '74
Ditto, St. Elizabeth	Thomas L. Roxburgh	nil	1st Jan., '82
Bailiff for Westmoreland and Hanover	James C. Young	60 0 0	1st Jan., '69
Addtl. Bailiff, St. Elizabeth	A. A. Isaacs	50 0 0	1st Dec., '83
<i>Eastern District Court.</i>			
Judge (acting)	Henry J. Bicknell	580 0 0||	March, '60
Clerk	J. Malcolm Facey	300 0 0	13th March '48
Assistant Clerk	Edward H. Bravo	150 0 0	1st Oct. '72
Ditto	L. L. Samuel	nil	1st Oct., '79
Bailiff	Charles A. Gale	60 0 0	1st June, '71

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the Conquest, when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission, and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Vic., chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Law 2 of 1866 the Governor has the power to commission any Justice of the Peace to act as a Stipendiary Magistrate within the parish for which he may be appointed and to give to every such Justice of the Peace, within his jurisdiction, the powers and authority of any two Justices of the Peace associated and acting together.

By Laws 3 of 1870 and 25 of 1875 Clerks of Petty Sessions are authorized to take

|| Including travelling allowance.

† Absent on leave. Mr W. J. Anderson, Judge of Supreme Court of Turks Islands, acting as Judge. The Bailiffs receive fees of office in addition to their salaries.

information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases; to take preliminary examinations for indictable offences, and to commit persons for trial before the Circuit and District Courts, and generally to do any act or thing which by any law is authorized to be done by a Justice of the Peace out of Sessions. But a Clerk of Petty Sessions cannot sit in Special or Petty Sessions, or make the proclamation that is required to be made under the Act 27 Vic, c. 11 in cases of riot.

PETTY SESSIONS' COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with an indictable offence, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9.

On each Information	-	-	-	£0	3	0	
" Summons	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
" Warrant	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	-	-	-	-	0	5	6
" Recognizance to procure bail	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
" Notice to surety	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
" Warrant of distress	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
" Order of Court	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	-	-	-	-	0	17	0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 100 words	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

Any Justice of the Peace, other than a District Court Clerk or a Clerk of Petty Sessions acting as a Magistrate, may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

Witnesses subpoenaed by the Police on application to the Court may obtain their expenses at the following rates per diem:—

Proprietors, occupiers or attorneys of estates or pens, merchants, bankers, and professional persons	-	-	-	£0	10	0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, overseers and bookkeepers	-	-	-	0	5	0
Artizans and journeymen	-	-	-	0	3	0
Labourers and the like	-	-	-	0	1	6

Females according to their rank in life, but not exceeding ten shillings per diem.

Travelling expenses, sums reasonably paid but not more than 6d. per mile one way.

Duly qualified medical practitioners:

For attending to give professional evidence - - - 1 1 0

For every day beyond the first that he is in attendance to give his evidence 1 0 0

Travelling expenses 1s. 6d. per mile one way from the place of residence of the witness.

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>Kingston.</i> Kingston	Every working day in the year	When necessary	Every working day in the year
Port Royal	Every alternate Thursday	Ditto	Every first and fourth Monday
<i>St. Andrew.</i> Halfway-Tree	Alternate Fridays	-	-
Stony Hill	Next Friday after the Halfway-Tree Court	Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, & Thursdays	On Court days
Gordon Town	Alternate Saturdays	-	-
Guava Ridge	Next Saturday after the Gordon Town Court	-	-
<i>St. Thomas.</i> Morant Bay	Every Wednesday	On days of Court or any other day when not absent at outstations	-

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>St. Thomas, contd.</i>			
Bath .	Every alternate Saturday	On days of Court	-
Easington .	Every alternate Friday	On days of Court or Process	Monday after 1st Court
Woburn Lawn .	Every alternate Friday	On days of Court	-
Golden Grove .	-	-	Last Thursday
<i>Portland.</i>			
Port Antonio .	On every Friday	On any day when case is ready, and C. P. S. is not visiting an outstation	-
Manchioneal .	Fortnightly on Saturdays	On Court days unless specially required	On Court days
Hope Bay .	Fortnightly on Thursdays	Ditto	Ditto
Buff Bay .	Fortnightly on Saturdays	On Court days and alternate Wednesdays	On Court days and alternate Wednesdays
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Spanish Town .	Tuesdays and Fridays	Mondays, Tuesdays, & Fridays, except the third Monday in each month	-
Linstead .	Wednesdays	Wednesdays and Saturdays	Saturdays
Old Harbour .	Alternate Thursdays	Thursdays	Alternate Thursdays
Aylmers (St. John) }	Third Monday in each month	Ditto	Ditto
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Port Maria .	Every alternate Thursday in each month	Every day except Court days and C. P. S. is at outstation	Every day C. P. S. is at Port Maria for process. No examination on Court days
Annotto Bay .	Every alternate Friday in each month	Every alternate Tuesday	-
Lucky Hill .	-	-	-
Retreat .	-	-	-
Richmond .	-	-	-
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Chapelton .	On 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month	On every Tuesday in the year	Every Tuesday
Alley .	On 2nd and 4th Saturdays in each month	On the Thursday in each month after Petty Sessions	Every Thursday after the Petty Sessions Court
May Pen .	On 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month	On every day when not at an outstation	Every day when not at an outstation
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
St. Ann's Bay .	On Wednesdays, fortnightly	Whenever necessary	-
Brown's Town .	On Fridays, fortnightly	On Saturdays, fortnightly	On Fridays in the week succeeding that in which Court was held
Moneague .	On first Monday in each month	On third Monday in each month	On the day fixed for examinations
Ocho Rios .	On first Tuesday in each month	On third Tuesday in each month	Ditto
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Lincoln .	Fourth Monday in every month	Every day at Mandeville, and at outstations on the days of attendance	Second Monday in every month
Wigton .	First Friday in every month	...	Third Friday do. do.

HOLDING OF COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS, *continued.*

Name of Station.	When Court is held.	When Preliminary Examination is held.	When Clerk of Petty Sessions attends for Issuing Process.
<i>Manchester, contl.</i> Cottage	Fourth Friday in every month	-	Second Friday do. do.
Porus	Fourth Tuesday in every month	-	Second Tuesday do.
Mandeville <i>St. Elizabeth.</i>	Every Saturday	-	-
Black River	Second and fourth Thursday of each month	No fixed time	Daily, except when absent at outstations
Cheltenham	First Thursday of each month	On Court day	On Court day
Retirement	Third Thursday of each month	On Court days or on the second and fourth Saturdays	First Saturday of each month
Santa Cruz	Third Friday of each month	Every Monday	Monday
Balacava	Third Saturday of each month	Court day	Court day
Lacovia	Tuesday following the Balacava Court	Ditto	Ditto
<i>Trelawny.</i> Falmouth	Every Tuesday	No fixed time	-
Hampshire	Every alternate Thursday	Ditto	-
Duncans	No Court is held here	Ditto	First Saturday in each month
Sawyers <i>St. James.</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Last Saturday do. do.
Montego Bay	Every Tuesday	No special day. Examinations taken as soon as practicable after charge laid	Daily, except when at outstations
Adelphi	First Thursday in every month	Ditto	Last Thursday in each month
Montpelier	Third Thursday in each month	Ditto	Second Thursday do.
Spring Mount	Every alternate Tuesday	Ditto	First Friday do.
<i>Hanover.</i> Lucea	Every alternate Wednesday	No fixed days	Daily except when absent at outstations
Green Island	First and third Tuesdays in every month	Ditto	Second Tuesday every month
Miles Town	Every fourth Friday	Ditto	One Friday in every month
Sandy Bay	Every fourth Thursday	No fixed day	One Saturday in every month
<i>Westmoreland.</i> Savanna-la-Mar	Every Tuesday in each month	Every Wednesday in each month	Daily from 9 till 3
Morgan's Bridge	First Saturday in each month	-	-
Little London	Second Saturday in each month	-	-
Darliston and } Speculation }	Third Friday in each month alternately	-	Third Saturday in the month alternately
Whitehouse	-	-	Fourth Thursday in each month
Bluefields	Fourth Friday in each month	-	-
Petersfield	Fourth Saturday in each month	-	-
Top Hill	-	When necessary at outstations	Last Monday do. do.

Under the head of District Courts it has been stated that the Royal Finance Commissioners had recommended the substitution of Stipendiary Magistrates, who should be members of some recognized Bar, for the present District Courts. Under the scheme of the Commissioners each Stipendiary Magistrate would have one Clerk and one Assistant Clerk to reside at different places within the District. The clerical functions of the present Clerks of Petty Sessions would be transferred to the Clerks of the Stipendiary Magistrates; but as the number of Courts available for the despatch of business would be considerably larger than at present it would not be necessary for these Clerks to be Justices of the Peace.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston.</i>		£ s. d.	
Stipendiary Magistrate	H. J. Bicknell	540 0 0*	March, '60
Asst. Stipendiary Magistrate	K. H. A. Mainwaring	100 0 0	April, '74
Clerk Petty Sessions	A. H. Quallo	200 0 0	April, '76
Clerk	A. M. Benjamin	85 0 0	July, '78
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Arthur Louis Vendryes	300 0 0	Feb., '80
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	Thomas S. Powell	400 0 0†	3rd Oct., '82
Clerk Petty Sessions	Lionel Leon Samuel	250 0 0	1st Oct., '79
<i>Portland.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	John Thomas Wigham††	100 0 0	July, '81
Clerk Petty Sessions	Kell King	250 0 0	12th July, '79
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	Richard Carter	400 0 0†	15th March '73
Clerk Petty Sessions	James Ryley	300 0 0	16th May, '81
Clerk to Clerk Petty Sessions	J. A. Messias	90 0 0	1st Feb. '76
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	J. T. Cartwright‡	500 0 0†	1st July, '72
Clerk Petty Sessions (acting)	J. R. Bravo	150 0 0	May, '78
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Alexander M. Lake	250 0 0§	7th Oct., '68
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Henry Francis Pouyat	300 0 0	Feb., '70
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	W. G. Clough	250 0 0	5th June, '72
<i>St. James.</i>			
Stipendiary Magistrate	Maxwell Hall (acting)	300 0 0	9th April, '84
Clerk Petty Sessions	John Chaloner Humber	300 0 0	1st Aug., '69
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Henry Brown	250 0 0	16th July, '74
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Lucius Junius Preston	300 0 0	1st Feb., '70
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Walter F. Langley	300 0 0	1st Nov., '73
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Clerk Petty Sessions	Thos. Laurence Roxburgh	300 0 0	1st Jan., '82

* Including £40 travelling allowance.

† Including £100 house allowance. Each Stipendiary Magistrate (except the Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston) receives in addition to his salary and house allowance 1s. per mile when travelling.

†† Mr. Wigham receives in addition £100 a year as Chairman of the Municipal Board and £100 a year as Chairman of the Parochial Road Board of Portland.

‡ Mr. Cartwright discharges the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate in St. Mary and St. Ann.

§ £50 a year allowed to provide a Clerk.

NOTE.—Each Clerk of Petty Sessions receives £8 in addition to his salary as Keeper of the Standard Weights and Measures and travelling allowance at the following rate:—£1 for any distance less than 15 miles and £2 for any distance in excess of 15 miles.

THE MAGISTRACY.

KINGSTON.

Custos—Hon. Henry John Kemble.

Justices—Phineas Bravo
 Hon. James Henry McDowell
 David Martin
 William Samuel Paine
 Sampson Altman
 James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.
 John Jonas Hart
 Stephen Weise Mais
 Richard Hitchins
 Henry John Bicknell, S.M.
 Charles Arthur Robinson
 Charles Levy*
 William Lee
 George Solomon
 Louis Verley
 Daniel Finzi
 William Malabre
 Benjamin Arthur Franklin*
 Peter John Ferron
 Jonas Hart
 Altamont DeCordova
 Henry Delgado
 Thomas Francis Roxburgh
 Hon. Daniel Power Trench*
 George Henderson
 Alexander Turnbull*
 William Berry
 Francis Belinfante Lyons
 Alfred DaCosta*
 James Chapman Melville
 William Thomas Jamison
 Simon Soutar
 David Palmer Ross, M.D.
 Oscar Marescaux
 Napoleon Alberga
 Admiral A. M. Lyons, R.N.*
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.
 Admiral Hon. W.J. Ward, R.N.*
 H. B. Shaw
 Captain George E. Parkes
 Eugene Finzi
 John C. Fegan
 Henry Willoughby DaCosta
 Thomas Laurence Roxburgh
 Albert H. Jones
 George Stiebel
 Com. W. S. Brown, R.N.*
 Thomas Charlton Thompson
 Gustav Hubert Weitzmann
 Com. John Child Purvis, R.N.
 F. W. Melville
 J. W. Whitbourne
 Capt. W. P. Forwood
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. ANDREW.

Custos—Hon. James Henry McDowell.

Justices—Stephen Weise Mais
 Henry Mais
 John Parry
 William Berry
 Alexander Gilbert Robertson*
 Thomas Harrison
 James Hammett
 John McLean
 Louis Verley
 Oliver McBean Leray
 William Malabre
 Henry John Bicknell, S.M.
 Charles Levy*
 James Chapman Melville
 Augustus Miles*
 Peter John Ferron
 George Henderson
 Duncan Archibald Campbell
 Richard McEnery
 Col. John Desborough, R.A.*
 Hon. Daniel Power Trench*
 John Thomas Orrett
 Oscar Marescaux
 John Charles Macglashan
 John Casserley
 Michael Cuff Morgan
 William Stone Richards
 Simon Soutar
 Admiral Hon. W.J. Ward, R.N.*
 W. Portlock Dadson*
 George Stiebel
 John Hollingsworth
 John Davidson
 William Eloit Sant
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. THOMAS.

Custos—Hon. Daniel Marchelleck.

Justices—Hon. J. H. McDowell
 John Jonas Hart
 W. C. Miller
 George B. Snaith
 Samuel Shortridge*
 James Harrison
 J. D. Walker
 John Davidson
 Plato Elphick
 Robert Duaney
 H. J. Bicknell
 J. S. Gerrard
 Robert Kirkland
 W. D. Jones
 John R. Tuckett
 W. C. Porter
 Capt. K.H.A. Mainwaring, R.N.

* Off the Island.

ST. THOMAS, continued.

Richard McEnery
 J. C. Melville
 R. S. Haughton
 John Wallace
 T. C. D. Thompson
 Arthur C. James
 G. H. Weitzmann
 John McFarlane
 John A. Stephens
 William S. Richards
 Thomas Girvan
 David John Davis
 Thomas Smythe Powell, S.M.
 J. S. Marschalleck
 E. G. Kerridge
 I. J. Mordecai
 D. S. B. Mackenzie
 Philip Clarke Cork.

PORTLAND.

J. T. Wigham, S.M. (Chairman of Parochial Boards.)

Justices—George Solomon
 Duncan Campbell
 Isaac Lawton
 Thomas H. Lecky
 Edward Skyers
 John Sinclair
 Alexander Escoffery
 Peter Burke
 Alexander A. Akin
 James Manahan
 David Dias
 Thomas Creed
 Walter G. Ramsay
 J. Malcolm Facey
 George Ffrench
 Charles Rampini*
 W. B. Espeut
 George W. Middleton
 Sutton Scoltock
 Rose B. Robinson
 Bernard C. Orgill
 Morgan N. Jones
 J. Calvert Thomson
 J. A. Small
 E. G. Farquharson
 W. B. Clegg*
 William Kirkland
 Thomas Broughton
 Dowell O'Reilly
 Robert Elworthy*
 James Francis
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos—Hon. Thomas Lloyd Harvey.

Justices—Hon. D. P. Trench*
 John McPhail

ST. CATHERINE, continued.

William Berry, Snr.
 Stephen Weise Mais
 James C. Phillippo, M.D.
 Albert Delgado
 George Henderson
 Charles G. Bruce
 Jasper Cargill, M.D.
 Isaac DaCosta
 Emanuel G. Levy
 Wellwood M. Anderson
 James Dixon
 William N. Greensword
 Francis R. Hall
 James Falconer
 George Abrahams
 James Ryley
 Richard McLeod
 John R. Scarlett
 William G. MacFarlane
 Louis Verley
 William Climie*
 James Richmond
 Arthur W. Douet
 Richard Carter, S.M.
 Septimus Feurtado
 Charles E. Barrow
 George McGrath
 Dugald Campbell
 Ralph H. B. Hotchkin
 C. A. Robinson
 Charles L. Ripoll
 J. H. DeSouza
 Ernest Henry Morrice
 H. J. Bicknell
 Augustus Abrahams
 Charles E. Gunter
 William Malabre
 David Sime
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. MARY.

Custos—Hon. William McDonald.

Justices—Thomas Clarke, M.D.
 James Ferguson, M.D.
 Andrew Rudolf
 D. R. Ball
 George Silvera
 Wilmot Westmoreland
 William Gray
 Alexander J. Lindo
 Gilbert A. McLean
 James Prestwidge
 Frederick H. Barker
 Henry Braham
 John Augustus Wegg
 A. S. Henriques
 Henry S. Vermont
 John Sinclair

ST. MARY, continued.

Thomas G. D. Broughton
 Thaddeus C. Dias
 John George Robinson
 Rose Bigham Robinson
 John P. Cartwright
 Thomas S. Powell
 Edward Pigou
 George F. Edwards
 A. C. McGregor
 H. S. Westmorland
 T. B. Scott
 Philip Clarke Cork.

CLARENDON.

Custos—Hon. James Mitchell Gibb.

Justices—Henry Bridgewater Shaw
 Thomas Pierce Williams*
 Manly Abrahams
 Hugh Croskery, M.R.C.S.*
 George Turland
 Henry Cook
 Bartholomew W. Davies, M.D.*
 Alexander James Melville
 John Strong Codner
 George Solomon
 William Harty
 Thomas Ellis
 Charles William Henry Hall
 James Miller Farquharson
 John McGregor
 Ernest Charles Elliot
 Thomas Abrahams
 George Abrahams
 Robert Aitken
 John Christie Foulds
 Robert Craig
 George Augustus Douet
 Isaac Rowland Latreille
 Thomas Joseph Hanna
 William Napier*
 Ernest Ffrench Mullen*
 Arthur James
 H. Townshend Ronaldson
 Quintin Logan
 John Wilson
 W. W. McGowan
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. ANN.

Custos—Hon. Michael Solomon.

Justices—George Robinson
 Thomas Beecher Scott
 Robert Beverland
 H. B. Shaw
 Richard Moss
 Richard Carter
 Simon Thompson

ST. ANN, continued.

Stephen W. Mais
 H. P. Purchas
 J. S. Codner
 Findlater Roper
 Charles W. Steer
 Henry P. Thompson
 John L. Mawby
 Joseph Shearer
 John T. Cartwright, S.M.
 Thomas F. Roxburgh
 Richmond Braham
 Charles S. Cover
 Joseph H. Levy
 John C. Lewis
 David Carvalho
 David Archer
 George McGrath
 Adam W. Anderson
 Thomas S. Powell
 Louis Townend
 Richard Todd
 Henry Arthur L. Conran
 Charles L. Walker
 William Conran
 Thomas W. Miller
 Wm. Vincent Townend
 Adam Roxburgh
 Philip Clarke Cork.

MANCHESTER.

Custos—Hon. John Powell Clark.

Justices—Alexander Cochrane Logan*
 Alexander Woodburn Heron
 Michael Muirhead
 John Sawers
 Horatio Swaby
 Simon Bonitto
 William Roy
 Lionel Isaacs*
 Alexander Napier
 George D. Miles*
 George Sturridge
 Michael Easton Muirhead
 Joseph Stewart
 Julius Lewis
 Thomas Smythe Powell
 Edward G. Farquharson
 Thomas Glanville
 John Chrystie Foulds
 Samuel T. Scharshmidt
 James Hutchieson
 Stephen Glanville
 Henry Cerf Lewis
 Richard Miles
 Angus Kennedy
 Francis Bonitto

MANCHESTER, continued.

George Augustus Douet

Michael Cuff Morgan

R. H. Robertson

Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. ELIZABETH.*Custos*—Hon. William Harriot Coke.*Justices*—John William Leyden

Lionel Isaacs*

William Neilson Farquharson

Arthur Beswick

Henry Lawrence

William Lewis

William Brice Salmon

Stephen Charles Peynado

Michael Easton Muirhead

John William Earle

Charles Earle Isaacs

Francis Salmon Maxwell

James Miller Farquharson

John Edward Kerr

Wentworth Storer Wheatle

Alexander Geo. McCatty, M.D.

John Sawers

William Hill

Richard Carter

George Wise Osmond, R.N.

Charles Gordon Farquharson

D. S. B. Mackenzie

John V. Calder

Walter H. Farquharson

Philip Clarke Cork.

TRELAWNY.*Custos*—Hon. James Wauchope Fisher.*Justices*—Phineas Abraham*

Daniel Noe Wetzler*

Abraham H. Solomon*

Frederick Robert Coy

Hon. William Kerr

Simon Thomson

George Lyons

Daniel Abraham

James Fletcher

Robert Nunes

Henry Martin Purchas

Liecester Colville Shirley

James Adam Vine

Richard Bruford

Frederick Gilchrist Anderson

George Robertson

Walter Ogilvy

Charles R. Sievwright

John R. Scarlett

George P. Dewar

Martin Sorzano Strickland

Joseph Shearer

Herbert Jerrett Kerr

TRELAWNY, continued.

Archd. Cunningham Houchen

William Louis Kerr

Philip Clarke Cork.

ST. JAMES.*Custos*—Hon. William Kerr.*Justices*—George Lyons Phillips

Samah Gedelia Corinaldi

John William Parkin

James Fletcher

William Dewar

Findlater Roper

Robert Taylor

Henry Goodall

Jacob Jackson

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng.

George Ricketts Phillips

Richard Chamberlaine*

Charles Nathaniel Phillips*

William Tomlinson

Alexander Rerrie

Lamprey Karney*

Jacob Samah Corinaldi

Maxwell Hall

John Edward Kerr

Philip Abraham Hart

Walter Ogilvy

C. W. Stirling

George Robertson

William Lewis Kerr

Edward Fray

Dutton Trench

W. H. F. Pengelly

Edgar Turnbull

George L. P. Corinaldi

J. W. H. Parkin

Philip Clarke Cork.

HANOVER.*Custos*—Hon. Arthur Watson-Taylor.*Justices*—Robert Nunes

Joseph Whittingham

George Lyons Phillips

Henry Phillips

Francis Dod

DeBonniott Spencer Heaven

Henry Davis

George Malcolm

Jacob Jackson

John William Parkin

Alfred Grant

Richard Evans

Charles Montague Phillips

Robert Henry Robertson

William Hylton Cooke

William Dewar

Alexander Emanuel Davis

Thomas S. McNeil

HANOVER, continued.

Simon Cridland
 John Rigg
 Delaval Tulloch Mudie
 Beresford S. Gossett
 John W. Edwards
 Adolphus Harold Browne
 Robert Watson
 John H. Clerk
 Horatio Braine Walcott
 Frederick Wilmot Taylor
 Chas. D. Whittingham
 Philip Clarke Cork.

WESTMORELAND.

Custos— Hon. William Vickers.

Justices— Anthony Morris Storer*
 Samuel Clelland Gray
 Joseph Whittingham
 David King
 Robert Francis Thomas
 Richard Spence Harvey
 Richard Burgess
 Charles Millward Gifford
 Thomas Anglin Tate
 Tomlin Campbell*
 Dr. Joseph Adolphus
 William Nielson Farquharson*
 David Francis Thomas
 Alexander Rerrie
 John William Leyden

WESTMORELAND, continued.

Edward John Sadler
 Octavius Charles Harvey, M.D.
 Joseph Swaby Segre
 Zachary Jones
 James Dougall
 William Vaughan Walcott
 Hugh Anthony Vickers
 William Ewen
 William Hylton Cooke
 Edward Muirhead Earle
 Charles Salmon Farquharson
 Winslow Young Garsia
 Conrad Pile Bovell
 Major John H. Prenderville*
 William Augustus Nicol, M.B.*
 John Williamson Mennel
 Robert McFarlane
 Charles Benjamin Vickers
 Thomas Cridland
 Narcaisse Soulangue Savariau
 Frank Bastian
 John Hudson, Jnr.
 H. O. Vickers
 G. W. Osmond, R.N.
 Robert Henry Robertson
 Richard Evans
 Thomas Stewart McNeil
 Samuel Halton Morris
 John Cooke Farquharson
 Philip Clarke Cork.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving Executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government a law was passed in 1873, Law 34 of 1873, for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative will take out letters of administration; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no Executor, or no Executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within three months. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole Executor of his will, but he cannot act as a Co-Executor with any other person.

The Administrator-General may be appointed Trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed Guardian of any Infant, Committee of any Lunatic or Idiot, and Receiver in Chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties. He is paid a salary of £300 per annum and receives six per cent. on disbursements. He defrays all the expenses of his office, including the salaries of his Clerks, out of these emoluments.

The Administrator-General obtained letters of administration on eleven estates in 1880; on fourteen in 1881, and on four in 1882. He was appointed Receiver in one

estate in 1880, in one in 1831, and in two in 1882. He was appointed Guardian of one lunatic estate in 1881 and Guardian of five infants in 1882.

In 1881 the assets of seventeen estates and in 1882 the assets of eleven estates were distributed. In 1881 the balances in nine estates (after satisfying all claims) were paid into the Treasury and in 1882 the balances of seven other estates were similarly dealt with. All these estates were thus finally closed. During the two years these payments into the Treasury amounted to £980 17s. 7d.

In the year 1833 letters of administration were granted to the Administrator-General in four estates. He was appointed Interim Receiver in two estates; Receiver in one Chancery suit and Guardian of two estates of infants. On the 31st December, 1883, he was Guardian of 18 infants in seven estates and Trustee in six estates. There were then fourteen estates of deceased persons, four Chancery Receiverships and two Lunatics' estates in course of administration.

The Royal Finance Commissioners considered that it was unnecessary to keep the offices of Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy as distinct offices and that on a vacancy they might be combined with a salary of £500.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General shall be *ex-officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of this Officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The law places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 when the new bankruptcy system began:—

1861	16	1865	39
1862	76	1866	47
1863	75	1867	64
1864	40	1868	39

Annual average for the eight years—49.

Table showing the number of persons who took the benefit during each of the eight years succeeding the introduction of the new system:—

1869	10	1873	5
1870	17	1874	5
1871	21	1875	4
1872	4	1876	5

Annual average for eight years—9.

1877	8	1881	13
1878	3	1882	7*
1879	1	1883	13*
1880	12		

Of the bankruptcies in the Supreme Court in 1882 one was transferred to the District Court, and of those in 1883 one was similarly transferred.

On the 31st December, 1883, there were 18 bankrupt estates in course of administration in the Supreme Court.

The Trustee in Bankruptcy is paid a salary of £300 per annum; but in addition he receives five per cent. on dividends paid to creditors under an absolute Order of Bankruptcy and under a Deed of Arrangement. He defrays all the expenses of his office out of his emoluments.

[For Establishment see Supreme Court of Judicature]

* These were in the Supreme Court but there were others in the District Court.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

(In Supreme Court.)

WRITS ISSUED.

1881.	1882.	1883.
No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law	No. of writs issued, Common Law
139	120	92
No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity	No. of writs issued, Equity
14	15	13
Total No. issued	Total No. issued	Total No. issued
153	135	105

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1881.	1882.	1883.
70 Default Judgments amounting to	54 Default Judgments amounting to	36 Default Judgments amounting to
£7,607 5 10	£5,758 10 8	£5,451 6 11
Costs	Costs	Costs
563 12 7	455 16 7	289 7 9
Total	Total	Total
8,175 18 5	6,214 7 3	6,740 14 8

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1881.	1882.	1883.
82 Contested Causes amounting to	15 Contested Causes amounting to	18 Contested Causes amounting to
£10,331 8 8	£908 0 2	£2,594 14 7
Costs	Costs	Costs
2,679 13 8	849 15 2	1,011 4 10½
Total	Total	Total
13,061 1 6	1,757 15 4	3,605 19 5½

SATISFACTIONS.

1881.	1882.	1883.
6 Satisfactions entered amounting to—	15 Satisfactions entered amounting to—	8 Satisfactions entered amounting to—
Damages	Damages	Damages
£409 18 0	£8,863 19 6	£695 14 1
Costs	Costs	Costs
159 13 2	1,233 8 6	440 15 4
Total	Total	Total
569 11 2	10,147 8 0	1,136 9 5

EQUITY.

(In Supreme Court.)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	OBJECT.	RESULT.
	1881.	
1	For administration of real and personal estate	Order as to construction of will and duty of Trustee, for payment by Plaintiff of £436 with interest, accounts to be taken, &c.
2	Partition and sale	Sale effected, money distributed, suit closed.
3	For an account	Account taken, suit still pending.
4	To set aside or alter trust deed	Order for payment to Plaintiff of £200.
5	Partition and sale	Sale effected, money in Treasury.
6	Partition and sale	Sale effected, money distributed, except £159 in Treasury to abide order of Court.
7	Partition and Receiver	Not proceeded with.
8	To enforce judgment by sale of land	Discontinued in consequence of error by Bailiff in service of writ.
9	To establish points of deed	Order to perform trusts of deed, of appointment of Receiver, &c.
10	For specific performance of agreement	Not proceeded with.
11	To set aside deed	Suit heard, awaiting judgment.
12	To enforce judgment by sale of land	Order for sale of Estate in Westmoreland.
13	To establish will and for account and direction	Not proceeded with.
14	For specific performance of agreement	Not proceeded with.

EQUITY, *continued.*

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	OBJECT.	RESULT.
1882.		
1	For an account, &c. -	Suit closed.
2	For contribution by Devises under will towards payment of a legacy -	Decree as prayed.
3	For an injunction, &c. -	Injunction granted, suit closed.
4	For specific performance of agreement -	Suit settled.
5	To enforce judgment by sale of lands -	Suit closed.
6	To have a sum of £500 invested or amount brought into Court -	Suit settled.
7	For a statement of account, &c. -	Suit closed.
8	For an account of trust moneys, &c. -	Suit closed.
9	To establish a certain judgment and for an account -	Suit closed.
10	For moneys due for commissions, &c. -	Suit pending.
11	For partition and sale and for injunction -	Suit closed.
12	To have real and personal estate administered -	Sale effected, money distributed, suit closed.
13	For dower -	Suit heard, consent order made, suit closed.
14	For moneys due to Executors -	Suit closed.
15	For specific performance of contract -	Suit closed.
1883.		
1	To declare lien upon five several Policies of Insurance in the hands of Trustee of Bankrupts. .	Decree in favour of Plaintiff. Appealed from. Appeal heard. Judgment not yet delivered.
2	For an account, foreclosure or sale and for Receiver .	Receiver appointed. Suit pending.
3	For delivery up of goods under bill of sale, for enforcement of covenant to pay and for Receiver .	Decree as prayed.
4	For an account, for delivery and sale, injunction and for Receiver .	Suit pending.
5	For specific performance of contract .	Suit pending.
6	For payment of trust moneys and interest, for conveyance of certain lands and hereditaments or sale, Receiver, and for injunction .	Suit heard. Judgment for Defendant.
7	For a declaration that certain lands and hereditaments were held by way of mortgage, and security for advances subject to redemption on payment of amount due for such advances, for conveyance and for an account .	Decree as prayed.
8	For specific performance of agreement and for an account .	Suit pending.
9	For restoration of certain property, an account, injunction, specific performance of agreement and for Receiver .	Suit dismissed for want of prosecution.
10	To have real estate administered .	Suit pending.
11	For partition and sale .	Suit settled.
12	For certain moneys due under will and for an account .	Suit pending.
13	For relief and discharge from certain trusts and to appoint the Administrator-General sole Trustee, and for conveyance to him of all property, real and personal .	Decree as prayed.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1881.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	350 0 0	26	10 0 0	51	1,000 0 0
2	600 0 0	27	163 7 10	52	180 0 0
3	2,600 0 0	28	50 0 0	53	560 0 0
4	50 0 0	29*	...	54*	...
5	70 0 0	30*	...	55	130 0 0
6	72 0 0	31	600 0 0	56	9,350 0 0
7	1,470 17 7	32*	...	57	80 0 0
8	208 12 6	33	3,093 9 3	58*	...
9	5,918 0 0	34	1,500 0 0	59	12,000 0 0
10	186 17 0	35	100 0 0	60	240 0 0
11	750 0 0	36	300 0 9	61	5,500 0 0
12	400 0 0	37	20 0 0	62*	...
13	430 0 0	38	1,462 9 5	63	105 0 0
14	300 0 0	39	330 0 0	64	133 14 0
15	560 0 0	40	520 0 0	65	10 0 0
16	400 0 0	41	150 0 0	66	252 0 0
17	1,000 0 0	42	600 0 0	67	494 18 0
18	60 5 3	43	1,694 13 0	68	8,500 0 0
19	925 0 0	44	5,000 0 0	69	35 0 0
20	50 0 0	45	95 0 0	70	260 0 0
21	80 0 0	46	200 0 0	71	30 0 0
22	1,000 0 0	47	103 0 0	72	10 16 0
23	190 0 0	48*	...	73	1,500 0 0
24	5,600 0 0	49	150 0 0	74	4,275 0 0
25	51 10 9	50	46 10 0		...
Total		-	-	£84,163 1 4	

1882.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	280 0 0	19	200 0 0	37	30 0 0
2	1,000 0 0	20	5 0 0	38	148 0 0
3	168 7 8	21	5 0 0	39	35 0 0
4	120 0 0	22	1,280 0 0	40	2,586 5 8
5	42 4 3	23	50 0 0	41	400 0 0
6	845 1 2	24	17 5 4	42	118 16 2
7	700 0 0	25	250 0 0	43	1,800 0 0
8	199 7 1	26	500 0 0	44	30 0 0
9	3 0 0	27	800 0 0	45	76 0 0
10	700 0 0	28	128 16 2	46	287 0 11
11	50 0 0	29	651 0 0	47	200 0 0
12	300 0 0	30	6,000 0 0	48	60 0 0
13	150 0 0	31†	...	49	550 0 0
14	20 0 0	32	100 0 0	50	450 0 0
15	3,433 0 0	33	20,000 0 0	51	250 0 0
16†	...	34	1,950 0 0	52	600 0 0
17	1,500 0 0	35	500 0 0		...
18	220 0 0	36	10,000 0 0		...
Total		-	-	£59,279 4 5	

* The personality in Nos. 29, 30, 32, 48, 54, 58 and 62 of 1881 were unascertained.

† Unascertained.

‡ No personality.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*
1883.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	3,000 0 0	20*	...	39	30 0 0
2	400 0 0	21	105 0 0	40	5,743 10 10
3	5,000 0 0	22	1,000 0 0	41	3,000 0 0
4*	...	23	120 0 0	42	50 0 0
5†	...	24	1,000 0 0	43*	...
6	1,000 0 0	25	13 15 0	44	400 0 0
7	560 0 0	26	7,600 0 0	45	1,200 0 0
8	218 0 0	27	50 0 0	46	1,920 0 0
9	80 0 0	28	400 0 0	47	500 0 0
10	410 0 0	29	250 0 0	48	400 0 0
11	800 0 0	30	396 8 9	49	100 0 0
12	1,500 0 0	31	550 0 0	50	250 0 0
13	100 0 0	32	175 12 5	51	100 0 0
14	250 0 0	33*	...	52	1,800 0 0
15	9,200 0 0	34	300 0 0	53	400 0 0
16	400 0 0	35	600 0 0	54*	...
17	300 0 0	36	900 0 0	55	270 0 0
18	40 0 0	37	600 0 0	56	1,300 0 0
19	130 0 0	38	600 0 0	57	56,600 0 0
Total				£102,112 7 0	

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of Application for Divorce.	Result.
1882.		
May 25	- Cruelty and illtreatment	- Decree for Judicial Separation pronounced; suit closed.
August 15	- Adultery	- Decree nisi for Divorce pronounced.
December 29	- Adultery	- Suit pending.
1883.		
May 29	- Illtreatment, desertion and adultery	- Suit pending.
July 26	- Adultery	- Suit pending.
September 25	- Cruelty and illtreatment	- Suit pending.
November 3	- Adultery	- Suit pending.

ADMIRALTY.

Date of commencement of Proceeding.	Ship.	Cause of Action.	Result.
1881.			
February 9	- St. James	- Necessaries	- Ship sold and money distributed.
" 15	- Edith Godden	- Damage.	- Not proceeded with.
June	- Kaiteur	- Salvage	- Subducted 16th January, 1882.
1882.			
March 28	- Venturosa Tomasita	- Bottomry Bond	- Subducted 19th April, 1882.
September 2	- Ethel Therese	- Suit for forfeiture under the Revenue Laws	- Ship condemned.
1883.			
December 1	- Ocean Ranger	- Damages	- Suit pending.
" 7	- Rattlesnake	- Salvage	- Suit pending.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Nature of Business.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Criminal Trials	- 3,210	3,545	3,862	3,707	4,054	3,819	3,197	4,372	3,276	3,870
Small Causes	- 7,982	8,531	9,446	9,212	9,618	7,704	7,652	7,779	6,907	4,638
Judgment Summonses	- 1,397	1,511	1,736	1,670	1,579	1,592	1,692	1,614	1,304	886
Equity Cases	- 7	6	6	8	21	20	15	19	14	20
Cases under Land Law	- 228	133	309	222	163	104	126	159	78	66
Bankruptcy Cases	- 6	4	13	17	5	1	8	1	6	4
Probate Cases	- 23	39	62	93	94	102	109	147	131	123
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount claimed	- 50,325	52,093	56,490	60,894	63,300	51,510	47,408	54,736	45,735	38,236
Judgment obtained	- 25,773	26,048	27,970	30,976	32,348	23,479	34,056	30,747	26,946	19,718
Costs	- 4,212	5,812	4,952	5,531	5,826	4,852	4,957	5,351	4,486	3,735
Court Fees	- 4,721	4,994	5,597	5,436	5,491	4,757	4,484	4,598	3,073	3,708

* No personality.

† Personality unascertained.

NOTE.—No Divorce cases were filed in 1881.

CRIMINAL.
SUMMARY OF APPREHENSIONS, ACQUITTALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Year.	Remanets.	No. of Persons arrested on view and on warrant.	No. of Persons summoned.	No. of Persons discharged on preliminary enquiry.	No. of Persons acquitted after trial.	No. of Persons convicted.
1874	308	6,578	8,152	739	6,215	7,761
1875	302	7,152	8,301	452	7,025	7,990
1876	266	8,221	9,465	790	8,211	8,787
1877	309	7,385	9,043	655	7,138	8,590
1878	258	8,018	9,007	2,460	5,784	8,902
1879	167	7,720	9,412	3,244	4,413	9,303
1880	252	7,835	9,651	3,563	4,906	8,910
1881	382	11,313	8,896	4,119	5,221	10,888
1882	296	7,875	10,503	4,594	4,405	9,265
1883	341	6,627	10,983	3,399	4,608	8,838

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
The number of offences reported to the police	-	1,746	2,276	2,086	3,023	2,246	2,223	4,845	2,277	1,627
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	15,038	15,755	17,952	16,737	17,286	17,309	17,778	20,591	18,674	17,951
The number of Summary Convictions :-										
1. For offences against the person	1,405	1,430	1,496	1,496	1,448	1,737	1,541	1,320	1,493	1,492
2. For prædial larceny	556	643	790	495	140	104	174	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	871	823	878	973	668	831	978	1,454	755	685
4. For other offences	2,306	2,744	3,132	3,143	3,652	4,281	4,372	4,272	4,671	4,261
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :-										
1. For offences against the person	920	731	895	804	893	722	573	590	645	727
2. For prædial larceny	115	325	312	345	858	539	459	1,873	520	438
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	840	673	742	809	559	575	540	800	599	529
4. For other offences	658	621	552	525	684	627	441	589	582	696
The number of persons acquitted :-										
1. In the Inferior Courts	4,676	4,906	5,524	4,679	4,192	3,294	3,826	3,831	3,342	3,341
2. In the Superior Courts	1,539	2,119	2,087	2,459	1,592	1,119	1,080	1,390	1,063	1,267

PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Year.	Arrests, &c.	Discharges and Acquittals.	Convictions.	Number of Persons sentenced to Corporal Punishment.	Total value of Provisions stolen.
1874	1,402	731	671	-	£ s. d.
1875	1,819	851	968	-	-
1876	1,998	896	1,102	-	-
1877	1,465	625	840	-	-
1878	1,819	821	968	250	18 1 4 or 1s. 5½d. per head.
1879	1,877	743	634	190	11 14 0½ or 1s. 2½d. "
1880	1,516	883	633	146	11 12 4 or 1s. 7d. "
1881	3,460*	1,587	1,873	629	56 12 11 or 1s. 10d. "
1882	1,137	617	520	119	11 5 5½ or 1s. 11d. "
1883	887	382	438	89	11 5 4½ or 1s. 11d. "

NOTE.—The value of the provisions stolen and the number of persons sentenced to corporal punishment appear in the Police Returns of 1878 for the first time. These particulars were given in connection with the working of Law 6 of 1877, under which corporal punishment was allowed for a first offence.

* Severe drought after cyclone of 1880.

CRIMINAL.
CONVICTIONS IN ALL THE COURTS.

Colony and Year.	Population.	Summary Convictions.					Convictions in Superior Courts.					Grand Total.	Percentage of Convictions to Population.
		Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.	Offences against Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences.	Total.		
1874.													
Barbados	162,042	1,648	897	480	2,879	5,904	21	11	23	27	82	5,986	3.7
British Guiana	193,491	5,032	140	1,852	16,555	23,629	114	3	182	30	329	23,958	12.4
Trinidad	109,638	1,084	149	471	3,971	5,675	47	-	19	22	88	5,763	5.3
Jamaica	506,154	1,405	556	871	2,396	5,228	920	115	840	658	2,533	7,761	1.5
1875.													
Barbados	162,042	1,790	909	537	3,351	6,587	35	14	35	3	87	6,674	4.1
British Guiana	193,491	7,379	268	2,001	13,115	22,763	113	-	138	28	279	23,042	11.9
Trinidad	109,638	820	107	383	4,818	6,128	53	-	27	9	89	6,217	5.7
Jamaica	506,154	1,430	643	823	2,744	5,640	731	325	673	621	2,350	7,990	1.6
1876.													
Barbados	162,042	1,993	788	334	1,520	4,635	57	30	102	123	312	4,947	3.1
British Guiana	193,491	6,128	93	1,302	10,026	17,549	81	-	148	28	257	17,806	9.2
Trinidad	109,638	1,076	97	448	5,723	7,344	32	-	21	11	64	7,408	6.8
Jamaica	506,154	1,496	790	878	3,132	6,296	885	312	742	552	2,491	8,787	1.7
1877.													
Barbados	162,042	2,298	884	418	2,779	6,379	57	10	57	15	139	6,518	4.0
British Guiana	193,491	7,368	135	1,650	8,977	18,130	104	-	148	49	301	18,431	9.5
Trinidad	109,638	1,408	124	547	6,391	8,470	57	-	23	24	104	8,574	7.8
Jamaica	506,154	1,496	495	973	3,143	6,107	804	345	809	525	2,483	8,590	1.7
1878.													
Barbados	162,042	2,493	672	481	3,710	7,356	46	2	85	20	153	7,509	4.6
British Guiana	193,491	5,219	149	1,675	8,688	15,731	104	-	135	45	284	16,015	8.3
Trinidad	109,638	1,555	96	388	4,645	6,684	34	-	23	7	64	6,748	6.2
Jamaica	506,154	1,448	140	668	3,652	5,908	893	858	559	684	2,994	8,902	1.8
1879.													
Barbados	162,042	2,827	543	467	5,368	9,205	38	4	24	41	107	9,312	5.7
British Guiana	193,491	4,828	189	1,525	7,387	13,929	110	-	249	44	403	14,332	7.4
Trinidad	109,638	1,582	93	419	5,942	8,036	67	-	39	10	116	8,152	7.4
Jamaica	506,154	1,737	104	831	4,281	6,953	722	530	575	627	2,454	9,407	1.9
1880.													
Barbados	162,042	2,420	958	559	3,704	7,641	39	19	81	3	142	7,783	4.8
British Guiana	193,491	3,872	423	1,315	8,244	13,854	203	-	287	26	516	14,370	7.4
Trinidad	109,638	1,528	115	612	6,318	8,573	56	-	30	4	90	8,663	8.0
Jamaica	506,154	1,541	174	804	4,372	6,891	573	459	546	441	2,019	8,910	1.8
1881.													
Barbados	171,860	2,101	968	573	3,690	7,332	61	1	71	4	137	7,469	4.3
British Guiana	252,186	4,097	271	1,244	7,453	13,065	84	1	135	13	233	13,308	5.27
Trinidad	153,128	1,849	97	947	6,109	8,962	61	-	24	14	99	9,061	5.9
Jamaica	580,804	1,320	-	1,454	4,272	7,046	580	1873	800	589	3,842	10,888	1.9
1882.													
Barbados	171,860	2,492	1248	753	4,816	9,309	56	-	99	13	168	9,477	5.5
British Guiana	252,186	3,472	106	1,128	8,988	13,694	51	-	83	18	152	13,846	5.49
Trinidad	153,128	1,772	109	840	6,683	9,404	52	-	41	30	123	9,527	6.22
Jamaica	580,804	1,493	-	755	4,671	6,919	645	520	599	582	2,346	9,265	1.6
1883.													
Barbados	171,860	2,176	1080	643	3,702	7,601	44	-	72	13	129	7,730	4.49
British Guiana	253,145	3,849	152	1,048	7,191	12,260	64	-	63	20	147	12,407	4.90
Trinidad	153,128	1,979	117	873	6,163	9,132	57	-	35	22	114	9,246	6.03
Jamaica	580,804	1,492	-	695	4,261	6,448	727	438	529	696	2,390	8,838	1.4

PART VII.

THE PARISHES.

KINGSTON: *its topographical description.*—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its adjacent villages, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, vertical to the sea, were originally laid out north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees; it will, therefore, be seen that these streets are at right angles with each other.

The land on which Kingston stands has a general slope to the sea of about 90 feet per mile, or about one in $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and must originally have had a uniform smooth surface, but in consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets they are now so worn as to be much below the general level; the uniform surface has, therefore, been destroyed. In consequence of this depression of the north and south streets, the east and west streets now furnish an irregular section at their intersections.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen Streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but about fourteen years ago the central portion was enclosed and converted by the Government into a garden and arboretum, which has added much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and amusement of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope River and other smaller streams from the Liguanea Mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope River (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malaria, and, consequently, Kingston is one of the healthiest seaport towns in the West Indies.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down the water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. A few years ago the Government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. Kingston must, therefore, be said to be well supplied with water.

KINGSTON : its history, &c.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanæa in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by a Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being "Kingston." There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place ; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, that it should "have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly." So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by an historian of the time :—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. On the fire of Port Royal in the year 1703 thither resorted the most considerable traders and trading sort of people : and it is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island : and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

For nearly half-a-century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. Governor Knowles twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely-built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effect of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city and parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances, and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal. On one side the island arms, crest supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigil : Commune Civit : Kingston in Jamaica (sic)*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding the trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the island ; behind her the British

Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos, foveat, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city; it began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east-end of Harbour Street, and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable effects were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish-American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal fancy and other stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,100. The value of the merchandize, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,930. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock. The sum of £499 16s. was distributed by order of the Executive to the necessitous sufferers.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the government and of the general public would be best served by the transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head-Quarter House (late the military head quarters) which was purchased for £5,000, and Bishop's Lodge (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston, and a chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall in the first storey of Head-Quarter House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th of December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was 577, whilst 12 were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about 6,000 persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £200,000, the assessment value for taxes being £15,281. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire were as follow: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street, 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 53; West Street 13; Luke Lane, 37; Mark Lane, 1; Matthews Lane, 35; Peters Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthews Lane, and one in Peters Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the offices of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank; several wharf premises, &c., &c.*

Previous to the fire last referred to the parish of Kingston had a population of 19,928 males and 22,638 females, or a total of 38,566 souls, inhabiting 4,198 houses, on which £4,211 was paid during the financial year 1881-82 as poor rates. The value

* See page 97 (Kingston).

of these premises, according to the assessment made in the latter part of 1881, was £87,000. The inhabitants of the city, proper, numbered, by the last census, 11,983 males and 18,290 females, or a total of 30,273.

The value of the imports into Kingston, during the year 1882-83, for home consumption, was £1,188,188 and the value of the exports £470,906—£102,150 being for foreign produce transhipped. The inward tonnage was 56,201 tons and the outward tonnage 27,787 tons. The import duties collected at the port during the year amounted to £186,383 and the export duties to £1,766. The rum duties received were £46,479.

There are three Building Societies doing business in the city to the extent of £57,676 per annum, and nineteen Fire Insurance Companies accepting risks all over the island to the amount of a million-and-a-half of pounds per annum. Besides these a Discount Society, eleven Life Assurance Companies and a Marine Insurance Company are in successful operation in the city. The monthly deposits in the Savings Bank averaged £8,789 and the number of deposits 1,486.

The city is lighted with gas and the principal thoroughfares are traversed by street cars. A remarkably handsome and very commodious market adorns the lower end of one of the principal streets. In connection with this structure is a public landing place. Near the pier is a well executed marble statue of Admiral Lord Rodney, erected in memory of his decisive victory over the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse. The naval hero in acknowledging the honor done him by the people of Jamaica in erecting this statue described the island as "the brightest jewel in the British diadem," a designation of which the inhabitants are still justly proud. In the upper part of the same street (King Street) and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the public gardens is the statue of another illustrious man, Sir Charles Metcalfe, which, as the inscription on the plinth announces, was erected "by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just, and beneficial administration of the government of the island."

On the eastern side of the parade (or garden) stands another full length marble statue, that of the honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities." This memorial was, as the inscription states, erected "by public subscription, in humble acknowledgment of the important services rendered to his country" by the deceased, who, "honored by his Sovereign and beloved by the people, will ever be remembered as one of Jamaica's most distinguished sons."

The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1831 on the northern side of the garden. The inscription on the memorial is as follows:—"This statue was erected by his numerous friends and admirers in memory of him in his private character as a christian gentleman; in his profession as a distinguished physician and sanitary reformer; and in his public as a Custos whose administration is a tradition and a model. Born in Jamaica 1814."

Among the principal buildings of the city are the Theatre, the Lunatic Asylum, the Public Hospital, the General Penitentiary, the Mico Institution, the Town Hall, and the Institute. A substantial permanent Iron Grand Stand adorns the Race Course. The many places of worship are creditable and commodious structures, the finest in architectural appearance being Coke Chapel on the Parade and St. Michael's Church near Rae Town. The old Parish Church is dear to the inhabitants of Kingston not alone for its comparative antiquity but because of the historic memories with which it is associated. Within its walls "Old Benbow," "a true pattern of English courage," finds a last resting place, having died in Kingston, as the inscription on his tomb shows, "of a wound in his leg received in an engagement with Monsieur DuCasse, November 4th, 1702." We must not omit to mention the Gas Works at the westend of the town, solid buildings that would be creditable to any European town.

The Supreme Court of Judicature occupies the old Court House in Harbour Street, and the City, District and Petty Sessions Courts are held in the former military barrack on the western side of the parade; there, too, are the extensive offices of the Director of Public Works, and the offices of the Inspector General of Constabulary the Protector of Immigrants, the Inspector of Schools and the Inspector of Prisons

The Medical Department is located in East Street ; the Registrar-General's Office and Savings Bank are in Port Royal Street ; the Government Printing Establishment in the upper part of Duke Street ; the Treasury, Audit Office and the General Post Office in the lower part of Harbour Street, the Telegraph Head Quarters being in East Street. The Head Office of the Internal Revenue Department and the Customs of Kingston, with the Bonding and Rum Warehouses, lie at the west-end of the city ; and the Railway Station, with its commodious wharf and stores, is in close proximity thereto.

The private residences in the upper part of the city are well built and as a rule surrounded by trimly kept gardens ; for this class of houses rents vary, but range between £50 and £100 a-year. The direct taxes amount to 3/10 in the pound.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, United States, Halifax and France. A coasting steamer leaves Kingston once in every ten days for the outports. The lines of the Jamaica Tramway Company are laid from the foot of King Street to Halfway-Tree ; to the top of East Street ; to Paradise Street on the Windward Road ; to the General Penitentiary at Rae Town ; to the Jamaica Railway, and to the May Pen Cemetery on the road to Spanish Town ; and cars run on the lines at intervals of 20 minutes. There are several hotels and lodging-houses in the town, the best known being the "Jamaica Hotel" kept by Miss Susan Burton, the Myrtle Bank Sanitarium kept by Mrs. James Gall, Miss Lane's lodgings in the upper part of East Street, and the private boarding house kept by Mrs. Stewart at No. 22, North Street. The Jamaica Club is in Hanover Street.

Several daily and tri-weekly newspapers are published in the city. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes daily and for the country parishes three times a week. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butchers' meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates. There are many fine stores well supplied with articles of all kinds, and the ruling prices are moderate.

The climate is dry. The thermometer reaches as high as 94° in the hot months and is as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL—situate at the extreme end of a narrow neck of land facing the entire front of the harbour of Kingston and acting as a natural breakwater—is as it were the entrance gate to that harbour. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the Universe."* It was the head-quarters of the buccaneers and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 11th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut up on them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial for the burying-place was destroyed by the earthquake, which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcases of those who had been buried out of their graves."† At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy "who was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."‡ The ruins of old Port Royal are even yet visible in clear weather from the surface of the waters under which they lie, and relics are often procured by divers on exploring the ruins.

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected, and the place, under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish ; but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses, where a quantity of gunpowder was lodged, and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began

* A New History of Jamaica. † Narrative of the Rector of Port Royal. ‡ Inscription on the Tomb.

to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of 50 vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day, four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This farther calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

On the 13th July, 1815, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole place, including the naval hospital, and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal is now of importance only as a naval station and a military garrison.

The naval yard, or dock yard as it is commonly called, contains the official residence of the Commodore and his staff. The dock yard is equipped with a well-found machine shop, where steam engines and the machinery of war ships are almost constantly being repaired. If, however, a large ship requires to be docked for an examination of the bottom it becomes necessary to resort to Bermuda, where a floating dock of immense size is available to the fleet.

The present naval hospital, which is a very fine building, is built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a late Deputy Inspector-General, in which yellow fever cases can be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily.

Port Royal has always been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West India station numbered some 25 ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling into Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships of war. The importance of Port Royal as a naval station is likely to increase on the completion of the Canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean.

Port Royal, with its outstations, Rocky Point, Apostles' Battery and Fort Augusta, constitute the "harbour defences" of Jamaica, and Port Royal itself is the key and the chief. The military authorities have of late years been very actively engaged in improving the defence of Port Royal; and during the past six years especially large numbers of men have been employed under the direction of the Royal Engineer Department in constructing new batteries for heavy rifled guns, and the following have been nearly completed at Port Royal, viz., the Victoria Battery, the Prince of Wales Lines and the Hanover Lines; whilst at Rocky Point and Apostles' Battery the works comprise batteries of five and four guns, respectively. In addition to this the Royal Engineer Department have inaugurated and completed a large torpedo establishment filled with tanks, steam launch, boats, torpedos, electrical apparatus of all kinds, &c.; and Royal Engineers, thoroughly trained in their work, are stationed there. The garrison itself is small in number, but would be readily augmented on an emergency arising.

The town suffered severely in the hurricane of the 18th of August, 1880, and very many of the houses, then wholly or partially destroyed, remain in a condition of dilapidation.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change of air.

The population of Port Royal, according to the Census of 1881, was 1,205, exclusive of the shipping.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea. It now consists of what, before the pas-

ing of Law 20 of 1867, comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town and Fletcher's Town. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, is a thriving village. The cars of the Jamaica Tramway Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree every twenty minutes. The public buildings consist of a Court House and a Police Station. There is also a market, a neat structure of iron and wood, which was opened on the 1st August, 1881. The Parish Church has lately been enlarged and renovated at considerable cost. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the Church and Churchyard. There is a splendid monument inside the Church to Sir Nicholas Lawes, once Governor of the island; whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., is commemorated in the Churchyard. The Girls' Orphanage, of which an account is given in another part of this work lies on the outskirts of the village. Not far from Halfway-Tree are situated King's House, the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica, and Bishop's Lodge, the residence of the Bishop of Jamaica. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations, and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction and contains a Constabulary Station, a Court House, Post Office and Telegraph Station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to New Castle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place. A new bridge has recently been erected over the river at Gordon Town to replace the one destroyed by the floods of 1879. An omnibus runs between Gordon Town and Kingston every day, leaving Bolton's livery stables at Gordon Town at 8 a. m., and Mr John McDonald's store in Kingston, on the return journey, at 3 p. m. The charge is 4/ each trip or 6/ for the "return ticket" on the same day.

The military cantonment at New Castle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range, is the station of the white troops, consisting generally of the wing of a regiment and part of a battery of artillery. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea, amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate. On a lower elevation between New Castle and Gordon Town is situated Craigton, the mountain residence of Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica.

Not far from New Castle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa, a mineral spring of great value.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys' Reformatory.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the head quarters of a West India Regiment and the Brigade Office. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea-breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of two long parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. There is an excellent hospital for the troops, and a splendid swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the Field Officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound.

The productions of this parish are rum, sugar, coffee, cinchona, tobacco, bananas, pine apples and oranges. The coffee grown in this parish, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a very high price in the English markets; whilst the Government have cause for great congratulation on the results of the sales in England of the bark produced at the Government Cinchona Plantations in this parish. The cultivation of cinchona is being taken up largely by private proprietors, and considerable tracts of crown lands have been purchased under the very favorable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. The coffee properties lie principally in the higher elevations, and are very numerous in this parish; but there are only two sugar estates of any consequence, viz., Mona and Constant Spring, which have 300 and 200 acres in cultivation in canes respectively.

The coffee crop in 1883 amounted to 8,492 cwt., and the sugar crop to 360 hogsheads of sugar and 308 puncheons of rum. The cultivation of tobacco takes place principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans.

According to the Census of 1881 the population of this parish was 34,982; 17,251 males and 17,731 females, of whom 6,907 could read and write, 6,171 could read only and 4,296 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 7,090, of which 100 were unoccupied. In 1883 there were 5,960 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,130 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 443 paid under £2, and 387 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties amounted to £37 12s. The number of acres in cultivation in this parish is 11,514, of which 1,176 were in canes and 3,044 in coffee. There were also 2,600 acres in Guinea grass, 7,667 in common pasture, 666 in common pasture and pimento and 68,812 in wood and ruin. The area of the parish is 169½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 206.

District Courts are held at Gordon Town and Stony Hill, and Petty Sessions Courts at Halfway-Tree, Stony Hill, Gordon Town and Guava Ridge.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by Venables:—"Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannas, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty and ends at the Mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which toward the north is the port of Antonio." The principal towns or villages in this parish are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington and Bath.

Morant Bay (population 1,000) is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the chief scene of the disturbances of 1865, which resulted in the abolition of the old constitution and the establishment of the present form of government. There are a Public General Hospital, an Alms House, a Court House, Police and Telegraph Stations, &c., in the town. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock, which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach, and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, is a shipping port of some importance, where a brisk trade is carried on. The export and import duties collected at this port in 1882-83 amounted to £1,185 and £1,059 respectively. Port Morant is a very secure harbour and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter it with the regular trade wind.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, a Church, a Wesleyan and a Baptist Chapel. The streets are skirted by trees which gives a moisture to the atmosphere. A sulphurous hot mineral spring is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

Other villages in this parish are Yallahs Bay and Easington. There are an Episcopal Church (built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels at Yallahs Bay: and in the vicinity are two great salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers. Albion Estate, about one mile west of Yallahs Bay, is one of the finest sugar estates in the island, being supplied with an excellent system of irrigation. Easington, which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Yallahs River at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name: and on the estate is a handsome little Episcopal Church, supported by the planters of the district.

The sugar estates in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called "Quaw Hill." From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates, but is now utilized as grazing pens. There are now 15 large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish; one of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which,

Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on this estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls River there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay Rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains become formidable torrents and are quite uncrossable. It is hoped, however, that the time is not far distant when substantial bridges will be erected over these rivers. The Morant Point Light House stands at the extreme east end of the island in this parish.

The total number of acres under cultivation in the parish is 11,972, of which 5,335 are in ground provisions, 4,480 in sugar canes, 2,116 in coffee and 24 in tobacco. Of the cultivated lands 1,115 acres are in Guinea grass, 19,541 in common pasture and 103,681 in wood and ruin. 2,420 puncheons of rum, 4,135 hogsheads of sugar and 7,700 cwt. of coffee were produced in this parish in 1883 and the rum duties collected in 1882-83 amounted to £2,447. The number of cattle, horsekind and sheep on sugar estates and pens in 1883 may be set down at 2,605 cattle and 433 horsekind on sugar estates, and 1,320 cattle and 300 sheep on pens. According to the Census of 1851 the population of the parish was 33,945; males 16,819, females 17,126; of these 4,431 could both read and write, 5,938 could read only and 3,057 were attending school. There were 7,824 houses in the parish of which 49 were unoccupied. The area of this parish is 280 square miles and the population to each square mile is 121. The total number of taxpayers in 1883 was 6,755, of whom 6,051 paid under £1 of direct taxes; 429 under £2, and 275 from £2 and upwards.

A Circuit Court is held three times a year at Bath for the parishes of St. Thomas and Portland (excluding St. David's and St. George's); and District and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Morant Bay, Bath, and Easington. A Petty Sessions Court is also held at Woburn Lawn.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was Governor of the island from 1722 to 1726. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is celebrated for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay and Manchioneal.

Port Antonio contains 1,305 inhabitants and has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island, sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the Western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains the old military barracks and Fort George, now converted into a school under the Titchfield Trust, an Alms House, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal Church stands conspicuous at the east end of the town and is a structure of good size and some architectural beauty. The port is divided into two harbours, the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a northerly direction nearly half-a-mile from the Main, with a curve to the north-east. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works in ruins might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. The import duties collected in Port Antonio in 1882-83 amounted to £2,117 and the export duties to £33. The number of taxpayers in the parish in 1883 was 5,540 of whom 5,020 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 3,222 under £2 and 198 from £2 and upwards. Fairs for the sale of stock are appointed to be held in Port Antonio on the first Tuesday in Easter week, the first Tuesday after the 1st August, and the first Tuesday after Christmas Day.

The fruit trade which was started in this parish in the year 1868 has made Port Antonio a town of some importance. Steamers carrying fruit run regularly from Port Antonio to different ports in the United States. The fruit exports from Port Antonio received a severe check from the effects of the destructive hurricane of August 18th, 1880. In fact, for six months at least the trade may be said to have been at a

standstill ; but the people were not discouraged and fruit planting has been carried on, since the hurricane, on a much larger scale than ever before. Notwithstanding this fact the demand for fruit for the American market is still far in excess of the supply, the lovers of the succulent banana—like poor Oliver—still “asking for more.” This state of affairs has naturally given rise to several new and important fruit-planting enterprises. Golden Vale, a thrown up sugar estate of some 5,000 acres in extent, has been leased from Government by Messrs. P. A. Moodie & Co., and extensively planted in bananas. The Bogue, another thrown up sugar estate of 1,700 acres has been purchased by several parties in America (represented here by Captain Baker) expressly for the cultivation of bananas and cocoanuts ; and lying inland between these two estates is Spring Bank, the property of Mr. J. Revie MacNab, the principal part of which is devoted to banana growing. The peasantry are extending their cultivation on every hand and there can be little doubt that a great future is in store for the fruit trade of this district of Portland.

The Maroon town called Moore Town is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island.

St. Margaret's Bay is a little fishing village on the west of the Rio Grande ; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church, and carries on an extensive business in fruit. Hope Bay is further west, but on the east of the Swift River. This little town contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, and a Constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George ; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River. This town contains a fine Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, an Alms House, a Public General Hospital, a Constabulary Station, a Telegraph Station, &c. It is the chief shipping port of the district of St. George. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay River, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town, and on the other side of the river is the Government Model School partly supported by Merrick's Charity.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island. It is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and cocoanuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a cocoanut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small ; the entrance is only about half-a cable wide, and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the northward is a narrow, well-protected haven for small vessels.

The grazing properties in the neighbourhood of Manchioneal are utilized for the production of cattle and sheep. The Port Antonio market is supplied regularly with mutton from these properties, and the mutton though small is remarkably fine in quality and flavor. Darlingford, an extensive cocoanut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton the remains of an extinct volcano, 750 feet above sea level. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in this parish present formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, when they assume the form of foaming torrents and are quite uncrossable. When the steps contemplated by “The St. Thomas and Portland Bridges Loan Law” (Law 7 of 1881) have been taken these obstacles will be removed by the bridging of these rivers, and travelling will become safe and easy throughout the parish.

The total number of acres under cultivation in this parish is 7,023, of which 5,476 are in ground provisions, 903 in sugar canes and 520 in coffee. Of the uncultivated lands 444 acres are in Guinea grass, 15,104 in common pasture, 200 in pimento and 83,060 in wood and ruinant ; 198 puncheons of rum, 266 hogsheads of sugar and 400 cwt. of coffee were produced on the estates in this parish in 1883, and the rum duties collected in 1882-83 amounted to £3,018. The number of cattle and horsekind on sugar estates and pens in 1883 may be set down at 4,300 cattle and 650 horsekind, of which 300 cattle and 150 horsekind were on sugar estates, and 4,000 cattle and 500 horsekind were on pens. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 14,294 males and 14,607 females ; of these 4,865 could both read and write,

6,248 could read only and 3,525 were attending school. There were 6,107 houses in the parish of which 64 were unoccupied. District Courts are held at Port Antonio, Manchioneal and Buff Bay once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts at Port Antonio every week and at Manchioneal and Buff Bay every fortnight.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. It consists of what, before the passing of Law 25 of 1867, constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or old St. Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. It contains 1,199 houses, with a population of 5,689 souls—2,556 males and 3,133 females. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House, the residence of former Governors of the island, but now, with the old House of Assembly Rooms, devoted to the purposes of a Government Training College; the Court House, the Record Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine District Prison, the Lepers' Home and the Constabulary Depot Buildings. There are two Episcopalian Churches, viz.: the Cathedral Church, dedicated to St. Katherine, and the Trinity Chapel. The former was the Spanish Red Cross Church of St. Peter. The mortal remains of many of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the Church or in the Churchyard attached. The town also contains Chapels attached to the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; commodious markets, opened by Sir A. Musgrave on the 19th March, 1880, an Alms House and a Public General Hospital. There are also a Town Hall in which is a stage for dramatic representations, a Public Reading Room and a Chess Club. Horse racing in this parish has been revived and an annual "meet" takes place on the race course near Spanish Town.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the two large brass guns stationed in front of the temple of the square which formerly contained the statue of Admiral Rodney, captured by that Admiral in 1781 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when Governor of Jamaica, a tamarind tree in the grounds of the infant school, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the streets named thereafter.

Old Harbour Market contains a Court House, an Episcopalian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel and a Public Market. About a mile from the town stands the old Parish Church, built by the early English settlers, in one of the aisles of which is a slab which tells that the person commemorated came to the island with Penn and Venables. The town has recently been supplied with water from a river six miles off, the absence of which has long been an obstacle to its success.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."—(*Gosse.*) There is a Custom House at the port, but the shipping is insignificant compared with former days. There are an Episcopalian Church and a Baptist Chapel in the town.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a Court House, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Public General Hospital and many fine stores. An Episcopalian Church and a Baptist Chapel are in the vicinity. The projected Railway extension to this place will more fully develop the great resources of the surrounding country and will render it one of the most important trading centres in the island. In the meantime the connexion with the mail coach running between Spanish Town and St. Ann's Bay must prove of great utility and convenience. The approach to Linstead from Spanish Town, is through what is called the "Bog Walk," one of the finest bits of

scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depth and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King.*)

Six miles from Spanish Town is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of Government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village with but few houses, the principal building being a small Chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. In the immediate neighbourhood is the Apostles' Battery, which has been restored by the Imperial Authorities, and the quarantine station, of which a full account is given in another portion of this work. On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the Admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Louis Galdy, "who was swallowed up by the earthquake of June, 1692, and by the Providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming."*

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaboard) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other ignitable combustibles must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards Governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the Salt Ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known "calipeva."

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, corn, tobacco and coconuts. The Rio Cobre Canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The canal also irrigates the fine sugar estate Ewing Caymanas, lying about five miles from Spanish Town on the road to Kingston. Owing to the irrigation system the estate made two tons of sugar per acre during last year which was the largest crop ever made there. The other sugar estates of the parish are located principally in the St. Thomas-in-the-Vale district of which Linstead is the centre. Centrifugal machinery is used on nearly all the estates with great success. The mills on nine of these estates are propelled by steam, three by water, one by steam and water and two by cattle. The total crop of 1883 was 3,412 hogsheads sugar and 2,171 puncheons rum. 12,000 cwt. of coffee were produced from the coffee estates. The number of acres of land in cultivation in this parish is 18,700 acres; 13,220 are in Guinea grass, 27,142 acres in common pasture and 145,217 in wood and ruin. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,972 males and 31,135 females, total 61,110. The area in square miles is 450 and the population to each square mile 135. The number of houses in the parish was 13,640 of which 212 were unoccupied. There were 9,938 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 8,147 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 997 under £2 and 794 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties received amounted to £11,933.

District Courts are held at Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Linstead and St. John's Rectory, and Petty Sessions Courts at Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour and St. John.

ST. MARY.

This parish, which now includes the late parish of Metcalfe, is very important, and contains 39,696 inhabitants. The principal towns are Port Maria and Annotto Bay.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, or, as the Spaniards call it,

* Inscription on the tomb.

• **Puerto Sancta Maria.** The import duties collected in 1882-83 amounted to £2,250 and the export duties to £156. The population is 6,741; males 3,283, females 3,458. Port Maria contains a Church, a Kirk, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, a Prison, &c., and there are a few fine stores and wharves.

Annotto Bay, which is situated at the mouth of the Wag Water River (a corruption of Agualta), is approached from Kingston by what is known as the new junction road; this town is divided by three rivers running through it. It is a shipping port and contains a fine large Church at the eastern entrance or upper town, as well as an Hospital, and in the lower town stand the Court House, Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels, &c. The import duties collected in 1882-83 at Annotto Bay amounted to £527 and the export duties to £677. On account of the rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood at certain seasons of the year the town becomes unhealthy, but the inhabitants on the whole generally enjoy tolerably fair health. In the interior of the district is a Maroon township called Scott's Hall.

In addition to Port Maria and Annotto Bay the shipping ports are Oracabessa and Rio Nuevo Bay, of which the former is fast rising into importance in view of the quantity of bananas and other fruits shipped there. It was near Rio Nuevo Bay the last Spanish Governor built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island.

The chief rivers of the parish are the Wag Water, White River, Annotto River and Rio Nuevo. Exactly 19 miles on the junction road from Kingston to Annotto Bay, and near the right bank of the Wag Water, is the Botanical Garden at Castleton, which travellers should always call to see.

The total number of acres of land under cultivation is 8,294, of which 4,924 are in ground provisions. There are in sugar canes 2,992 acres, in coffee 368 and in cocoa 8; 3,545 acres in Guinea grass, 22,125 in common pasture and 86,046 acres in wood and ruin. 1,728 puncheons of rum and 2,843 hogsheads of sugar were produced on the estates in the parish in the year 1883, which were 14 in number, and the rum duties in 1882-83 amounted to £1,241. The live stock on sugar estates in 1883 may be set down at 1,450 cattle and 250 horsekind; and on pens at 9,000 cattle, 1,000 horsekind and 750 sheep. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 39,696; males 20,010 and females 19,686. Of these 4,876 could read and write, 6,688 could read only and 2,998 were attending school. The number of houses was 9,190, of which 68 were unoccupied.

District Courts are held at Annotto Bay and Port Maria once a month; and Courts of Petty Sessions at Annotto Bay and Port Maria twice a month and at Richmond, Lucky Hill and Retreat once a month.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honor of a celebrated Lord-Chancellor of England. It is one of the largest parishes of the island. The principal towns or villages are Chapelton, Four Paths and the Alley.

Chapelton, which contains 654 inhabitants, is a town of some commercial importance, a brisk trade in produce being carried on there. It contains the Parish Church, a London Missionary Chapel, a Scotch Kirk, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a Public General Hospital and many fine large stores.

Four Paths is situated on the main road to the interior of the island and the line of the railway extension to Porus will pass in its immediate vicinity.

The **Alley**, which was formerly the capital of the old parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho, and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates.

The Courts are held and the public offices are situated at **May Pen** close to the Dry River Bridge, that place having been fixed as the head station of this parish under the 1st section of Law 20 of 1867.

The only shipping ports in this parish are Carlisle Bay, Milk River and Salt River. The import duties collected at Salt River in 1882-83 amounted to £290 and the export duties to £1,401. Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped

the gentry and their slaves. Bridges states that "this was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

The Milk River Bath, of which an account is given in another part of this work, situated near the village of that name, are warm springs, found to be very beneficial in cases of chronic rheumatism and other similar diseases. The Milk River is navigable for small droghers and lighters from the wharves three or four miles up the stream. Great inconvenience has recently been experienced by the mouth of the river being closed up by the silting of the sand, but arrangements have been sanctioned for the construction of a breakwater, which it is hoped will remove this obstacle to the easy carriage of goods from the wharves at Milk River to the ships at sea.

A main road has recently been made from Chapelton in Clarendon to Cave Valley in St. Ann, intended to afford means of through traffic between the north and south of the island. The Dry River Bridge over the river of that name near the head station at May Pen is a very fine structure.

The chief productions of the parish are sugar, coffee, tobacco and corn. A fine tobacco plantation is worked at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name. The total number of acres under cultivation is 16,167, of which 7,472 are in ground provisions; there are 5,914 acres in Guinea grass, 23,989 in common pasture and 179,550 in wood and ruinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,581 in sugar canes, 1,830 in coffee, 108 in tobacco and 159 in corn. There are 28 sugar estates in cultivation on which 5,255 hogsheads of sugar and 3,231 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The rum duties collected in 1882-83 amounted to £4,155. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,815; 25,180 males and 24,665 females, of whom 8,874 could read and write, 10,576 could read only and 5,189 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 10,874, of which 241 were unoccupied. There were 10,018 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, 7,785 of whom paid under £1 of direct taxes, 958 paid under £2 and 1,275 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 467 square miles and the population to each square mile is 106.

District Courts are held at the Alley, May Pen and Chapelton once a month. Petty Sessions Courts are held at May Pen, the Alley and Chapelton twice a month.

ST. ANN.

This is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "the Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards the Historian, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of Saint Ann, he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water from the deep forest from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town and Dry Harbour.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus (population 1,565) is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. In 1882-83 its import duties amounted to £8,066 and its export duties to £1,393. It contains an Episcopalian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Post Office and a Telegraph Station.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Seville d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Don Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son), Governor and Admiral of Hispaniola, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November, 1509, accompanied by a number of the Admiral's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nueva, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many

buildings worthy of note amongst which were a Monastery, a Cathedral, the pavement of which extended to a distance of two miles, a Theatre and many Palaces. Seville did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon ; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Seville having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French Filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of Corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall Estate, there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels, but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was to the westward of St. Ann's Bay, opposite the place known as the Priory Village.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Choiras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance, and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios is now very frequently visited by British ships of war for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near this town is Shaw Park Estate, where Don Sasi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent, when he was found out and pursued by the British troops (Cromwellites). He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba from a spot about nine miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann and is situated in the western interior part of the parish ; it contains an Episcopalian Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Baptist Chapel, a Court House, &c. ; it is a thriving place and a good produce trade is carried on in it.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity ; and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island.

The productions of this parish are, principally, sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. There are 11 sugar estates now in cultivation, on which 2,154 hogsheads of sugar and 1,566 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop was 13,050 cwt. and that of pimento 45,000 bags. The total number of acres under cultivation is 8,909 ; 24,706 acres are in Guinea grass, 21,674 in common pasture, 39,971 in common pasture and pimento, 32 in pimento alone, and 115,455 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 2,323 in sugar canes and 1,732 in coffee. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 20,950 cattle, 1,620 horsekind and 1,060 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 1,660 cattle and 300 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 46,584 ; 22,831 males and 23,753 females, of whom 7,642 could read and write, 8,125 could read only and 4,816 were attending school ; and the number of houses in the parish was 9,586, of which 67 were unoccupied. There were 6,000 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,153 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 462 paid under £2 and 385 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties in 1882-83 amounted to £7,437. The area of the parish is 464 square miles and the population to each square mile 100.

A Circuit Court is held at St. Ann's Bay three times a year. District Courts are held at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town once a month and at Moneague once in every two months ; and Petty Sessions Courts at St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town twice a month and at Moneague and Ocho Rios once a month.

MANCHESTER.

The Parish of Manchester was named after the Duke of Manchester who was Governor of the island from 1808 to 1822. The principal towns are Mandeville and Porus.

Mandeville (population 218) is the chief town of Manchester and is one of the prettiest little towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. Mandeville contains an Episcopal Church, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist Chapel, a Free School, a Court House, a Constabulary Station, a District Prison and a Public General Hospital. A Club is established in the town. The town is supplied with water from public tanks, the parish being dependent on the rainfall for its water supply. A mail coach runs between Old Harbour and Mandeville, capable of carrying, besides the mails, three passengers as well as parcels. Very comfortable accommodation is to be found at Miss Roy's lodgings and Brooks's Hotel in the town.

Porus is a very populous village, where a brisk trade is carried on; it contains an Episcopal Church, a Baptist Chapel and a fine Chapel of the London Missionary Society, a Constabulary Station, &c. At this town will be the terminal station of one branch of the Railway extensions. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Victoria Town, &c., but they are not of much commercial importance.

The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry; it has also two normal Moravian Training Colleges for male and female teachers. Grazing pens are numerous on which fine cattle and blood horses are largely reared. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its size and flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. *Cinchona succirubra* has been successfully established for several years by the Rev. Mr. Swaby at Mount Olivet, in the Mile Gully mountains, at an elevation of 2,700 feet. There are a few healthy trees of the same variety in cultivation close to Mandeville at a height of 2,100 feet. These instances would tend to show that the elevation and climate of the Manchester mountains are favourable to the growth of *cinchona succirubra*. Several gentlemen owning property in the mountains are now entering upon its cultivation.

The climate of the Manchester hills is very salubrious. The Rev. Mr. Walder, Moravian Missionary, who resides at a place named Mizpah, at an elevation of 2,400 feet above the sea, thus writes of the climate:—"I am convinced that the Manchester hills here may be ranked alongside the healthiest places in England or on the continent of Europe. My parents, who lived all their lives in Switzerland (Canton Zurich) came here about eight years ago and have ever since enjoyed better health than in their native country. My father, who is of very delicate constitution, is now, in his 76th year, all day on his legs in the open air."

The principal products of the parish are coffee and pimento, but ginger is cultivated to some extent. The total number of acres under cultivation is 12,742, of which 5,564 are in ground provisions. There are 9,262 acres in Guinea grass, 15,976 in common pasture, 19 in pimento, 871 in common pasture and pimento and 98,289 in wood and ruinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,983 in coffee, 15 in ginger, with pimento as given above. The coffee crop in 1883 amounted to 17,000 cwt. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 6,500 cattle, 1,300 horsekind and 700 sheep.

According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 48,458; 23,622 males and 24,836 females, of whom 10,440 could read and write, 11,060 could read only and 7,193 were attending school. The number of houses in the parish was 9,142, of which 238 were unoccupied. There were 6,728 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,827 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 520 paid under £2 and 438 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 310 square miles and the population to each square mile is 156.

The inhabitants are regarded as being among the most prosperous in the island. They paid £1,937 for poor rates and £2,035 for parochial road tax during the last financial year. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 30th September, 1883, was 320 and the amount deposited £15,544.

A Circuit Court is held at Mandeville three times a year for the parishes of Manchester and Clarendon and for all towns therein. District Courts are held at Mandeville once a month and at Wigton and Cottage once every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Mandeville once a week and at Wigton, Cottage, Porus and Lincoln once a month.

ST. ELIZABETH.

This is the largest parish in the island in point of area.

Black River, its principal town, which stands on the west side of the river of that name, has a population of 1,279, and as a shipping port is of considerable importance. In 1883 its import duties amounted to £3,522 and its export duties to £961. It contains amongst its principal buildings a Court House, a Public General Hospital, a Prison, a fine Parish Church and a Wesleyan Chapel. The Black River, from which the town takes its name, flows from north to east, through a large morass, and is navigable for 30 miles of its course; beyond are rapids and falls. There is a bar close to the river's mouth, bearing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet on it, the depth varying with the strength of the outpour. The water is fresh 3 to 5 miles up the river, according to the seasons of the year. The river abounds with fish and alligators.

Towns and villages are interspersed throughout the parish, the chief of which are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balacava, Newport, &c. The village of Balacava especially is a very flourishing one where a generally well attended market is held. There is a Maroon township in the northern interior part of the parish known as "Accompong."

The Santa Cruz mountains, which run parallel to the Manchester mountains, and form a distinctly separate range extending from north to south, possess a very charming climate, the thermometer seldom rising beyond 75° in the hottest months of the year. The "Lovers' Leap" on these mountains, the cave at Peru and the falls at "Y S" estate are a few of the natural curiosities of the parish. The Potsdam School, of which an account is given in another part of this work, finds its home in this parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish in the island and, from its diversity of soil and climate, produces almost everything tropical. Its principal products are sugar and rum, coffee, pimento, logwood, ginger and tobacco. There are seven sugar estates now in cultivation, on which 883 hogsheads of sugar and 663 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The coffee crop was 8,000 cwt. The sum of £7,177 was collected in 1882-83 for rum duties. The total number of acres of land in cultivation is 9,513; 17,045 acres are in Guinea grass, 20,784 in common pasture, 2,077 in common pasture and pimento and 150,946 in wood and ruinant. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 916 in sugar canes, 1,776 in coffee and pimento as above. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 20,000 cattle, 1,600 horsekind and 2,000 sheep; whilst the numbers on sugar estates is about 1,680 cattle and 78 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 54,375; 26,612 males and 27,763 females, of whom 9,434 could read and write, 10,274 could read only and 6,801 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 11,230, of which 144 were unoccupied. There were 8,106 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 6,983 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 779 paid under £2, and 344 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 471 square miles and the population to each square mile is 115.

A Circuit Court is held at Black River twice a year; a District Court at Black River and Santa Cruz once a month; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Black River twice a month and at Cheltenham, Retirement, Santa Cruz, Balacava and Lacovia once a month.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derived its name from a former Governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town and Duncans.

Falmouth, with a population of 3,029, is a town of much commercial importance and very well laid out. Its import duties in 1882-83 amounted to £11,574 and its export duties to £2,028. It contains some fine buildings amongst which may be mentioned the Court House, the Barracks, the Public General Hospital, the District Prison, the Parish Church, and the Chapels attached to the United Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Court House contains full length pictures of General Sir John Kean, who during the absence of the Duke of Manchester in 1837 administered the government as Lieutenant-Governor, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly Governor of the colony. The barracks are now occupied by the Constabulary. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae river. It is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square from which the in-

habitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses, or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. A water pipe is laid out in the harbour, alongside which two boats can fill at a time. A water rate according to tonnage is levied on all vessels entering the harbour. Martha Bræ, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, was the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighboring parishes. It contains a pretty little Episcopal Church and spacious Chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a Post Office and Police Station.

Duncans is a town in the interior in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of a Post Office, Telegraph Station, Police Station, &c. Owing to the scarcity of water which is experienced in the neighbourhood during dry weather, a well was recently dug at considerable expense at Duncans, but unfortunately the benefits intended to be conferred on the district by this well have not yet been developed.

There are villages in the parish of some importance, viz., Clark's Town, Rio Bueno, The Rock and Salt Marsh.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. The port of entry for Rio Bueno is Falmouth.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger. There are 31 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 3,975 hogsheads of sugar and 2,847 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres in cultivation is 9,040; 18,463 acres are in Guinea grass, 22,685 in common pasture, 3,214 in common pasture and pimento and 76,399 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 5,853 in sugar canes, 115 in coffee and 49 in ginger. The live stock on the pens may be set down at 5,500 cattle, 700 horsekind and 2,500 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 5,500 cattle and 1,000 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of this parish was 32,115; 15,556 males and 16,559 females, of whom 7,042 could read and write, 7,704 could read only and 3,765 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 6,788, of which 66 were unoccupied. There were 5,172 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,504 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 328 paid under £2, and 340 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties amounted to £4,072. The area of the parish is 332½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 96.

District Courts are held at Falmouth and Hampshire once a month, and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Falmouth once a week and at Hampshire twice a month.

ST. JAMES.

This is one of the smaller parishes of the island and the only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. It is the second town of importance in the island in respect to size, population and commerce. Its import duties in 1882-3 amounted to £19,377 and its export duties to £1,845. The chief buildings in the town are the Court House, the Parish Church, Trinity Episcopal Chapel, the Chapels belonging to the Wesleyan, Baptist and United Presbyterian denominations, the Custom House and the old Barracks, which are now used for a Constabulary Station.

The sanitary condition of the town is good. It has been recently much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. A new street has been made across the swamp connecting Church Street and Creek Street. A large and handsome market was opened in the town three years ago, which affords great accommodation to the inhabitants. The enterprising firm of Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. have given a great impetus to trade generally by establishing regular communication with the United States by means of their steamers. The regular visits to Montego Bay of the steamers of several of the other lines of steamers trading with Jamaica and the call of the coasting steamer are further aids to trade. The increasing fruit trade has not only made valuable a large extent of what was considered almost useless property, but has also given employment to a class of persons who were badly in want of it.

Montego Bay was called "Mantica Bay" by the Spaniards, from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary, and accidents have been known to occur.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum and coffee. There are 27 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,780 hogsheads of sugar and 1,960 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The total number of acres under cultivation is 8,134; 7,563 acres are in Guinea grass, 18,956 are in common pasture, and 65,063 in wood and ruinate. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 4,203 in sugar canes and 226 in coffee. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 3,325 cattle, 777 horsekind and 500 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 3,340 cattle and 560 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 33,625; 15,815 males and 17,810 females, of whom 8,021 could read and write, 8,058 could read only and 4,934 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 8,092, of which 138 were unoccupied. The rum duties amounted to £3,996 in 1882-83. There were 5,369 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,463 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 593 paid under £2, and 313 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 227½ square miles, and the population to each square mile is 144.

A Circuit Court is held at Montego Bay three times a year; and District Courts are held at Montego Bay once a month and at Adelphi once in every two months; and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Montego Bay once a week and at Adelphi and Montpelier once a month.

HANOVER.

Kingston excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. The only town of any importance in it is Lucea.

Lucea, of which the population is 1,702, is a remarkably pretty little town, containing amongst its principal buildings a handsome Court House, Rusea's Free School, the Parish Church, and Chapels belonging to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The harbour of Lucea, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the northside of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide but, within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that overlooks the channel; it is now used as a Constabulary Station. The import duties of Lucea in 1882-83 amounted to £3,127 and the export duties to £469.

The townlet of Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port, in which are an Episcopal Church, a Kirk and a Baptist Chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which one of the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Houghton Grove, Burnt Ground and Cacaoon Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish.

The parish is well watered and very mountainous, the highest elevation being the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island. The total number of acres in cultivation is 6,276, of which 3,535 are in ground provisions; there are 8,252 acres in Guinea grass, 25,139 in common pasture, 53 in pimento and 56,559 in wood and ruinate. There are 18 sugar estates now in cultivation on which 2,092 hogsheads of sugar and 1,273 puncheons of rum were produced last year. The number of acres in cultivation in the principal products is 2,731 in sugar canes and 53 acres in pi-

mento. The cattle and live stock on the pens may be set down at 7,096 cattle 1,157 horsekind and 1,413 sheep; whilst the number on sugar estates is about 2,416 cattle and 1,716 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 29,567; 14,518 males and 15,049 females, of whom 5,445 could read and write, 5,695 could read only and 3,052 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 7,213, of which 63 were unoccupied. There were 4,843 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 4,109 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 475 paid under £2, and 259 from £2 and upwards. The rum duties in 1882-83 amounted to £2,219. The area of the parish is 166 square miles and the population to each square mile is 178.

District Courts are held at Lucea and Green Island once a month and at Miles Town once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Lucea every alternate week and at Green Island, Sandy Bay, and Miles Town once a month.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, with a population of 2,498, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. Its import duties in 1883 amounted to £12,823 and its export duties to £2,839. Its chief public buildings are the Parish Church, the Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, the Court House, &c., &c., and Manning's Free School just outside the town. There are several fine stores at the shore end of Great George Street. Arrangements are now in train for obtaining a good supply of water for the town from the Sweet River. The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane in 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Beside Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay and Scott's Cove as shipping places and small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for some time the residence of Gosse the Naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefield's Bay to Martha Bræ, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is still in existence.

The chief productions of the parish are sugar and rum, logwood, pimento, coffee and ginger. The parish is well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Cabaritta, Roaring River, New Savanna, King's Valley, Spring Garden, Negril, Sweet River, Bluefields, Robin's and Smithfield. The Cabaritta is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from the mouth. 5,548 hogsheads of sugar and 4,321 puncheons of rum were produced last year on the sugar estates in cultivation which are 24 in number. The sum of £5,381 was collected as rum duties in 1882-83. The total number of acres in cultivation is 11,409; 9,107 acres are in Guinea grass, 40,824 in common pasture and 104,056 in wood and ruin. The number of acres under cultivation in the principal products is 6,464 in sugar canes, 168 in coffee and 15 acres in ginger. The cattle and the live stock on the pens may be set down at 13,000 cattle, 1,800 horsekind and 1,500 sheep, whilst the number on sugar estates is about 6,700 cattle, and 700 horses and mules. According to the census of 1881 the population of the parish was 49,035; 24,549 males and 24,486 females, of whom 9,407 could read and write, 10,431 could read only and 5,662 were attending school; and the number of houses in the parish was 11,009, of which 220 were unoccupied. There were 6,590 taxpayers on the alphabetical roll, of whom 5,120 paid under £1 of direct taxes, 870 paid under £2, and 600 from £2 and upwards. The area of the parish is 308½ square miles and the population to each square mile is 158.

A Circuit Court is held at Savanna-la-Mar once a year. District Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar once a month and at Grange Hill once in every two months. Petty Sessions Courts are held at Savanna-la-Mar every Tuesday and on the first Monday of each month, and at Top Hill, Darliston, Speculation, Whitehouse, Bluefields and Petersfield once a month.

PART VIII.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE project of irrigating the plains of St. Catherine was originated by Sir John Peter Grant in 1870, when he was Governor of Jamaica, and the works were commenced towards the end of 1872: they came into operation in June, 1876.

The water required is taken from the Rio Cobre where it emerges from the hills at Angels, at a point on the main road to the north side of the island, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Spanish Town.

The head works, the most important part of the whole project, are situated at this place. They consist of a weir for raising the level of the river and sluices for admitting water into the canal. The crest of the weir is 30 feet above the bed of the river and it has a clear overfall of 287 feet.

The average flow of water in the river is about 45,000 cubic yards per hour; the minimum flow is about 30,000 yards. The river is, however, subject to enormous floods and in designing the weir it was of course necessary to provide for these. Several came down during the progress of the work; that of November, 1874, was estimated at eight million yards per hour. These floods made the execution of the work very difficult.

The water for the canal is drawn off through eight sluices, and at the entrance of the canal there are two under sluices for scouring out any deposits which may accumulate in front of the gates.

The first two miles of the main canal were the most difficult to construct; for the first 10 chains it runs through a heavy rock cutting and at other places through excavations upwards of 30 feet deep. A large number of masonry bridges and falls had to be provided, besides aqueducts, culverts and waste weirs. A syphon of 36 inch cast iron pipes, 6 chains long, has been laid under the Rio Cobre at Jones' Dam for passing the water required for the Caymanas Branch.

The total length of the main canal and the branches at present constructed is as follows:—

Main Canal from Head Works to Jones' Dam	-	6	miles.
Old Harbour Branch	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Port Henderson do.	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cumberland Pen do.	-	4	"
Caymanas do.	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Heart's Ease Subsidiary Channel	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hartlands do. do.	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Total	-	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	miles.

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The cost of acquiring the lands and executing the work has been about £120,000. The cost of maintenance and management has not exceeded 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated.

Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy

soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar cane and Guinea grass.

So far, the water has not been largely used for irrigation, but this need not be thought to point to the ultimate failure of the scheme from a financial point of view. Experience in other countries, where similar works have eventually been most successful, has shewn that the growth of irrigation from new canals is slow and that during the first few years the works hardly pay working expenses.

In the present case the novelty of agricultural irrigation in Jamaica has no doubt much to do with the slow progress it has made.

Of the little which has been done nearly all, except in one or two notable instances, has been accomplished with little or no system. It is not generally understood that the distribution of water for irrigation requires intelligence and constant attention. In laying out the ground the eye should not be trusted, for even where it has become practised its accuracy requires to be tested by proper instruments. As this necessity becomes more generally recognised, the profits derived from irrigated land will increase and also the area under irrigation. The cultivation at present carried on is frequently of the poorest description and the wonder is that it should be profitable at all.

The area now under irrigation does not exceed 2,000 acres and is made up as follows:—

Sugar Cane	...	1,100 acres.
Bananas	...	500 acres.
Guinea Grass	...	400 acres.

The annual revenue at present amounts to nearly £2,500 and is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town Water Works, and from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A large number of coconut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks which will in a few years be a source of revenue.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore affords a large mill-power. It is hoped that in time revenue will be derived from the use of the canal waters in this direction.

The water is supplied by passing it from the canal through a pipe, near the lower end of which a notch is fixed. This notch enables the quantity discharged to be calculated and the person supplied is also able to satisfy himself that the proper supply is flowing into his channel.

Opinions differ as to the quantity of water required for irrigating an acre of land and it is impossible to determine what would be applicable in all cases. It is evident that much must depend on the crop, on the cultivation and on the nature of the soil, for a quantity which might suffice for a retentive soil would not suffice for a sandy, porous one.

General Mann, R.E., under whom, as Director of Public Works, the works were carried out, was of opinion that an average allowance of one cubic yard per hour for each acre would be sufficient, and it was upon this basis that the capacity of the canal and branches was fixed. This allowance is equal to a rainfall of 65 inches in the year.

If water was applied to only one-half of the land which is capable of being irrigated, the scheme would be a success from a monetary point of view and there is every reason to believe that it will be so in the course of time.

There are not many more promising openings for enterprise than the taking up of some of the lands embraced by this scheme, a large proportion

of which is at present uncultivated and in ruinate. No better field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar could be found, and of their success financially there can be little doubt, as nearly all the proprietors would grow sugar cane if they had any means of manufacturing it.

Amongst the crops which could be cultivated with profit are the following : sugar-cane, Liberian coffee, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges, limes, and the other members of the orange family, cocoanuts, nutmeg, tobacco, Guinea grass, corn, pine-apples, pease, vegetables and various fibrous plants that are likely to be soon recognized as valuable.

Undertakings like the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works ought to be amongst the most profitable in the world, and there is no record of such works ever having been otherwise than beneficial to the inhabitants of the countries in which they are carried on.

The following scale of rates for the supply of water from the Canal has recently been promulgated by the Governor in Privy Council :—

Payment according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons taking water from the Canal or Works: provided that no water except as hereinafter provided shall be supplied for any period less than six months; and provided also that no water be supplied to any property unless the minimum yearly payment on account of such property, if of 100 acres and upwards in extent, be equal to two shillings per acre on the total area that could be irrigated; and if the property be of less than 100 acres then to four shillings per acre on the extent that could be irrigated. All contiguous land in the possession of the person applying for water shall be considered as forming one property.

(a) When the water is taken only for purposes other than for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

(1) For supplies of less than ten cubic yards per hour the rate of two pounds per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(2) For supplies of ten or more cubic yards per hour the rate of one pound per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation the following rates shall be paid :—

(1) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is under 75 yards per hour the rate of fifteen shillings per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(2) When the quantity of water taken for any one property is

75 cubic yards per hour the total payment of				£	s	d	per annum.
100	do.	do.	do.	66	13	4	do.
125	do.	do.	do.	81	5	0	do.
150	do.	do.	do.	95	0	0	do.
175	do.	do.	do.	107	18	4	do.
200	do.	do.	do.	120	0	0	do.
250	do.	do.	do.	145	16	8	do.
300	do.	do.	do.	172	10	0	do.

(3) When the quantity of water taken for any one property exceeds 300 cubic yards per hour the rate of eleven shillings and sixpence per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) Or, with the consent of the Director of Public Works, water may, by special agreement, be delivered at a rate to be fixed by him not to be less than thirty shillings per acre for each acre irrigated.

(d) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of five shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be ten shillings per annum for each person.

(e) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works in case of large supplies of water of 500 cubic yards an hour and upwards, and also for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

(f) When water is taken for irrigation arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

(g) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 7s. 6d. an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of one shilling and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary.	Hon. J. R. Mann, Director of Public Works.
J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.	Hon. T. L. Harvey, Custos, St. Catherine.
Secretary—C. W. Tait, salary, £30 per annum.	
Engineer—James Richmond, A.M.I.C.E.	

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter until 1870, when Mr. W. Clunie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable, terms. A similar answer was returned to Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas were to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made by establishing government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient police force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, however, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Inspector-General of Police to furnish him with a record of crimes, with a view to ascertaining whether more crimes were committed in Kingston on moonlight nights than on dark nights, and to ask the police officers stationed in Kingston for their opinion whether lighting the streets with gas would promote the crimes in question. Major Prenderville in his report showed that of seventy-four burglaries and larcenies committed between January, 1870, and September, 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on the moonlight nights, which were one hundred and eighty-five in number; whilst seventy-seven were committed on the dark nights, which were one hundred and ninety-nine in number; and twenty-nine were committed on the nights that were partly dark and partly moonlight, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the officers of police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief, an opinion which Major Prenderville endorsed and sustained by the writings of Saint John, who said in his Gospel eighteen hundred years ago that "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reproved."

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the Session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor-General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house containing six beds of retorts; a building containing the exhaust engine and boilers, the scrubber, the station meter, the governor and photometer; the purifying and lime house; the coal shed; and one gas holder, which contains, when full, 36,000 cubic

feet of gas, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$ days' supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 300 street lamps for lighting the city, was £28,000. The works are situated beyond the railway station and present a good appearance to the railway line, the buildings being exceptionally massive and well built.

The quantity of gas made average ten million cubic feet per annum; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 200 tons of cannel and 1,000 tons of common. The public lights consume about one-half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month. The number of meters fixed up to the 30th September, 1883, was 399, supplying over 5,600 lights. The average cost of introducing gas into a dwelling house has been 10/ per light. This, of course, is exclusive of the cost of the gaseliers, which vary in value very greatly.

The average consumption of gas in different institutions and dwellings has been as follows:—

Public Institutions	...	10,000 to 20,000 cubic feet per month
Churches, Chapels, &c.	...	3,000 to 5,000 "
Dwellings above £100 rental	...	2,000 to 3,000 "
" from £50 to £100 rental	...	1,000 to 2,000 "
" below £50 rental	...	500 to 1,000 "

The revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1882-83 were as follows:—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
Rent	£20	0 0	Capital account, main extension.	£63	0 8
Rates	4,974	5 7	" " lamps	64	11 7
Meter hire	46	8 2	Gas making	943	11 4
Fittings	826	17 11	Lamps (maintenance)	380	19 10
Coke	163	9 6	Gas fitting	722	16 1
Tar	215	17 1	Coal account	1,336	2 11
Lime	824	19 8	Lime making	581	2 7
Coal	78	18 11	Miscellaneous Expenditure	374	10 5
Rental of fittings	66	9 2	Salaries	775	4 3
	£7,217	6 0		£5,114	7 5

The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	£7	0 0	
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0	15 0	With 20 per cent. discount
For coke, per ton	1	0 0	for prompt payment.
For tar, per gallon	0	1 0	
For quick lime, per barrel	0	4 0	

The price charged for gas, virtually 12/ per 1,000 cubic feet, compares favourably with the rates elsewhere in the West Indies, the price being in Demerara 15/, Barbados 15/, St. Thomas 15/, Havana 20/, Santiago de Cuba 24/, Panama 24/.

It has been calculated that to produce a light equal to that given by the combustion of 1,000 cubic feet of gas of 18 candle power would require—

47 lbs. of tallow candle at 6d. per lb.	£1	3 6
40 lbs. of composition candle at 1/ per lb.	2	0 0
5½ gallons of colza oil at 5/ per gallon	1	7 6
6 gallons kerosene oil at 2/ per gallon	0	12 0

Good gas, therefore, at 12/ is far cheaper, light for light, than any other illuminant with the exception of kerosene oil and naphtha, but if loss of time in trimming wicks and cost of broken chimneys be taken into account, it is questionable whether gas is not cheaper than any kind of mineral oil.

The present Commissioners are:—

The Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary, Chairman.	Hon. J. R. Mann, Director of Public Works.
J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.	Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos, Kingston.
	Hon. J. H. McDowell, Custos, St. Andrew.

The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary of £120 per annum.

Engineer—G. N. Cox, A.M.I.C.E., £400.

Clerk and Collector—D. Barton, £100 and 3 per cent. commission on collections.

Secretary—H. Lee, £50.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE City of Kingston and Plains of Liguanea are supplied with water from the Hope River. The damhead and intake are situated about seven miles from Kingston, and a mile above the Hope settling tanks or reservoirs. The water of the river is divided between the owner of the Mona Estate for 5-9ths, and the Government Water Works Commissioners for 4-9ths, and this share, which in the driest season is equal to about 5 cubic feet per second, after a preliminary clearing in the settling tanks at the Hope, is made to supply the pens by means of a 9-inch main, and also the Cavalier's Works for the town supply by a conduit in masonry nearly four miles in length.

The three settling tanks at the Hope are capable of holding about 3,766,000 gallons of water and are 12 feet in depth. There are also two other settling reservoirs at the Cross Roads or Montgomery's Corner, capable of holding 1,862,000 gallons of water; these supply Allman Town, the Slips Pen Road and a few pens or country villas in the upper part of Kingston that are above the level of the works at Cavalier's. They also receive the surplus waters from the 9-inch main that supplies the pens in St. Andrew's and are connected with the works at Cavalier's by a 6-inch main.

The works at Cavalier's situated between the north end of the Race Course and Up-Park Camp consist—

1st. Of a large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of holding 2½ million gallons of water.

2nd. Of two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad and 7 feet deep. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

3rd. Of a pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding about 3,000,000 gallons, or over 2 days' supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, which is 156 feet above mean sea level, by a 21-inch main, and distributed over the city by means of 12, 4 and 2-inch new cast iron mains of which there are about 35 miles.

The water supply has been laid on to 4,200 houses in Kingston, all supplied with a separate ½-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipe and brass stop cocks, and most premises have new screw-down delivery cocks of the best make. There are 300 hydrants distributed over the city for fire purposes and street watering, so situated at about 250 feet apart that in case of fire, and on adapting a light portable copper stand pipe, water can instantly be thrown over the roof of any house in the town, with a pressure varying from 23 to 67lbs. to the square inch, without the aid of a fire engine.

The supply is on the constant and high pressure system, and all the water consumed by the town, which is equal to about 1,400,000 gallons in 24 hours, is filtered at Cavalier's; but the water supplied to the pens amounting to about 800,000 gallons per day being drawn from the reservoirs at the Hope is not filtered, although the supply is constant.

The Government purchased the rights of the old company in 1871 for the sum of £51,200, for the purpose of constructing new works, as the old works were very defective, and the old mains nearly worn out. The new works were completed in May, 1876, at an expenditure of about £87,000, and are managed by a Board of Commissioners. The Commissioners are the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, the Auditor-General, the Custos of Kingston and the Custos of St. Andrew.

The water delivered to Kingston is of excellent quality, although it may be classed among the hard waters owing to its sources passing through limestone and probably gypsum strata. It is not quite so hard as the London Thames water as may be seen by the following analysis made by the Government Analytical Chemist:—

	Grains per Gallon.	Chlorine.	Parts per Million.		Degrees of Hardness.	
			Free Ammonia.	Albu: Am:	Total.	Permanent.
Mean of 5 different samples taken as delivered from the new pipes at Chemist's Laboratory, East Street, from 8th to 15th January, 1879.	17.22	0.4	nil	0.025	11.3	5.9

The former water supply by the old company was on the intermittent system, delivering a very indifferent supply of dirty unfiltered water for a short time once or twice a day and barely sufficing for the supply of 1,600 houses. At present with the new works, and the same available quantity at the source as formerly, nearly three times this number of houses are furnished with a constant and never-failing supply of pure water. This result has been attained by prevention of waste, as also by improved fittings to the service pipes, &c., and a more effective distribution and control of the water supply at the head works.

WATER RATES.

When the property shall be under the annual value of £6 (except houses included in class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869),	-	2s. 6d. per month
When the property shall be of the annual value of £6 and under £10-	10	3s. 6d. "
" " " " " "	20	4s. 6d. "
" " " " " "	30	5s. "
" " " " " "	40	6s. "
" " " " " "	50	7s. "
" " " " " "	60	8s. "
" " " " " "	70	10s. "
" " " " " "	80	12s. "
" " " " " "	100	14s. "
" " " " " "	150	16s. "
" " " " " "	150 and upwards	18s. "

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows:—From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly along that street to the Windward Road, westerly along the Windward Road to Barne's Gully, thence northerly, following the course of such gully as far as the northern boundary of the Parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875 pays, in addition to the prescribed rate, such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

2s. 6d. per month	-	100 gallons a day
3s. 6d. "	-	150 "
4s. 6d. "	-	200 "
5s. "	-	250 "
6s. "	-	300 "
7s. "	-	350 "
8s. "	-	400 "
10s. "	-	500 "
12s. "	-	600 "
14s. }	-	1,000 "
16s. }	-	
18s. }	-	
Stores "	-	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Managing Commissioner	Hon. H. J. Kemble	£ s. d. 240 0 0	1st Jan., '72
Engineer	F. Target, M.I.C.E.	550 0 0*	17th Oct., '73
Clerk	Henry Lee	400 0 0	1st Oct., '69
Collector	A. H. Isaacs	Commissions.†	12th April, '82
Assistant Clerk	C. F. Colthirst	200 0 0	5th July, '68
Ditto	Walter Curtin	150 0 0	1st Oct., '82

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

IN 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the Company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order: the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre Irrigation Canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole Pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into a settling reservoir, formed at that place, having a capacity of one-and-a-half-million gallons, equal to about ten days' supply. From the reservoir the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply of water is constant day and night.

Within certain limits the water rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing and minimum rate is 1s. 6d. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

The total cost of maintenance and management during the year 1882-83 was £321 19s. 10d. and the net revenue £828 12s. 1d. which gives a return of 9½ per cent. on the total capital expenditure of £8,696. This undertaking has worked satisfactorily in all respects, and the reservoir, mains, service-pipes and fittings are all in good order.

A Commission consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor-General and Custos of Saint Catherine conducts the general business of the concern. The executive details are under the management and control of the Director of Public Works. The rates are collected by the Collector of Taxes for Saint Catherine who receives 5 per cent. commission on his receipts. The Secretary of the Commissioners is Mr. C. W. Tait of the office of the Director of Public Works.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

FOR many years the want of water was much felt at Old Harbour, and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876, the late honorable L. F. MacKinnon, then Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works

* And residence.

† Three per cent. commission on all collections.

Department, it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's Estate. The late honorable Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the Municipal Board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of Law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881, water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the 1st of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The works were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the Municipal Board.

The main, from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a single line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 160 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks, and delivery cocks.

The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour, water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The pressure is more than twice as much as it is in Kingston. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

Within the prescribed limits the rates are compulsory and are as follow :—

For houses under the annual value of £6	.	2/6 per month
For houses of the annual value of £6 and under £10	.	3/6 "
" " " " 10 " 20	.	5/ "
" " " " 20 " 35	.	7/6 "
" " " " 35 " 50	.	10/ "
" " " " 50 " 75	.	15/ "
" " " " 75 and upwards	.	20/ "

Outside the limits the rates are :—

For a supply through a pipe of half-inch diameter	20/ per month
" " " " three-quarter-inch diameter	40/ "

The rates are collected by the Assistant Collector of Taxes at Old Harbour, under section 3 of Law 18 of 1881.

The cost of the works has been :—

Survey and lands	.	£681 12 10
Materials	.	2,517 6 1
Labour	.	511 18 9
Total	.	£3,710 17 8

The revenue is estimated at £500 per annum and the annual cost of maintenance at £50. The works are under the sole care and management of the Municipal Board of St. Catherine.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS COMPANY.

THIS Company was established by an Act of Incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the Town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Bræ River.

The subscribed capital of the Company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 298 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls. There has been paid upon each of the existing shares £22 10s.

The affairs of the Company are managed by a President and twelve Directors elected

annually. The possession of two shares qualifies for election as a Director. The Officers of the Company for the current year are:—

Joseph Shearer, President.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. Kerr	John Delisser	Hugh Shearer
" H. Sewell	John Pasmore	James Sime
" R. Nunes	Alfred L. Delgado	Charles S. Cover
" J. W. Fisher	Simon Thompson	C. Nunes.
Secretary and Collector—David Lindo.	Deputy Collector—T. W. Benjamin.	
Treasurer—Hon. Robert Nunes.		

Under its Act of Incorporation the Company levies a rate of 10 per cent. upon the rental (estimated annually by the Municipal Board of Trelawny) of every house in Falmouth, and of 3 $\frac{6}{10}$ d. per ton on every vessel entering the harbour, whether taking water or not, except vessels of war, ships in distress, and droghers of less than 25 tons. The ratepayers are entitled to an unlimited supply of water. The revenue of the Water Company derived from shipping has on certain conditions been sold by the Water Company to the Atlas Steamship Company for a term of five years from the 1st April, 1882.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae River by pipes, a distance of about two miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

There have been paid to the shareholders during the last five years dividends averaging £1 14s. per share per annum.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS-THE-APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated about a mile-and-a-half from the village of Bath, in the Parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream, to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth they are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is the spring which supplies the hospital baths, rising in the pathway and surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, scrofulous and skin diseases. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The Legislature of the day (which seems ever to have been the munificent patron of institutions for the public good) granted £1,250 currency to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and they were empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessities for persons. In 1749 the Directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of society.

In 1789 a Botanic Garden, which had been established at the expense of the public, was placed under the charge of the Directors of the Bath and constituted an additional charm for the fashionable visitors to the springs. What remains of this garden is now used as a nursery for the propagation of some valuable cinnamon plants of the original stock introduced into the island, especially the nutmeg.

A new building has recently been erected for the accommodation of visitors. It is two storeys high, 52 ft. by 21 ft., divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The lower part of the building contains a dressing-room and two baths for ladies, 7 ft. by 3 ft. 7 in., and a sitting-room for gentlemen, with four

baths of the same size. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting-room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza.

It has been in contemplation for some time past to lead the waters from the springs into the village of Bath so as to make them more accessible to invalids. The only obstacle is the want of funds.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water:—

Chloride of sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of sodium, combined	{ 1.00
Sulphate of calsum	. 5.01	with silica	
Sulphate of soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of soda	. 1.69		

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Daniel Marshall
 Rev. P. D. M. Cornwall
 David J. Davis
 George A. Donaldson, Snr.
 Plato Elphick, Esq.
 Dr. John S. Gerrard
 Thomas Girvan
 James Harrison
 Edward G. Kerridge
 Robert Kirkland, Esqs.

Rev. David J. Reynolds
 Dr. W. E. Major
 Dr. T. Manners
 Rev. Wm. Melville
 Dr. A. C. Neyland
 W. C. Porter, Esq.
 Rev. Caleb Reynolds
 W. S. Richards
 Lionel L. Samuel
 John R. Tuckett, Esqs.

Clerk and Keeper of Baths.—Wm. Hamilton, at a salary of £30 per annum.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right and western bank of the Milk River, at the base of a precipitous hill known as The Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the District of Vere in the Parish of Clarendon, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whose name it bears, and on whose bank it has been built, but from a little spring which gushes out of the hill whose sides slope down to within a hundred yards of the river's edge.

The land on which this spring is situate was conveyed in 1791 by Jonathan Ludford, Esq., the proprietor, to the Justices of Vere "for the use of the public," and in the following year a law was passed constituting the members of the Council and of the Assembly and the Custos and Magistrates of Vere into a corporation to erect buildings for the accommodation of patients and for the general management of the Institution. On the abolition of the Assembly and the amalgamation of the parishes of Vere and Clarendon the management was by law transferred to the Municipal Board of Clarendon.

When the land was first conveyed a private subscription was started for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, but only a sum of £622 19s. was thus raised, and as this was insufficient to erect bath-rooms and necessary lodging houses the House of Assembly granted the Directors the sum of £720 for that purpose, besides a sum of £120 for the purchase of more land. No land, however, appears to have been bought till 1830, when the Directors purchased about a quarter of an acre for the purpose of erecting the new lodging-houses. The two principal bath-rooms were finished in the year 1794 and opened to the public from that date; but the necessary lodging accommodation appears not to have been thoroughly completed till the year 1804, when the Institution comprised 1 lodging house, 1 matron's house, 1 hospital, 3 bath rooms and the necessary out-houses. In that year the following notice was inserted in the Kingston and Spanish Town Gazettes: "All persons properly recommended by the Custos or any two other Magistrates of any parish in the island as proper objects of the charity will be received at the Milk River Bath, where lodging and medical attendance will be afforded them. Every other necessary to be furnished by themselves or the parish from whence they come." Between the years 1829 and 1834 two other lodging houses were erected, grants to the extent of £2,400 being given by the House of Assembly; and in the year 1838 the Assembly made a further grant of £600 for repairing certain damages done to the buildings by the overflowing

of the river after very severe weather. No further alterations or additions of consequence were made till the year 1867, when the matron's house and the hospital had become so dilapidated that they could not be used. The Government then granted a sum of £200 for the erection of a new matron's house, the hospital remaining in a dilapidated state till it was finally washed away by the river in the year 1868.

In June, 1867, the Government withdrew the help (in addition to the permanent annual grant of £180 allowed by law) which the House of Assembly always afforded the Directors in sustaining the buildings and maintaining the establishment, and the buildings got gradually into very great disrepair. But in the year 1878 Sir Anthony Musgrave, having visited the Institution, granted the sum of £500, which sum has converted the buildings into their present creditable condition. His Excellency was also pleased, on the representation of the Parochial Road Commissioners, at the instance of the Directors, to grant the like sum of £500 to reconstruct the road leading from the Institution to the main road at the Rest Village.

The Institution at present consists of the following buildings :—3 lodging houses, 1 matron's house, 3 bath rooms and necessary outbuildings.

On the disallowance in 1867 of the annual grant above referred to, the Directors fixed a tariff of charges to be made on the visitors as a means of supplementing the funds at their disposal ; these charges have been continued as follow :—

For use of bed room and bath for each person	...	1s. 6d. per diem
Ditto baths under buildings with no sleeping accommodation	...	6d. each bath
Ditto detached bath	...	3d. "

Admission to the Institution is obtained by letter from a member of the Municipal Board of the Parish of Clarendon. The Institution is furnished with all accommodations for visitors, with bed and sitting rooms, servants, linen, crockery, &c., &c., visitors having merely to arrange for providing themselves with food, which there is little difficulty in procuring on the spot, the Matron undertaking this at a charge of 4/ a day. A boat is provided by the Institution for the use of the visitors.

The Milk River running immediately in front of the lodging-houses presents a very pleasing and picturesque appearance, with its perfectly placid and limpid lake-like waters ; and the several large logwood lighters which are continually passing and repassing the baths in conveying the wood from the wharves, a mile above, to the sea two miles below, tend to relieve to a very considerable extent the monotony of the place. The waters are beneficial for gout, rheumatism, liver and other complaints.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz :—

Chloride of sodium	20.77	Chloride of potassium	0.16
Sulphate of soda	3.40	Chloride of calcium	1.50
Chloride of magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of lithia, bromine, and silica.	

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. M. Gibb	William Harty, Esq.
Thomas Abrahams	Rev. C. T. Husband
George Abrahams	J. R. Latreille
John Dingwall	A. J. Melville
Thomas Ellis	H. T. Ronaldson
J. C. Foulds, Esqs.	J. G. Wilson
Dr. R. C. Gibb	John McGregor., Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer—L. Smyth £25.	Matron—Mrs. M. E. Tilley, £52.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the Parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the Municipal Board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the Cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the Board, subject

to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by Order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the Cemetery have been assigned as follow to the several religious denominations :—

	Ares.	Roads.	Prechs.
Episcopalians	24	2	01
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Congregational Chapel (North Street)	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
United Methodists (Rev. W. Griffiths)	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Ditto (Rev. Palmer)	1	0	00
	46	2	01

Since the Cemetery was opened Orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds specified in the subjoined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
The Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry Street, West, oppsite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West Street and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
The Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
The Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen Street and Hanover Street.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves, such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height, is as follows. The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office before the interment, at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave :—

For each interment including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 14 0
For bodies sent from public institutions	0 10 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—

If for an adult 6 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide.

If for a child under two years of age 6 feet deep, 5 feet long and 2 feet wide, or of such length and width as in the discretion of the Keeper may in the circumstances be found necessary.

For tombs and monuments the following rates shall be paid in addition to the price of the ground :—

1st Class—Mausoleum of more than 6 feet in height	£10 0 0
2nd „ Tomb not exceeding 6 feet in height	4 0 0
3rd „ Tomb not exceeding 4 feet in height	2 0 0
4th „ Tomb not exceeding 3 feet in height	1 10 0
5th „ Tomb not exceeding 1 foot in height	1 0 0
6th „ Simple Pave Stones	0 15 0
7th „ Tomb with plastered masonry without a Gravestone	0 10 0
8th „ Grave Board with inscription	0 5 0
For the construction of a Vault in addition to the price of the Ground	2 0 0
For setting up a railing	1 0 0

For the re-opening of a Vault the following rates shall be paid according to the classes :—

1st Class	£1 0 0	5th Class	£0 10 0
2nd „	0 16 0	6th „	0 8 0
3rd „	0 14 0	7th „	0 6 0
4th „	0 12 0	8th „	0 4 0

The third year's returns made up to 30th June, 1883, show that the total number of persons interred were 1,042 classed as follows:

PAUPERS.		
Church of England	.	703
Roman Catholics	.	14
United Methodists	.	4
Wesleyans	.	2
Baptists (Rev. Palmer)	.	1
Congregational Church	.	2
Total Paupers	.	726
Congregational Chapel	.	12
Presbyterians (Rev. J. Radeliffe)	.	1
United Presbyterians (Rev. Cochrane)	.	1
Church of England	.	262
Roman Catholics	.	11
United Methodists	.	15
Wesleyans	.	6
Baptists (Rev. East)	.	9
„ (Rev. Palmer)	.	1
Making a total of	.	1,042
Revenue for year	.	£514 13 3
Expenditure	.	532 3 1

Shewing a deficit of

Superintendent of Cemetery—Mr. W. McCormack, salary £120 a year.

Clerk—Mr. E. S. Sanguinetti, salary £80 a year.

The office, which is at the Municipal Board Office, No. 2, Duke Street, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

MARKETS.

I.—THE VICTORIA AND SOLLAS MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

THE Victoria Market building is a remarkably handsome and very commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet

east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns; the object of the verandah is to give additional protection against rain and the slant rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches to receive the articles exposed for sale; each bench is twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet. The benches are of cast iron with slate tops.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building, which is freely used for keeping the building clean.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 60 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure which is very neat, is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a handsome cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury. The market fees, which in 1882-83 amounted to £2,560 11s. 7d.,* provide for the working expenses and for the interest and sinking fund of the loan of £20,000.

The market is under the management of a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, the Auditor-General and the Custos of Kingston, the latter being the Managing Commissioner. The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when Governor Sir John Peter Grant named it after Her Most Gracious Majesty "The Victoria Market."

The following are the fees taken at the Victoria Market under Law 15 of 1872 sec. 3:—

For each Butcher's Stall for the sale of Beef or Veal for a day or part of a day	£0 3 6	For each Stall for the sale of Vegetables, Ground Provisions, Grain, Fruit and Eggs, for a day or part of a day	0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Mutton (Sheep) or Pork for a day, or part of a day	0 3 0	For each Stall for the sale of Poultry or Game for a day or part of a day	0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Goats' Flesh for a day or part of a day	0 2 0	For each Stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold Salt, Spices, Butter, salt or fresh, Bread, Cakes or other food not above mentioned and not prohibited, Milk or other drink not prohibited	0 0 6
For each Stall for the sale of Liver for a day or part of a day	0 1 0	For each Stall for a day or part of a day, whereat may be sold any miscellaneous articles not above mentioned, such as the Market Commissioners from time to time shall permit to be sold thereat	0 0 6
For the sale at any Stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs.	0 0 6		
And for every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs.	0 0 6		
For each Stall for the sale of Turtle for a day or part of a day	0 2 6		

Where a whole Bench is rented for a week or more, a reduction of one-sixth is to be allowed from the rents as above stated.

* Including the fees received at the Sollas Market.

The following shall be the fees for articles taken for sale into the space set aside for carts :

For each Cart with articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	For each Head Load and each Basket, Bowl or other Vessel, with articles for sale .	£0 0 2
For each Cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	For each lot of Tubs, Yabbas, or Tinware .	0 0 6
For each Hamper Load of Articles .	0 0 3	For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3
For each Can of Sugar .	0 0 3		
For each Beast Load of Articles .	0 0 6		

A public market called the Sollas Market is held in the upper part of Orange Street, but the buildings are mere sheds and require no description. The fees received in 1882-83 amounted to £1,037 18s. 6d.

The following are the fees taken at the Sollas Market :—

For each Cart with Articles for sale (except Charcoal) .	£0 1 0	For every additional 25lbs. or fractional part of 25lbs. of Fresh Fish	£0 0 6
For each Cart with Charcoal .	0 1 6	For each Can of New Sugar .	0 0 3
For each head Load and each Bowl, Basket, or Vessel with articles for sale (except Fresh Fish) .	0 0 2	For each Hamper Load of Articles .	0 0 3
For each lot of Tubs, Yabbas, or Tinware .	0 0 6	For each table whereon may be sold Salt Provisions for a day or part of a day .	0 0 6
For each Beast Load of Articles .	0 0 6	In addition to the foregoing rates on articles brought into this Market for sale, there shall be paid by each person making use of a Stall for a day or part of a day .	0 0 6
For each Sucking Pig or Kid .	0 0 3		
For each Bowl or Basket of Tripe, Cows' Heel, Sheep or Pig's feet .	0 0 3		
For the sale at any Stall set apart for the purpose of any weight of Fresh Fish not exceeding 25lbs. .	0 0 6		

The following are the average prices at which articles of food, &c., are sold in the Victoria Market :—

MEAT.

Beef, 6d. per lb.	
Mutton, 1/ per lb.	
Goats' Flesh, 9d., occasionally 7½d. per lb.	
Pork, 9d. ditto	ditto
Turtle, 6d. per lb.	
Fish, 6d. per lb.	

FRUITS.

Pine Apple, according to size, 4/ to 6/ 4/ doz.	
Granadilla, ditto ditto, 3d. to 6d. each	
Musk Melon, 3/ to 6/ per doz.	
Water Melon, 3/ to 6/ ditto	
Custard Apple, 1/ ditto	
Cherrimoyer, 1/ ditto	
Dry Cocoanuts, 9d. ditto	
Bread-fruit, 1/ ditto	
Spanish Plums, 1½d. per heap	
Sugar Canes, 1/ per bun. of 16 or 20, 3 ft. long	
Pomegranate, 1/ per doz.	
Sweetsop, 6d. ditto	
Naseberry, 6d. ditto	
Mangoes, 3d. ditto	
Star Apple, 6d. ditto	
China Oranges, 6d. ditto	
Tangerine Oranges, 6d. ditto	
Avocado Pears, 1/ ditto	
Cashew, 1½d. ditto	
Shaddock, 2/ ditto	
Papaw, 3d. each	
Ripe Banana, 3d. per dozen	
White Grapes, 1/3 per lb.	
Black ditto, 1/ ditto	
Strawberry, 1/ per quart	
Wanglow, in full season, 6d. per quart, out of season, 1/3 per quart	

FRUITS, continued.

Tamarinds, a heap consisting of about 6 or 8 dozens, 3d.	
Ginep, a bunch of about 100, 1½d.	
Ginger, a heap weighing 1 lb., 1½d.	
Guava, 1d. a dozen	
Limes, 1½d. per dozen	
Jackfruit, from 6d. to 1/ each	
Creole or Sour Apples, 6d. per dozen	
Sweet Lemon, 3d. per dozen	
Sweet Goad or Squash, 3d. each	
Sea Grapes, 1½d. a heap	
Forbidden-fruit, 6d. per dozen	
Citron, 1/ per dozen	
Prickly Pears, 3d. per dozen	
Rose Apples, 1½d. per dozen.	

POULTRY.

Turkey, 1/ per lb., and Fowls 9d. per lb., but chiefly sold at 4/ and 6/ a couple	
Chickens, half-price	
Ducks, 7/ a pair	
Pigeons, 1/6 ditto	
Game, according to size, 1/ to 2/ a brace.	

VEGETABLES, &c.

Chocho, 6d. per dozen	
Cabbage, 5/ , occasionally 6/ ditto	
Garden Eggs, 9d. to 1/ ditto	
Pumpkins, 3/ to 4/ ditto	
Ackee, 1½d. to 3d. ditto	
Onions, 3d. to 6d. per lb.	
Yellow Yam, 6/ to 13/ per cwt.	
White Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto	
Guinea Yam, 7/ to 15/ ditto	
Negro Yam, 5/ to 12/ ditto	
Indian Yam, 8/ to 10/ ditto	
Cocoas, 8/ to 10/ ditto	

VEGETABLES, &c., *continued*.

Plantains, 4/6 to 6/ per hundred
 Bananas, 1/ per bunch of about 50
 Potatoes, 2d. or 3d. per lb.
 Sweet Potatoes, 6/ per cwt.
 Cassava, 6/ to 8/ per cwt.
 Cucumbers, Tomato, Ochro, Jerusalem Artichokes and Peppers are sold in bundles or by heaps
 Artichokes, according to size, from 6d. to 1/ a piece
 Turnip, Carrot, Beet Root, Indian Kale, Lettuce, Scallion, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Parsley, Leeks, Raddish, Celery, Sage and Water Cress are sold in small bundles from 1½d. to 3d. each.

GRAINS, &c.

Corn, at 8/ per bushel
 Red Peas, 6d. per quart
 Gongo Peas, 6d. ditto
 Black Eye Peas, 4½d. ditto
 Quick Increase, 7½d. ditto
 Rounceval, 6d. ditto
 Broad Beans, 6d. ditto
 Sugar Beans, 6d. ditto
 French Beans, in pods
 Black Betty, 6d. per quart
 Groundnuts, 3d. ditto
 Split Peas, 3d. ditto
 Annatto, 4½d. per quart
 Coffee, 1/ per quart.

MARKET COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G.,
 Director of Public Works.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.

Honorable Henry J. Kemble, Custos of
 Kingston.

The Custos of Kingston receives, as Managing Commissioner, a salary and travelling allowance of £120 per annum.

Secretary—D. M. Leon, salary £80 per annum.

Victoria Market.

Clerk—E. C. Hinchcliffe, £120 per annum. Asst. Clerk—T. E. Robinson, £60 per annum.

Sollas Market.

Asst. Clerk—E. Morand, £90 per annum.

II.—OTHER MARKETS.

The law affecting market places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the Municipal Boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Municipal Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the Municipal Boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise, for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.	Amount of Fees received during the year 1882-83.	Remarks.
Kingston—		£ s. d.	The following Parishes have no Public Markets: Westmoreland, Portland, and St. Thomas.
Victoria Market .	E. C. Hinchcliffe & T. E. Robinson	1,522 13 1	
Sollas Market .	E. Morand	1,057 18 6	
Port Royal .	Henry Wade	...	
St. Andrew—			This sum includes £2 for rent of land for soup room.
Halfway-Tree .	Michael Lennan	99 13 10	
St. Catherine—	Robt. Jackson, Clerk	...	
Spanish Town .	T. J. Bernal, Lessee	...	
Justad .	George Gardiner, Lessee	...	
Old Harbour .	Isaac Dolphy, Lessee	...	
St. Mary—			
Manning's Town .	Abr. R. DaCosta, Lessee	50 0 0	
Annotto Bay .	C. Dixon, Lessee	40 0 0	
Clarendon—			
Chap-Itton .	John Thompson	144 18 0	
Four Paths .	Thomas McGilshan	82 16 6½	
Hayes .	Robert Foster	67 17 6½	
The Alley .	Wm. Bartley	52 10 11½	
The Rest .	Chas. Taylor	69 10 7½	
St. Ann—			
St. Ann's Bay .	Richard Watson	141 6 4½	
Claremont .	Charles A. Brown	37 2 5	
Moneague .	A. Hinds	7 10 0	Moneague Market recently established. Collections for December given, being for one month.
Manchester—	S. Bonitto, Clerk to Market		
Mandeville .	Jos. Levv, Lessee	190 0 0	
Porus .	Naomi Mitchell, Lessee	41 0 0	
Newport .	Jos. DeLeon, Lessee	10 0 0	
St. Elizabeth—	J. A. Brown, Clerk		
Black River .	Fred. Alberga, Lessee	160 0 0	
Trelawny—			
Falmouth .	Isaac Reuben	44 16 9	
St. James—			
Montego Bay .	William Tomlinson, Clerk	723 8 3	This Market is being largely extended to provide increased accommodation.
Albert Market	Alfred Derby, Asst. Clerk		
Hanover—			
Lucea .	George R. Davis	126 7 6½	
Green Island .	Joseph Vernon	58 1½ 7½	

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provision of Law 37 of 1872, for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat. The details of management are under the control of a Managing Commissioner, the Hon. H. J. Kemble.

The slaughter house was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf, and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,501 1s. 1d.

During the cyclone of August, 1880, the Superintendent's residence was blown down and seriously damaged; portions of the boundary fences were also blown down, and the flooring of the wharf was washed away. These damages were made good at a cost of about £250.

The fees received during the financial year 1882-83 amounted to £1,179 16s. 0d. and the expenditure on salaries and maintenance to £524 1s. 4d.

The fees for slaughtering are as follow :—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Calves	0 3 0	0 4 0
Sheep	0 2 6	0 3 0
Goats	0 2 0	0 3 0
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 4 0	0 5 0
Do. under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 4 0
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish each	0 1 0	0 1 6

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered to the 30th Sep., 1883, was as follows :

	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pigs.	Turtle.	Total.
From 1st March, 1876, to {							
30th September, 1876 }	1,981	14	557	188	442	487	3,669
To " " 1877	3,369	35	905	211	838	1,095	6,453
" " 1878	3,242	31	844	193	775	962	6,047
" " 1879	3,197	38	737	113	817	1,380	6,282
" " 1880	3,160	48	471	203	600	1,202	5,584
" " 1881	3,310	72	472	55	456	693	5,058
" " 1882	4,433	149	555	27	502	635	6,301
" " 1883	3,875	66	439	13	372	818	5,583

Gas is used in the slaughtering compartments, and has been found to be a great improvement upon the former system of lighting.

Since the opening of the slaughter house several head of cattle and turtle have been condemned and destroyed, after having been slaughtered, as unfit for human food. This circumstance alone would point to the advantage of such an Institution being under the control of disinterested persons, whose only object is the preservation of the public health by preventing the possibility of diseased meat being exposed for sale.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. E. N. Walker, Colonial Secretary.

J. C. Mackglashan, Esq., Auditor-General.

Hon. Major-General J. R. Mann, R.E., C.M.G.,
Director of Public Works.

Hon. Henry John Kemble, Custos of
Kingston.

Superintendent—S. D. Lara, salary £80 per annum.

Secretary—C. W. Tait, salary £12 per annum.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the Island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-work for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses often suffer the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to Municipal Boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorize the acquisition of land and construction of works by the Municipal Boards, and to regulate the management of the

works and the supply of water therefrom. The Municipal Boards are authorized to construct tanks, to sink wells, to make water-ways and to alter or regulate the course of any river, not being navigable, in such a manner as may be deemed necessary for the supply of water to districts in want of such supply. The water supplied is charged for to those who use it, and any deficiency is made good from the poor-rates of the parish in which the works are situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881, a compulsory water-rate is leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has been invoked for the districts of Four Paths and Hayes in the Parish of Clarendon, Mandeville and Porus in the Parish of Manchester, Duncans in the Parish of Trelawny, Old Harbour in the Parish of St. Catherine, and Savanna-la-Mar in the Parish of Westmoreland.*

THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872, the Law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867 by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Queen in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this Law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways; of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under this Law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a Committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than Chief Clerk. The appointment of two Managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the Associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the Committee the senior member by date of appointment is Chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the Managers are bound by rules approved by the Governor in Privy Council; the Managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the Associates.

Any Civil Servant of the Crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the Association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules, is eligible for membership, and the Managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the Government. When an Associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the Managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the Managers can exclude any Associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee for his fidelity being given an Associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute, by way of loan,

* For particulars as to water supply in Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour see articles on "Kingston and Liguanea Water Works," "Spanish Town Water Works" and "Old Harbour Water Works," respectively.

a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The Managers, however, have the power to call upon the Associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this.

On withdrawal from the Association an Associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the Association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 30th September, 1883, a period of eleven years, guarantees to the amount of £177,010 were issued, and losses by defalcations of Associates incurred to the amount of £324 19s. 3d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the Association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of Associates are levied by the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the eleven years under notice were £5,260 2s. 4d., of which £2,322 5s. 5d. were written off on the withdrawal of Associates, £1,905 16s. 9d. being actually re-paid to the Associates and £416 8s. 8d. placed to the credit of the Association as the sum required to meet their proportion of the losses.

The result of the business transacted during the past eleven years is highly satisfactory. The Associates who withdrew from the Association during the period were re-paid, on an average, 90 per cent. of the amount of their loans and the funds in hand were sufficient to re-pay an equal proportion to all existing Associates. The assets on 30th September, 1883, amounted to £3,154 6s. 11d., viz., Island Debentures £2,820; Government Savings Bank £150 3s. 11d.; and cash £184 3s. 0d. Of the total assets £2,906 3s. 7d. are held to the credit of Associates and £248 3s. 4d. to the credit of the Association. But, however satisfactory the financial position of the Association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts, and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursements of public moneys. When it is considered that this Association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenues, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made, and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the Association for a period of eleven years have been less than £75 per annum.

The present Managers are R. Gillard and J. C. Macglashan, Esquires, appointed by the Governor, and A. C. Sinclair and Robert Batten, Esquires, elected by the Associates. The office is at the Collector-General's office, Kingstown. Mr. A. H. Miles is the Secretary, with a salary of £25 per annum.

PART IX.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

By the 1st Section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows. A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. There are no fees or stamp duties payable in connection with these proceedings.

Under the 6th Section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are or are not of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. The form of passports is given below. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration.

FORM OF PASSPORT.

This passport is granted to A.B., naturalized as a British subject in this colony, to enable him to travel in foreign parts.

This passport is granted with the qualification that the bearer shall not, when within the limit of the Foreign State of which he was a subject previously, to obtaining

his colonial certificate of naturalization, be entitled to British protection, unless he has ceased to be a subject of that State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a Treaty to that effect.

(Signed) C. D.

Governor (Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the (Colony, Island, or Province) of

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of Her Majesty's colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the colony in which they have been naturalized. Any person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a colony, and not possessing a passport finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country, a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British subjects on application.

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE Acts 24 Vic., cap. 4 and 25 Vic., cap. 27, relating to Surveyors of Land, were repealed by Law 33 of 1869, which is the enactment now in force.

A person is entitled to receive a Commission as a Land Surveyor under this Law who, having served an apprenticeship of five years to a legally commissioned Land Surveyor, or having practised the profession of a Land Surveyor in Great Britain or Ireland for five years, or being legally qualified in a British colony, shall pass a satisfactory examination before the Inspector of Schools, the Government Land Surveyor and a commissioned Land Surveyor appointed by the Supreme Court.

This examination embraces the following subjects:—Arithmetic, algebra as far as simple equations, plain geometry, plain trigonometry, topographical drawing, the practical use of the principal instruments employed in surveying and their adjustments, and the theory and practice of land and railway surveying.

Unqualified persons acting as Surveyors of Land are liable for each offence to a penalty of not less than £10 and not more than £50; but an apprentice, after having served two years of apprenticeship, may perform the duties and office of a Land Surveyor for his employer with that individual's sanction and under his guidance and responsibility. He cannot, however, sign his employer's name to any plat or survey. Commissioned Land Surveyors are, under this Law, prohibited from having more than two indentured apprentices at the same time, and from taking any apprentice under the age of 16.

Articles of apprenticeship are required to be impressed with a stamp of £30, and the Commission of a Land Surveyor, who has served under stamped articles of apprenticeship, is liable to a stamp of £30. Commissions to Surveyors in other cases are required to be impressed with a stamp of £60.

A Surveyor who intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness or culpable ignorance, makes or delivers an incorrect plan is liable to lose his Commission, or be suspended, or to incur a penalty not exceeding £20, and to be required to repay the fees received for the making of such plan; and persons employed to assist Surveyors in making a survey who make wrong measurements or do any act with the intention of falsifying a survey, are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

The following table shows the fees which Surveyors of Land are entitled to under Law 33 of 1869 :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies, per chain	0 0 4
Traversing river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a road per mile, inclusive of plan	6 0 0
Attending juries per day, for the purpose of pointing out proposed road	2 0 0
Laying out railway, per mile	7 0 0
Making levels for any purpose, per mile	2 0 0
Laying out tramroad, per mile	6 0 0
Laying out a single lot of foot land, including diagram, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
For every additional lot if the whole do not exceed ten lots	0 5 0
For every additional lot beyond ten lots, the whole not exceeding twenty lots	0 4 0
For every lot beyond twenty lots	0 3 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above, exclusive of stamps	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each additional ten acres, in addition to the above charge of three pounds, the sum of	0 12 0
For every diagram of the above, exclusive of stamp	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Making search in the Secretary's [Island Record] office, per day, or portion of a day	1 0 0
Writing out original notice of survey, exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
For every plan of any property over one hundred acres (the same having been previously surveyed), according to agreement not exceeding the rate of sixteen shillings for every hundred acres.	
For embellished plans, drawings, &c., to be charged as may be agreed on.	
Copies of old plans to be charged for as may be agreed on.	
General plans of any number of properties or districts as may be agreed on.	
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed.	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such line shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a Proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0

SURVEYING FOR PLANTATION PURPOSES.

For every sub-division on any property, pen, or estate of any description of cultivation, common, ruinant, or woodlands, where such sub-divisions are fenced, or have known and visible boundaries, and when such survey is intended entirely for plantation purposes, and the said sub-divisions do not average more than two-and-a-half acres, for each sub-division	0 4 0
For every sub-division as above when such sub-divisions exceed on an average two-and-a-half acres, but do not exceed five acres each	0 8 0
For every sub-division as above, of not more than ten acres each	1 0 0
For every sub-division as above of not more than twenty acres each	1 15 0
For every sub-division of not more than thirty acres each	2 5 0
For every additional ten acres beyond thirty acres the Surveyor shall be entitled to receive and charge, in addition to the last preceding charge, for each sub-division	0 5 0
And when the lines of the property are run at the same time that the sub-divisions are made as above, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor to charge for running such lines, notwithstanding such lines may form a part of the boundary of such sub-divisions as above, and notwithstanding such sub-divisions may be contiguous to each other.	
The foregoing charges do not include the expense of chain bearers, or of labourers attending the Surveyor.	

The following is a list of the Land Surveyors in the island with their postal addresses:—

Thos. Harrison, Government Surveyor
John Parry, Road Engineer, Kingston
John H. Dodd, District Engineer, Port Antonio
Wm. C. Morris, Montego Bay
Geo. Cunninghame, Savanna-la-Mar
Robt. Geo. Moesman, Linstead
Henry T. Rodgers, Kingston
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town
Chas. Malcolm McLeod, Middle-Quarters
Ambrose Hearne, Kingston

Hamilton Barber, Port Antonio
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Linstead
Fred. Nemhard Angell, May Hill
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay
Louis A. Morris, Brown's Town
Larchin Facey, Kingston
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston
Charles Arbouin, Mount Charles
William Raglan Phillips, Sav-la-Mar
Thomas Gray, New Market
Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be Officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follow:—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10 0 0
Ditto ditto for the city of Kingston	6 0 0
Ditto ditto for any other parish	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0 10 6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.	

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

The following individuals now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Date of Appointment.	Name.	Parish.
1866—25th June	Matthew F. Mattos	Kingston
1866—13th August	Joseph K. Collymore*	Hanover
1868—13th February	Robert Nunes	Trelawny
1868—5th May	Andrew B. Dignum	"
1871—7th October	John C. Lewis	"
1872—7th December	Thos. Hendrick	Kingston
1873—30th December	Edward B. Lynch	St. Ann
1874—27th January	John C. Lewis	"
1875—30th April	James M. Facey	Portland
1875—31st May	Samah G. Corinaldi	St. James
1875—11th June	Philpotts Brown	"
1877—5th May	Roger S. Haughton	St. Thomas
1878—23rd August	S. H. Watson	Kingston
1879—23rd January	F. S. Stanford	St. Mary
1879—19th April	William M. Robertson	Westmoreland
1879—5th May	William B. Gray	Kingston
1880—12th November	Daniel Hart	The whole Island
1881—17th October	Joseph S. Marshalleck	St. Thomas
1882—1st April	Stephen C. Peynado	St. Elizabeth
1882—5th April	Charles MacClair Calder	"
1882—14th September	Charles MacClair Calder	Westmoreland
1883—15th February	Alfred Charles Grant	St. James
1883—28th July	John Turnbull Musson	Kingston

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857." It is proposed to give below a brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent:—

The person about to apply for Letters Patent for an invention is required to pub-

* Now in Holy Orders.

lish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one of the local newspapers a notice of his intention to make the application, which should state, in general terms, the nature of the invention in respect of which the letters patent are to be sought. He should then forward to the Governor his formal petition for the Letters Patent as indicated in the 1st Section of the Act and according to the form annexed to the Act, accompanied by a declaration to the effect that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with models and drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. [See forms annexed to the Act.]

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted, he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £5, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £6 10s.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted, which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Daughlish, M.D.	8th Nov., 1860	Improvements in obtaining carbonic acid gas.
Same	Same	Improved method of making bread.
Same	Same	Improvement in preparing dough.
James Murdock Napier	17th Sep., 1861	Improved machinery for sugar manufacture.
Gelston Sandford and James E. Mallory	1st Nov., 1862	Invention of fibre-dressing machine.
William Miller	23rd July, 1863	Improvement in manufacture of sugar and apparatus used.
Antoine Louis Possoz	22nd March, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Hypolite Leplay	5th July, 1864	Improvement in sugar manufacture.
Azel Storrs Lyman	6th Aug., 1864	Improved method of separation of fibres, &c.
Antoine Louis Possez	27th April, 1865	Improvements in sugar manufacture.
Daniel McDowell	31st May, 1866	Improved method of cleaning steam boilers.
James Montague Mellor	26th Feb., 1867	Invention for softening fibres.
William Edward Gedge	7th March, 1867	Improved process for extracting juice from canes, beet root and other plants.
Charles Thierne Liermer	Same	Pneumatic method for the inoffensive removal of fluids, solids, gases, &c.
Tomlin Campbell	20th April, 1867	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William Beckett	14th Aug., 1867	Improved method of agriculture by system of railways.
R. W. Graham	25th Nov., 1867	For extracting colouring matter from dyewoods.
William B. Espeut	24th Nov., 1868	Improvements in curing, drying and extracting molasses and other fluids from sugar and other substances generally, and for improvements in filtering cane and other saccharine juices and other fluids generally, and in the apparatus employed therein respectively.
Jan Van Drunen	27th May, 1869	Obtaining gum dyes from the cacaoon tree.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
R. T. Fautleroy	17th Nov., 1869	Extracting gum, fibre, dye, &c., from the caecoon wood, wyth and tree, as also fibre from the cocoanut and bark of other trees, and for novel combinations of machinery for the purposes thereof.
Tomlin Campbell	9th March, 1870	Evaporating and distilling liquids, &c.
William George Warren	16th June, 1870	Improved system of cane cultivation by steam.
William Thomas	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in electric telegraphs.
Wm. Thomas Cromwell, Fleetwood Varley and Fleming Jenkin	2nd June, 1871	Improvements in submarine telegraph cables.
William B. Espeut	29th June, 1871	Improvement in hanging coppers.
Ubaldo Bottiglie Castello	15th Dec., 1871	Improvement in trusses.
William Gordon	22nd May, 1872	Improvement in the manufacture of inverse sugar or saccharine material, to be employed in brewing and wine-making.
Sir William Johnstone	19th Nov., 1872	For improvements in transmitting, receiving and recording instruments for electric telegraphs.
William Cameron Siller Robert George Siller George William Wigner Christopher Rawson Philip Ovenden James Wylde William M'Cree and Henry Hill	6th Dec., 1872	For improvements in deodorizing and purifying sewage urine and refuse matters and liquids, and in making manure therefrom in apparatus for those purposes.
The Gloucestershire Paper Company (Limited)	10th Dec., 1872	For improvements in the preparation of materials used in the manufacture of paper.
George Sinclair	21st Jan., 1873	For improvements in treating spent and used ley resulting from the preparation of wood or other fibrous substances employed in the manufacture of paper stock.
Thomas Routledge	10th March, 1873	For improvements in treating fibrous substances for textile purposes and for the manufacture of paper stock.
George Henry Andrews	10th March, 1873	For improvements in the treatment of fibre-bearing plants, and in the machinery and apparatus employed therein.
James Harvey	20th Aug., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar and in apparatus therefor.
Charles Weightman	23rd Sep., 1873	For improvements in the manufacture of gas for lighting and heating purposes, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Ven. William Rowe, M. A.	13th June, 1874	For an invention and discovery of a decoction or composition of matter applicable for tanning of hides and skins of cattle, sheep and goats and converting the same into leather.
William S. Amus	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention for improvements in artificial manures.
Richard A. Stewart	9th Sep., 1874	For an invention of a machine or apparatus for using sulphurous acid gas in the improvement and manufacture of sugar from cane-juice.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
John Girdwood	24th Nov., 1874	For improvements in the apparatus and machinery for concentrating cane juice into sugar.
Moiz Weinrich	23rd June, 1875	For improvements in the treatment and purification of sugar and saccharine matters, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Josiah Latimer	8th Dec., 1875	For improvements in floating docks and pontoons, and in blocking or securing vessels upon them.
Daniel Lombard	29th April, 1876	For improvements in machine for removing the integument or shells from coffee berries, &c.
James Cook	18th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, relating to the dum returner of the crushing mill, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Robert Tooth	19th July, 1876	For improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the preparation of crystalized sugar from crude cane juice or other saccharine liquids.
A. P. Collenius	14th March, 1877	For an arrangement for feeding steam boilers by a self-acting moudué, connected with heater and hanging of boiler.
William Bancroft Espeut	15th Oct., 1877	For improvements in the mode of treating, curing and conveying megassel or cane trash in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.
Siddeley, Joshua & al.	9th Sep., 1879	For an invention for improvements in the manufacture of ice and production of cold, and in apparatus and appliances therefor.
William Bancroft Espeut	18th Oct., 1880	For improvements in drying and preserving bananas.
Marie Jean Leon Marie	28th Aug., 1882	For improvements in furnace for burning cane trash.
Henry Manly Cork	17th Sep., 1881	For an invention for the removing of fibre by machinery from the penguin and all that order of plants known as "bromaceæ," and for the manufacture of cordage.
Wilfred Levy, Alfred Delisser and Alfred Vincent Delisser, trading under the style of "The Excelsior Soap Manufacturing Company"	18th Feb., 1882	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Hiram Stevens Maxim	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to Dynamo electric machines.
Hiram Stevens Maxim	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to electric lighting apparatus and manufacture of carbonized materials to form conductors for the same and for other purposes.
Joseph V. Nichols	5th May, 1882	For improvements in electric lamp or lighting apparatus.
Christian Wahl	5th May, 1882	For improvements in and relating to vacuum pans.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Edward Weston .	5th May, 1882	For improvements in apparatus for generating electric currents and for producing electric light.
John Dixon .	12th May, 1882	For the manufacture of an improved gas, and the apparatus and method therein employed.
James Kennedy .	12th Feb., 1883	For extracting, preparing and manufacturing fibres and fibrous materials from plants, fruits, vegetables and other substances, and also for macerating the same and extracting juices therefrom.
Walter Thomson, James Mylne and James Bingham Alliot	28th Feb., 1883	For improvements in apparatus for the expression of juice from the sugar cane.
Charles S. Higgins .	8th March, 1883	For improvements in the manufacture of soap.
Frederic Isenbart Scard .	2nd May, 1883	For the acceleration and increase of fermentation in the alcoholic fermentation of molasses in the manufacture of rum.
Camille Alphonse Faure .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in Voltaic and secondary batteries.
John Scudamore Sellon and Ernest Volckmar .	30th August, 1883	For improvements in secondary batteries.
Gelston Sandford .	11th Dec., 1883	For improvements in the machinery for treating the leaves and stalks of plants and other fibre-bearing materials for the purpose of obtaining fibres therefrom, and also applicable to the reduction of other materials.
Daniel Lemart Davis .	28th Dec., 1883	For improvements in cane mills.
William Bancroft Espeut, Carl Danl. Ekman, George Fry .	31st Dec., 1883	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from vegetable substances.
William Bancroft Espeut .	21st Feb., 1884	For improvements in the extraction of saccharine matter from the sugar cane and other vegetable substances.
Edward Luck .	28th March, 1884	For an improved apparatus for exposing liquids to the action of atmospheric air or other gases or vapours, more particularly applicable for the manufacture of vinegar, the maturing of spirits, the preparing of sugar, syrups and the like.
John McGregor .	31st March, 1884	For an invention called the "Arvation Process" for the defecating, disinfecting and purifying of cane juice, syrups, molasses and other fluids as well as solid matters.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience, as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of Harbour Masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. : it fixes the scale of fees to be paid to Harbour Masters, and places all harbours and Harbour Masters under the superintendence of the Pilotage and Harbour Board of the district in which the harbours are situated.

The following table gives the fees payable to Harbour Masters under this law, which in the case of Harbour Masters drawing a salary are paid into the Treasury to the credit of General Revenue :—

Harbours.	Draft of Water.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.			All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.			Coasting Vessels.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Kingston	Under 10 feet	0	7	6	0	15	0	—
Morant Bay	10 feet and over but under 12	0	10	0	1	0	0	—
Port Morant	12 feet and over but under 15	0	15	0	1	10	0	—
Manchioneal	15 feet and over but under 20	0	17	6	1	15	0	—
	20 feet and upwards	1	0	0	2	0	0	—
All other harbours	Under 12 feet	0	5	0	0	10	0	—
	12 feet and upwards	0	10	0	1	0	0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 6

Vessels anchoring at the entrance of Kingston Harbour, off Port Royal, for the purpose of calling for orders only, and not discharging cargo, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees.

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

Fort Augusta light is essentially a harbour light and is 40 feet above the sea; it is shown from a beacon on the fort *white* to the south and west and *red* to the eastward.

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchoring in from 5 to 10 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo with their heads to the eastward, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 24 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices, and water is charged by the Water Company at the following rates, viz. :—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 500 and upwards	£3 0 0
" 151 " 250	1 4 0	Steamers under 1200 tons	3 12 0
" 251 " 350	1 16 0	And upwards	4 4 0
" 351 " 500	2 8 0		

Foreign men-of-war anchoring off Kingston usually obtain their water by tanks on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Port Royal.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Kingston	K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.	£ 500 0 0	9th April, '74
Clerk	F. S. Church	80 0 0	Jan., '83
Falmouth	William M. Defriez	65 12 6	17th Jan., '79
Salt River and Old Harbour	C. Wood	55 5 6	Jan., '69
Lucea and Green Island	J. H. Caseley	41 9 0	21st July, '53
Savanna-la-Mar	E. P. Pullar	20 0 0	Jan., '69
Gravesend, Black River	J. A. Marshall	64 5 0	Sep., '65
Ocho Rios	W. M. Shaw	8 18 0	12th Aug., '80
St. Ann's Bay	J. W. Gruber	96 10 6	Feb., '68
Port Antonio	W. A. Doorly	131 6 6	March, '71
Montego Bay	Vacant.	...	...
Alligator Pond	G. B. Caldwell	3 15 0	April, '69
Morant Bay	A. Robertson	28 13 6	Aug., '62
Port Morant	R. N. Berwick	66 8 6	Aug., '68
Annotto Bay	C. M. Gifford	26 14 0	Jan., '74
Port Maria	S. E. Payne, jr.	85 16 6	Aug., '79
Milk River	W. R. Burke	60 4 0	Aug., '53

PILOTS AND PILOTAGE.

THE condition of things in regard to the pilotage of vessels under the Act 19 Vic., cap. 15, before the passing of Law 35 of 1873, was most unsatisfactory. Under that Act a class of Pilots had been created that were not suited to the requirements of the service, and the remedy under the Act against the incapacity and misconduct of the Pilots was difficult to apply, if not impracticable. Law 35 of 1873 was intended to provide for an efficient Pilot Service; under it the power of punishing misconduct or negligence can be promptly and efficiently exercised and the scrutiny of the bonds to be given by Pilots contemplated by the Law is calculated to make those bonds substantial. Under the power conferred by this Law the island was divided for its purposes into five districts and a Pilotage and Harbour Board was appointed for each district.

The following are the limits of the several districts as defined by the Governor :—

- NO. 1 DISTRICT.—From Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester.
- NO. 2 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester, along the sea coast to South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland.
- NO. 3 DISTRICT.—From South Negril Point in the parish of Westmoreland, along the sea coast to the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny.
- NO. 4 DISTRICT.—From the boundary of the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, along the sea coast to Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary.
- NO. 5 DISTRICT.—From Salt Gut in the parish of St. Mary, along the sea coast to Hector's River, the boundary of the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas.

Under the Law every candidate for a Pilot's license must submit to a careful personal examination by the Pilotage and Harbour Board of his district, and must satisfy them that he is a person of good character and of sober habits, and possessed of such nautical skill and complete local knowledge as qualify him to take charge of ships and steamers of the largest size and greatest draught of water that enter the port or ports in respect of which he applies. If he passes his examination the Board grant a certificate of the fact which is forwarded to the Governor; but he cannot act as a Pilot until he has entered into a bond with two or more approved sureties, in such amount as may be fixed by the Rules passed by the Governor in Privy Council, or by the

* Captain Mainwaring receives an additional £100 as Assistant Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston.

Board, to answer any damage or expenses caused by his unskilfulness, negligence or misconduct as a Pilot; nor until he has received from the Governor a license to act; and the Governor may grant or withhold such license at his discretion. A license has effect from the date on which it is granted till the 31st December in the year in which it is granted; and it may be renewed annually, at the beginning of every year, if recommended by the Pilotage Board.

If after inquiry the Pilotage Board of a district be of opinion that a Pilot complained against has been guilty of misconduct or negligence they may suspend his license for such period as they may think fit and may report the case to the Governor, who may thereupon revoke the Pilot's license.

The 13th Section of the Law provides for the special licensing of the Master or Mate of a vessel to pilot that particular vessel, or a vessel of the same or less draught of water of which he may be acting as Master or Mate at the time.

Law 29 of 1879, "The Pilotage Law Amendment Law, 1879," made some changes in the scale of pilotage fees, and of payments for Pilots' licenses in cases where a Pilot possessing a qualification for one or more ports seeks to extend it to others, and made provision for securing to the Pilot of an incoming vessel the pilotage of the same vessel outwards.

The next Law relating to Pilots, 18 of 1831, was passed to restore to them the powers which they possessed under section 32 of Law 35 of 1873, which had been repealed by Law 29 of 1879, of effectually collecting their fees, and the opportunity was taken of defining clearly in that Law the meaning of the term "droghers engaged in the coasting trade," as used in the Pilotage Laws of 1873 and 1879.

The following are the fees payable by Pilots for examination and license (Law 35 of 1873):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	1	11 6
For every Pilot's original license for one port	-	10	0 0
For each renewal of license	-	1	0 0
For each license to any Master or Mate to pilot his own vessel	-	5	0 0
For each renewal of such license to any Master or Mate	-	0	10 0

A Pilot already licensed for any port or ports and seeking to be licensed for other ports is required to pay fees as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination	-	0	15 0
For each license granted thereon	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to Pilots are as follow (Law 29 of 1879):—

	Inward.			Outward.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	6 0	-	0	4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	7 0	-	0	17 0
For every additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	3 6	-	0	2 6
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	-	0	18 0	-	0	10 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	2 6	-	0	1 6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Falmouth or Saint Ann's Bay, not exceeding seven feet	-	2	5 0	-	1	8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	-	0	6 0	-	0	4 0
Into or out of any other port, not exceeding seven feet	-	1	10 6	-	1	5 0
For each additional foot or part of a foot	-	0	4 0	-	0	3 0

PILOTAGE AND HARBOUR BOARDS.

No. 1 District.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Chairman.
H. J. Rieckell
R. Gillard, Esqs.
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R.N.
Staff Commander E. Naukivell, R.N.
C. Thompson, Clerk.

No. 2 District.

Hon. William Vickers, Chairman.
Joseph Swaby Segre
C. S. Farquharson
Frank Bastian
James S. Trench, Esqs.
J. C. Bunting, Clerk.

No. 3 District.

Hon. William Kerr, Chairman.
P. A. Hart
J. G. Chisholm
J. W. Parkin, Esqs.
R. P. Collymore, Clerk.

No. 4 District.

Hon. J. W. Fisher, Chairman.
Hon. William Kerr
J. A. Vine
J. Passmore
D. C. DeSouza, Esqs.
H. M. Rowe, Clerk.

No. 5 District.

Hon. William Macdonald, Chairman.

Henry Braham
F. Hlands Barker

A. L. DaCosta, Esq.
R. M. Cocking, Clerk.

The following are the names of Pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed for the year 1883 :—

No. 1 DISTRICT.

John Freeman, Kingston
Daniel Campbell, Kingston
Edward Barclay, Kingston
Joseph Johnson, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
William Taylor, Kingston
Alexander Patrick, Morant Bay and Port
Morant
William Morrison, Kingston
Thomas McCoy, Kingston
Thomas Lucas, Kingston, Morant Bay
and Port Morant
James Duff, Kingston
Robert Jennings, Old Harbour, Salt River
and Carlisle Bay
John C. Watson, Kingston, Morant Bay,
Port Morant, Old Harbour, including
Long's Wharf, Carlisle Bay and Milk
River
Robert McKearn, Kingston
John Fox, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port
Morant, Milk River, Old Harbour, in-
cluding Salt River and Carlisle Bay
Samuel H. Tudor, Kingston

Philip Hall, Kingston
John Bryan, Kingston
Charles Coakley, Kingston
Theodore Bain, Kingston
Geo. Jennings, Old Harbour, including
Long's Wharf and Salt River
Thomas Dowie, Kingston
Richard Keane, Kingston.
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
W. S. Wallace, Kingston
Charles George Pearce, Kingston
John William Sansom, Kingston
John Henry Bennett, Kingston
David Williams, Kingston
W. R. T. Brown, Kingston
D. W. Cameron, Kingston
William Moore, Kingston
John William Morris, Kingston, Port
Royal and Port Morant
R. H. Hughes, Kingston and Port Morant
E. J. Seiders, Kingston and Port Morant
H. Lowe, Kingston and Port Morant
H. W. Vicary, Kingston, Salt River, Car-
lisle Bay and Milk River.

No. 2 DISTRICT.

John Williams, Savanna-la-Mar
Thomas W. Tavares, Savanna-la-Mar
Joseph Brown, Gravesend
Thomas Williams, Gravesend
Charles Davis, Gravesend

J. C. Watson, Savanna-la-Mar, Graves
end and Alligator Pond.
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
Charles George Pearce, Savanna-la-Mar
and Gravesend.

No. 3 DISTRICT.

Richard Milbourne, Montego Bay, Green
Island and Lucea
E. Gaynair, Montego Bay, Green Island
and Lucea
D. K. Appleton, Montego Bay, Lucea and
Green Island
J. Chambers, Montego Bay and Lucea
P. Soas, Montego Bay
W. W. Defriez, Montego Bay
J. Garth, Montego Bay
J. McFarlane, Montego Bay and Lucea
Robert Walker, Montego Bay and Lucea
W. G. Burton, Montego Bay and Lucea

John C. Watson, Montego Bay, Lucea
and Green Island
John Boor, Montego Bay and Lucea
Under Section 13 of Law 35 of 1873.
Charles George Pearce, Montego Bay and
Lucea
William Mahlman, Montego Bay
William Moore, Montego Bay
John Henry Bennett, Montego Bay
J. H. Spray, Montego Bay
J. S. Legoe, Montego Bay
H. W. Vicary, Montego Bay
R. W. Neate, Montego Bay.

No. 4 DISTRICT.

John McFarlane, Falmouth, Rio Bueno
and St. Ann's Bay
Edward Brown, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho
Rios and Dry Harbour
Richard Melbourne, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's
Bay and Dry Harbour
W. W. Defriez, Falmouth
Robert Walker, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay,
Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour and Ocho Rios
D. H. Appleton, Ocho Rios, Rio Bueno
and St. Ann's Bay.

James Garth, Falmouth and Rio Bueno
John Boor, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour,
Ocho Rios and Rio Bueno
W. G. Burton, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay,
Dry Harbour, Falmouth and Rio
Bueno
Edward Gaynair, Rio Bueno and St.
Ann's Bay
J. C. Watson, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Dry
Harbour, St. Ann's Bay and Ocho
Rios.

No. 5 DISTRICT.

William H. Manning, Annotto Bay, Port
Maria, Port Antonio, Oracabessa and
Manchioneal
Richard A. Brown, Port Antonio, Man-
chioneal, Port Maria and Oracabessa
A. K. Jones, Port Antonio, Port Maria,
and Oracabessa
Edward Brown, Port Maria and Oraca-
bessa

J. C. Watson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,
Annotto Bay, Port Maria and Oraca-
bessa
William G. Burton, Annotto Bay, Port
Antonio, Manchioneal, Port Maria
and Oracabessa
John Boor, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Port
Antonio and Annotto Bay.

RECEIVERS OF WRECKS.

UNDER the 4th Section of Law 4 of 1875, "A Law relating to Wrecks, Casualties to Ships and Salvage," which was passed in consequence of the old Act, 53 Geo. III. cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any Officer of Customs, Revenue Officer or other person to be a Receiver of Wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any Receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of Receivers of Wrecks and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston district to include the line of coast embracing Kingston Harbour to Wreck Bay inclusive, in a westerly direction, and to Yallahs Point in an easterly direction.
- (2.) Port Morant District to extend from Yallahs Point to Hector's River.
- (3.) Port Antonio District to extend from Hector's River to Little Spanish River.
- (4.) Port Maria District to extend from Little Spanish River to White River.
- (5.) St. Ann's Bay District to extend from White River to a point one mile due east of Rio Bueno.
- (6.) Falmouth District to extend from and to include the Harbour of Rio Bueno to Little River.
- (7.) Montego Bay District to extend from Little River to Davis Cove northern shore.
- (8.) Savanna-la-Mar District to extend from Davis Cove, northern shore, to White House Point.
- (9.) Black River District to extend from White House Point to Little Pedro Point.
- (10.) Milk River District to extend from Little Pedro Point to Portland Point.
- (11.) Old Harbour District to extend from Portland Point to Wreck Bay, exclusive.

The following individuals hold the office of Receivers of Wrecks for the several districts :—

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| No. 1 District | (Kingston)—Charles Goldie, Collector of Customs. |
| No. 2 | " (Port Morant)—R. N. Berwick, Assistant Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 3 | " (Port Antonio) Ashley Cooper, Sub-Collector of Customs. |
| No. 4 | " (Port Maria)—S. E. Payne, Sub-Collector of Customs. |
| No. 5 | " (St. Ann's Bay)—L. J. Lee ditto. |
| No. 6 | " (Falmouth)—J. Pasmore, Collector of Customs. |
| No. 7 | " (Montego Bay)—J. G. Chisholm ditto. |
| No. 8 | " (Savanna-la-Mar)—E. P. Pullar ditto. |
| No. 9 | " (Black River)—J. A. Marshall, Collector of Taxes. |
| No. 10 | " (Milk River)—W. R. Burke Landing Waiter, Searcher, and Coast Officer of Customs. |
| No. 11 | " (Old Harbour)—C. Wood, Coast Waiter of Customs. |

The duties of the Receivers of Wrecks may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder, or obstruction ;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea ;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners ;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims ;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following Table shows the fees and remuneration of Receivers :—

For every examination on oath instituted by a Receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding	£ s. d. 1 0 0
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But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of	0 10 0
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For Wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service ; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above-mentioned sum.

ASSESSORS OF DAMAGE IN CASES OF TRESPASSES OF STOCK.

THE law regulating the assessment of damage by trespasses of stock, No. 46 of 1872, was passed in the interests of the cultivator and grazier alike. It was quite the exception that cultivated lands were sufficiently fenced, and attentive herdsmen who would prevent stock from straying were rarely to be met with : consequently, cultivators and graziers alike had acquired careless habits, and, in the absence of any law on the subject securing redress for wrong, unjustifiable practices on both sides had too commonly prevailed.

The Governor is authorized under this law to appoint fit persons to be Assessors of Damage within the districts of the several District Courts. The person seeking compensation for damage, in order to be enabled to bring an action in Court, is required to call in an Assessor of the district to survey and assess the damage within three days after the occurrence complained of ; but the Judge of the District Court may extend the time, under certain specified conditions, and grant a special order for assessment. The Assessor, on being called upon to assess, must immediately give 24 hours' notice to the owner, or person representing the owner, or to the person in charge of the stock concerned, of the time and place of survey, and must at the appointed time proceed with his survey and assessment, whether the person notified as above attends or not. The forms of certificate to be used by Assessors are given in the law ; the certificate must be made out in triplicate—one copy for the office of the District Court Clerk, one copy for the complainant, and the third for any person attending the survey on behalf of the persons responsible for the damage. An action must be brought within one month after the Assessor's Certificate is given, unless the District Court Judge gives longer time within a year ; but no action can lie unless it be proved that the lands trespassed upon were, at the time of trespass, well and sufficiently fenced and that the fences were in good repair. This law does not apply where the trespass is caused knowingly and wilfully by the owner of the animals trespassing. The Dis-

trict Court Judge has power to inquire summarily into all complaints against Assessors, and to report thereon to the Governor.

The fees payable to Assessors by the person seeking assessment are as follow :—

For preparing and serving notice and copy, if within one mile of the residence of the Assessor of Damage	£0 2 0
If above one mile, then three pence extra for every other mile.	
For making survey and assessment, if within four miles of the residence of the Assessor of Damage	0 10 6
If above four miles, then six pence extra for every mile in excess.	
Filing assessment at office of District Court	0 1 0

POUNDS.

THE following are rates of poundage leviable under the Pound Laws, 15 Vic., cap. 11 and 21 Vic., cap. 12 :—

For every cow, calf, bull, heifer, steer, horse, mare, gelding, colt, mule or ass, if brought in single	s. d.
For every stray as above, if three brought together, each	1 6
For any number above three, brought together, each	0 6
For five or less number of sheep	1 6
For every sheep above five	0 3

The following are the Pounds and Poundkeepers in the island :—

KINGSTON.
Sunny Vale Pen on Windward Road, Edward W. Purcell.

ST. ANDREW.
Lowland, Halfway-Tree, J. A. E. Campbell.
Sans Souci, Henry Smith.
Guava Ridge, Jane Alvarenga.

ST. THOMAS.
Morant Bay, Eliza Ann Reeves.
Blue Mountain Valley, Ellen Harris.
Easington, Joseph Alvarenga.
Port Morant, Matilda Watson.
Bath, John S. Donaldson.
Dalvey, Ann Watson.
Yallahs Bay, Elizabeth Noel.

PORTLAND.
Port Antonio, Peter A. Burke.
Manchioneal, Amelia McBean.
Balcarres, Josephine Stamp.
Hope Bay, George A. Leckv.
Buff Bay, William Gladwish.

ST. CATHERINE.
Spanish Town, Charles Townsend.
Old Harbour, Margaret W. Clarke.
Upper St. Dorothy, Henry Douglas.
Linstead, Imogene Davis.
Lower St. John, Henry D. Wilson.

ST. MARY.
Manning's Town, H. M. Cocking.
Annotto Bay, S. F. Leith.
Lucky Hill, D. Johnstone.
Mount Bethel, J. Burnett.
Retreat, Mrs. S. W. Rigg.
Highgate, W. Tabois.
Stoneyfield, J. M. McGraw.

CLARENDON.
Chapelton, Charlotte Whittle.
Lime Savanna, Sarah McMahon.
Vere, Louisa Petrie.

ST. ANN.
St. Ann's Bay, Mary Morris.
Ocho Rios, W. Wilmot.

ST. ANN, continued.
Moneague, A. A. Hutchinson.
Dry Harbour, W. G. Nash.
Brown's Town, G. L. Harris.
Charlton, C. W. Arscott.

MANCHESTER.
Mandeville, Ann A. Alexander.
Porus, Maria Eastwood.
Mile Gully, Elizabeth Senior.
Plowden, Dorothy Durrant.
Downs, Rebecca F. Segre.

ST. ELIZABETH.
Alverstoke, J. M. Sailman.
Black River, Catherine Allen.
Bogue, C. R. McTaggart.
Cambridge, T. R. Saunders.
Cutaboo, Thomas Dunkley.
Crawfords, Margaret Wiggan.
Dunsandale, Sarah Monteith.
Malvern Chase, Henry Banton.
Mountain Side, Edward T. Grindley.
Newport, Horatio Aarons.
Providence, Peter S. Byrne.
Santa Cruz, Anne Harriott.

TRELAWNY.
Falmouth, Thomas Benjamin.
Duncans, W. Gentles.
Stewart Town, W. R. Corner.
Sawyers, David Kerr.

ST. JAMES.
Montego Bay, F. E. Smith.
Adelphi, Benjamin Lowe.
Montpelier, Edward Mowatt.
Spring Mount, Charles S. Brown.
Little River, W. C. Benaim.

HANOVER.
Lucca, Anna Levy.
Green Island, Mrs. Watson.
Ramble, Hugh Kirkwood.

WESTMORELAND.
Phoenix Park, B. H. Segre.
Little London, Rachael Donaldson.
Kings, Jane M. Miller.

PART X.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

On the 13th February, 1661, a Commission was granted by King Charles II. to Colonel D'Oyley appointing him Governor of Jamaica, and instructing him, among other things, "to discourage vice and debauchery and to encourage Ministers, that Christianity, according to the Church of England, might have due reverence and exercise." In 1662 Lord Windsor was appointed as the successor of D'Oyley and the 11th Article of the new Instructions related to "the encouragement of an orthodox Ministry." Lord Windsor stayed but two months and left the island and the execution of his Commission to Sir Charles Lytleton, Deputy-Governor, who soon after convened an Assembly. Among the laws enacted was "An Act for maintaining Ministers" and "An Act for marriages, christenings, and burials." According to Mr. Hanson's contemporary account "the people of Jamaica were then generally of the Church of England, although all (except Papists) might freely exercise what religion they pleased without disturbance."

Between 1663 and 1706 no less than ten Acts of the Assembly, or at least resolutions of the House, were passed, more or less regulating the Church of England and her Ministers. But the Act that must be regarded as the first Clergy Law of Jamaica was the 33rd Charles II. chap. 18, which was passed in the Session of 1680-81. By this Act the Justices of every parish were empowered to summon freeholders yearly to elect Churchwardens and Vestrymen, to assess taxes for the maintenance of Ministers and the poor, and for erecting Churches and repairing such as were already made; and the Churchwardens were charged with the disbursement of the taxes so levied. Clause 3 fixed the salaries of the Clergy. The Rector of Port Royal was allowed £250 per annum; the Rector of St. Catherine £140 per annum; the Rectors of St. Thomas, St. Andrew and St. John £100 per annum each; and the Rectors of "all other parishes that either have or shall have a Minister £80 per annum each." These stipends were made payable by the parishes "every six months at the respective dwelling houses" of the Clergymen. The number of Clergymen then in the island corresponded with the number of parishes, namely, 15. The law also declared that "none shall be presented to benefices or receive the profits of the same unless they produce testimonials that they are qualified, according to the Canons of the Church of England, by having taken Deacons and Priests' Orders."

By the 5th Anne, chap. I., passed on the 6th February, 1706-7, the stipends of the Clergy were augmented "for the better encouragement of good and orthodox Divines;" and by the 38th Geo. III. chap. 24, passed on the 24th December, 1797, the stipends of the Clergy throughout the island were placed on an equal "Establishment," the stipend being fixed at £120 currency each, and made payable quarterly "by the Receiver-General out of any public moneys in his hands."

In consideration of this increase of stipend the "Clergy were required to instruct all free persons of colour and slaves who may be willing to be baptized and informed in the tenets of the Christian religion, in its principles and doctrines." The reasons for the transfer of the stipends from the parochial to the public treasury were thus stated by a Committee of the Assembly: "First, because the parochial system made the Rectors in some measure dependent on the Churchwardens for the payment of their stipends; and,

secondly, because by obliging each parish to pay the stipends of its Rector the small parishes were oppressed, as the tax assessed for the purpose fell heavily on their few inhabitants."

The power given the Justices and Vestry by the Act of 1681 (33rd Charles II. chap 18) with respect to the building of Churches not having been generally exercised, the Legislature in 1773 passed a law (14 Geo. III. chap. 13) empowering the Justices and Vestry of each parish, where there was no Church, parsonage-house, or burial ground, to raise a loan not exceeding £5,000, "to be applied towards purchasing land for carrying out these requirements." There were then (according to Long) but 14 Churches and 4 Chapels in the island. But notwithstanding these provisions several of the parishes remained without Churches; and in 1797 a Committee of the Assembly attributed this to the want of means. Stringent provisions were thereupon made by law (23 Geo. III. chap. 24) to compel each parish to build a Church and parsonage-house on the conditions laid down in the previous enactment. Three years after the Vestries were empowered in parishes where there was no glebe to purchase not less than 12 acres, to be attached to the parsonage-house, for the use of the Rector for the time being. The Vestries had previously been directed "to run out the lines and boundaries" of the lands that had from time to time been granted by private persons or by patent as glebes, and to prosecute all trespassers.

In the Session of 1816 the Assembly appointed a Committee "carefully to investigate the means of diffusing the light of genuine Christianity" among the slaves. The result of their inquiry was the passing of a law (5 Geo. III. chap. 24) the preamble of which stated that "from the extent of many of the parishes of this island, and the number of inhabitants therein, religious instruction cannot be extended to all under the present Ecclesiastical Establishment, therefore it is necessary to increase the number of Officiating Clergymen for the purpose of giving religious instruction to the slaves." The Governor was thereupon empowered to appoint Curates not exceeding the number of "Beneficed Ministers," and to assign them to such parts of the island as he might think best. The salaries of these Curates were fixed at £300 per annum currency, to be paid quarterly by the Receiver-General. Subsequently £200 currency was added to the stipend of each Curate to enable him to provide himself with a residence and with servants.

The Vestries were by the same law directed to provide proper places besides the Churches where Divine Service might be performed on Sundays and holidays; and to certify as to the due discharge of their clerical duties by the Rectors and Curates previous to the payment of their stipends at the Treasury. The latter provision was adopted as a matter of discipline.

In Jamaica, as in England, the King was the temporal head of the Church; and the Governor, as his Chancellor, had the gift of all benefices.* But the Bishop of London up to the year 1799 exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Clergy of Jamaica. In that year an Act was passed by the Local Legislature annulling this jurisdiction, and granting to the King the power to appoint persons to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the island. In April, 1800, the King appointed five Clergymen as Commissaries who were empowered to appoint Registrars and an Apparitor, and to present to benefices. The Church continued under this jurisdiction until July, 1824, when Letters Patent were issued by George IV. constituting the island of Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the settlement in the Bay of Honduras a Bishop's See, to

* Wood's Preface to the Laws of Jamaica.

be called "The Bishoprick of Jamaica," and presenting Dr. Christopher Lipscomb thereto. In the following year His Majesty also issued Letters Patent constituting an Archdeaconry in the island and appointing Dr. Edward Pope to that office. The salaries of these dignitaries, £4,000 sterling for the Bishop and £2,000 sterling for the Archdeacon, were made charges on the Consolidated Fund of England.

The Bishop arrived in the island on the 11th of February, 1825, and was duly installed four days later. He brought with him six Clergymen, and on the 13th April of the same year he held his first Ordination for Priests and Deacons. There were then in the island 21 Rectors and 25 Curates, making an Ecclesiastical Establishment of 46 Clergymen.

His Lordship had been received with all honors. Addresses of the most encouraging descriptions poured in upon him from every parish, and in his replies he confidently recommended the adoption of every measure which he thought might improve the spiritual condition of the slave population, and render effectual the object of his mission.*

During the first sitting of the Legislature after his Lordship's installation a law was passed which enacted, among other things, the reception into the island of all the ecclesiastical canons, laws and ordinances used in England, so far as they related to the due government of the Clergy. The salaries of the Rectors were increased to £600 per annum currency, independent of their surplice fees, but the salaries of the Curates (now termed Island Curates) continued at £500 currency. The number of Curates was extended to 42, but none were to be appointed until a place of worship was provided. A Registry Office, under the designation of "The Bishop's Office," was created, and all baptisms, marriages and burials were required to be recorded there by the Registrar of the Diocese, the then existing records of the Churches being transcribed and forwarded thereto for preservation.

No Clergyman was permitted to officiate in the Diocese except he had received a license from the Bishop: and every Clergyman was required to keep a "duty book" in his Church or Chapel, and carefully to enter all the clerical duties performed by him. Provision was also made in the Act for the appointment of Clerks, Sextons, &c., their salaries being made charges against the parochial funds.

Armed with these legislative powers the Bishop at once entered on the practical duties of his See; but several of the Clergy soon took exception to his ruling, and his administration was described by the historian Bridges as "a partial and arbitrary system of ecclesiastical government, whose irregularity is in many respects degrading to the profession and injurious to the credit of the Church." But this opposition did not prevent Dr. Lipscomb from continuing his ameliorations and reforms. The want of Churches in the rural districts was seen and felt. His Lordship urged the Government, and did not urge in vain, to supply that want. The result was that in 1832 it was stated in evidence before a Committee of the Assembly that 13 new Churches had been erected since the Bishop's installation, and that nine were then in course of construction. Religious instruction was imparted on 280 properties by Clergymen and Catechists, and thousands of the slaves were christened and under religious training.

The next year was the last of actual slavery, and the "commencement of the apprenticeship was attended by the arrival of some excellent Missionary

* Bridges' Annals of Jamaica, vol. 2.

Clergymen." In 1836 there were 57 Clergymen in the island, and the average cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment for that and the four preceding years exceeded £43,000 currency per annum. From a Parliamentary Return made at the close of 1838 it appears that there were then 53 Churches in the island, 65 Clergymen and 7 Catechists.

From the time of Emancipation the English Church Missionary Societies gave large grants to the Church in Jamaica, to assist in the religious instruction and secular teaching of the emancipated classes. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had three or four Missionaries under the supervision of the Bishop at work in the island; and the Church Missionary Society acquired land and built about a dozen missionary Chapels and school-houses, and also sent some English Clergymen to work in Jamaica. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge gave liberal grants of desks and altar books to new Churches, and whole bales of tracts for distribution among the peasantry, and the Religious Tract Society did likewise.

In the midst of his good work Bishop Lipscomb died at his residence in St. Andrew on the 14th April, 1843, and Bishop Spencer was translated from the See of Newfoundland to that of Jamaica. His Lordship arrived on the 4th November, and was installed in the Parish Church of St. Catherine, which in his Letters Patent had been created the Cathedral of the Diocese. The colony was about this time divided into three Archdeaconries—one for each county—and the salaries of the Archdeacons were paid by the Imperial Treasury from the Consolidated Fund.

Soon after the "retrenchment struggles" began and the Judicial and Ecclesiastical Establishments became the principal objects of attack. There were then 96 Churches and Chapels, capable of accommodating over 120,000 persons, and the Clergy numbered 81. They were generally admitted to be a far superior class of men than the majority of those found in the Diocese by Bishop Lipscomb, but there was a strong feeling that the cost of the Establishment, which amounted to over £40,000 sterling per annum, "was considerable in relation to the total revenue of the colony."^o

A Committee of the Assembly recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. on all public salaries, including those of the Judges and Clergy, and this was resisted on the ground of vested rights. The result was "the dead lock" which left the Clergy without their stipends for many months. On the arrival of Sir Henry Barkly as Governor compromises were made, and a retrenchment measure, based in some respects on the principle of prospective retrenchment, was carried into effect. The clerical stipends were reduced, Rectors to £400 and Island Curates to £340, with the proviso that those who dissented should continue to draw their former salaries until the expiration of the Clergy Law in December, 1859, when they were to get much smaller stipends than even the junior Clergy of their grades. Most of the Clergymen submitted to immediate reduction, but a minority continued to draw the full amount of their original stipends. On the 1st January, 1860, these were put on the reduced incomes, but after three or four years privation, all the surviving dissentients were placed on the same footing as the Clergymen who had accepted the commutation.

In the meantime Bishop Spencer had retired, on an arrangement with Dr. Courtenay, who was then the Archdeacon of Middlesex, whereby he received £1,400 a year from the Imperial Treasury, and Dr. Courtenay as Coadjutor Bishop drew £1,600 in addition to his salary of £800 per annum as Arch-

* Gardner's History of Jamaica.

deacon. Dr. Courtenay was consecrated in April, 1856, as Titular Bishop of Kingston and delivered his primary charge in the month of April, 1858; in the same year the Clergy Law was renewed for 11 years (22 Vic., chap. 23). The provisions were the same as in the Acts then in force, with the exception of an increase in the number of Island Curates to 50, and provision being made for the payment of half the stipends of ten additional Curates, the other moiety of their salaries being payable by the Bishop out of the funds at his disposal derived from the English Missionary Societies. But these Missionary Societies, considering their work in the late slave colonies as chiefly inceptive, had already withdrawn nearly all their special grants to Jamaica and had transferred to the Bishop their buildings and lands, so the funds thus presumably at his Lordship's disposal had considerably decreased by this time.

The staff of Clergy in 1860 may be stated as follows:—1 Bishop; 3 Archdeacons; 22 Rectors; 50 Island Curates; 15 Missionary, British and Island Stipendiary Curates; 5 substitutes for Clergymen on leave or additional Curates for town Churches, and one Chaplain of the Penitentiary, 97; but as two of the Archdeacons were also Beneficed Clergymen, the actual staff was 95 Clergymen of all grades. The cost of this Establishment was £7,100 to the Imperial Government, and £37,284 to the Local Government, including the parochial expenditure for Church servants, &c.

In that year (1860) the Bishop of Kingston and some of the leading Clergy founded the Home and Foreign Mission Society, which was soon able to sustain 20 mission stations in the more remote and spiritually destitute portions of the interior. These stations were served on Sundays by Catechist-schoolmasters who resided in the midst of the people, and were superintended by the nearest Clergymen. Sunday schools were also held at these stations, and the Catechists acted as Schoolmasters of the day schools, all of which were under Government inspection.

Thus stood the Church at the time of the inauguration of Crown Government in 1866.

One of the early despatches of Sir John Grant to the British Government announced that the "charges for Organists, Beadles and other Church servants, and all the miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the several Churches and Chapels which were defrayed by the several Parish Vestries out of the annual appropriation from the general revenue made to these Vestries" had been discontinued, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Kingston; and that "no vacancy occurring in the Ecclesiastical Establishment would be filled until a new scheme for supplying the religious wants of the island should be determined upon by Her Majesty's Government."^o The Governor added that these arrangements would effect a saving of £8,894 in the expenditure of the year 1867, and he asked for instructions as to the future, adding that "it has been perfectly understood by all parties here that the re-arrangement of the Ecclesiastical Establishment after 1869 would be treated as an open question."

This reference led to a lengthy correspondence between the Bishop of Kingston, Sir John Grant, and Earl Granville, the then Colonial Minister, which continued until the disestablishment of the Church by the expiry of the then Clergy Law. Subsequently the enabling statute, Law 30 of 1870, was passed by the Legislative Council. This Law "regulated the disestab-

lishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; and it gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such corporate body all Church property." The Law also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion." The Law was framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents.

On the 1st of January, 1870, the beginning of disestablishment, there were in the Diocese 14 Rectors, 36 Island Curates, and 16 Stipendiary Curates, making a total of 66 Clergymen. Of these 51 attended the first Synod, which was held in Kingston in the month of January, under the presidency of the Bishop of Kingston. Forty-one Lay Representatives were also present. The first of the principles unanimously agreed to and promulgated was "that the Church in this island shall be known as the Church of England in Jamaica," and that "the union and communion of this Church with the Church of England shall be by all means preserved and strengthened."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a Synod to consist of a Bishop, the Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All delegates to Synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of Church property, according to such rules as the Synod may approve," and was to consist of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Commissaries, the members of the Corporate Body and 13 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the Synod as Chairman of such Board. The Corporate Body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the Law of Disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the Church to be appointed by the Synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of Church Committees, elected by those qualified to vote for Lay Representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The Clergyman of the Church to be served was given the power of nomination, and was made Chairman of the Committee when in session. Two Churchwardens were to be appointed for each Church from the elected Church Committee—one to be chosen by the Incumbent, the other by the Church Committee itself—and their duties were—the care of the Church Buildings, Church yards, and other Church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the Churches.

The Church thus constituted met with the general sympathy and support of the laity, and became more strong and vigorous than ever she was. "As a rule," as stated by an independent writer belonging to another communion, "the congregations have shewn themselves both willing and able to provide for the ministrations of the sanctuary, while, with very few exceptions, we see on almost every side signs of activity and zeal the most gratifying."^o

The published returns for 1883 showed the following collections and disbursements for current requirements:—

PAID THROUGH DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.			
For parsonage purchase, repairs and interest on loans	£2,142	0	0
Episcopal stipend	354	0	0
Diocesan expenses	589	0	0
Sustentation Fund for salaries of Clergy and Catechists	11,600	0	0
General Sustentation Fund to aid stipends of Clergy in certain cases	847	0	0
	£15,532	0	0
PAID THROUGH OTHER SOURCES.			
Collected for missions as per returns to Financial Board	£569	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns, say	20	0	0
	589	0	0
Collected for poor as per returns	735	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns, say	30	0	0
	765	0	0
Collected for the maintenance of Divine Service as per returns	3,243	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns, say	250	0	0
	3,493	0	0
Collected for Sunday schools and other educational objects, exclusive of day school fees, &c., as per returns	579	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns, say	50	0	0
	629	0	0
Collected for Church repairs as per returns	3,019	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns, say	25	0	0
	3,044	0	0
Collected for Widows and Orphans Fund as per returns	59	0	0
Collected by Churches making no returns	10	0	0
	69	0	0
Total annual collections for various purposes, most of which has been locally disbursed	8,589	0	0
Paid through Diocesan Financial Board as above	15,532	0	0
Total	£24,121	0	0
CAPITAL FUNDS.			
Capital at credit of Endowment Fund of Churches	£38,461	0	0
" " General Endowment Fund	4,625	0	0
" " Episcopal Endowment Fund	8,149	0	0
" " Ludford Trust Fund	437	0	0
" " Sustentation Reserve Fund	1,784	0	0
Total	£53,456	0	0

This is irrespective of floating balances of various current accounts.

Thus it will be seen that the Disestablished Church is not only making adequate current provision but providing largely for her future sustentation.

* Quoted by Sir Anthony Musgrave in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA FROM DISESTABLISHMENT,
1870 (JANUARY) TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.		No Synod was held in 1878.
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Cu- rates.	Stipendi- ary Cu- rates.					
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£2,115 17 0	119	
2nd "	Sep. 1870	11	36	6	9	62	2,652 13 0	139	
3rd "	Aug. 1871	10	35	9	16	70	3,306 0 0	149	
4th "	Aug. 1872	10	35	8	18	71	3,645 13 0	150	
5th "	Aug. 1873	10	32	6	27	75	4,099 4 0	157	
6th "	Feb. 1874	10	32	6	27	75	4,275 4 0	160	
7th "	Aug. 1875	9	29	8	31	77	4,929 2 0	186	
8th "	Aug. 1876	8	25	7	38	78	5,271 1 0	193	
9th "	Nov. 1877	6	22	6	42	76	5,665 9 0	215	
10th "	Apl. 1879	5	20	6	44	75	6,103 15 0	229	
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0	234	
12th "	Nov. 1881	3	16	5	50	74	5,299 4 0	228	
13th "	Feb. 1882	3	16	5	50	74	5,440 14 0	223	
14th "	Feb. 1883	3	16	5	49	73	5,883 15 0	224	
15th "	Feb. 1884	3	16	5	54	78	Not yet determ ined.		

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connexion of a quarter of a century with the diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another Bishop. The Revd. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the Incumbent of St. George's Church in Kingston, was chosen and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, London and Rochester, Bishop Perry, late Metropolitan of Australia, Bishop Claughton, Chaplain General, Bishop Courtenay, late of Kingston, Jamaica, and the Bishops of Antigua, Trinidad and Nassau, Dr. Nuttall returned to the Colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as Bishop of Jamaica.

The following are the present Officers of the Diocese :—

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Lord Bishop, President

T. Hendrick, Esq., Registrar of the Diocese

Rev. H. H. Kilburn, Secretary

T. L. Harvey, Esq., Legal Adviser.

THE CORPORATE BODY.

W. J. Ewen, Esq.

J. C. Macglashan, Esq.

John Orrett, Esq.

I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

T. L. Harvey, Esq., Secretary.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The Lord Bishop, President.

The Bishop's Nominees.

The Ven. Archdeacon Brooks, M.A.

Rev. J. L. Ramson

Rev. C. F. Douet, M. A.

Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A.

Rev. G. W. Downer

Rev. F. L. King

C. Goldie, Esq.

Hon. H. J. Kemble

John Orrett, Esq.

T. Hendrick, Esq.

T. Harrison, Esq.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq.

The Synod's Nominees.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot

Rev. H. H. Kilburn

Rev. H. Scotland

Rev. D. B. Panton, M.A.

Rev. C. H. Davis

Rev. W. C. McCalla

J. C. Macglashan, Esq.

W. J. Ewen, Esq.

G. Henderson, Esq.

I. W. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

H. W. Livingston, Esq.

Dr. J. Cargill

W. McFayden Smith, Esq., Secretary,

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

John T. Orrett, Esq., Chairman.

*Permanent Members.*The Lord Bishop.
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.
The Members of the Corporate Body.*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. H. H. Isaacs.
2. G. Ffrench, Esq.
3. C. Goldie, Esq.
4. A. H. Jones, Esq.
5. Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
6. E. G. Tyrrell, Esq.

7. G. Henderson, Esq.
8. A. C. Sinclair, Esq.
9. Rev. J. B. Ellis
10. H. W. Livingston, Esq.
11. Jno. C. Fegan, Esq.
12. T. Harrison, Esq.

E. G. Tyrrell, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

W. McFadyen Smith, Esq., Accountant and Secretary.

The Colonial Bank, Treasurer.

Caleb L. H. Esq., Auditor.

Oscar Marescaux, Esq.
C. G. Farquharson, Esq.
Wm. Lee, Esq.

Business Referees.

N.B.—The numbers attached to the names of Members of Financial Board represent the order in which they will retire from Office; one Clergyman and three Laymen retiring every year, who are eligible for re-election.

CHAIRMEN OF PAROCHIAL COUNCILS.

<i>Surrey.</i>	{ Kingston	}	Archdeacon Brooks
	St. Andrew		
	St. Thomas		
<i>Middlesex.</i>	Portland	.	Rev. W. Heaven
	St. Catherine	.	Rev. C. F. Douet
	Clarendon	.	Rev. J. D. Hunt
	Manchester	.	Rev. D. B. Panton
	St. Ann, part of, and	}	Rev. F. H. Sharpe
<i>Cornwall.</i>	St. Mary		
	St. Elizabeth	.	Rev. J. L. Ramson
	Westmoreland	.	Rev. H. Clarke
	Hanover	.	Rev. C. H. Davis
	St. James	.	Rev. J. A. Garcia del Rio
	Trelawny, and part of St. Ann	.	Rev. E. A. Stewart.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARIES OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Bailey, D.D., . West Tarring Rectory, Worthing, Sussex.
Rev. R. Wheler Bush, M.A., . London, N.

COMMISSARY IN CANADA.

Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., . Toronto, Canada.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Ven. Archdeacon Brooks . For Surrey
Rev. J. L. Ramson . Acting Archdeacon for Cornwall
Rev. C. F. Douet . Acting Archdeacon for Middlesex
Rev. D. B. Panton . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese
Rev. G. W. Downer . Assistant Commissary for the Diocese.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.

Rev. H. M. F. MacDermot.

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE.

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Members on 31st Dec., 1883.			No. of Baptisms during year ending Dec. 31 1883.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.
			Com.	Non-Com.	Total.		
Kingston.	Parish Church .	G. W. Downer .	864	37	901	147	277
	St. George's .	H. H. Kilburn .	1,057	38	1,095	80	321
	St. Michael's .	H. M. F. McDermot .	462	—	462	50	140
	Allman Town .	H. Scotland .	31	1	32	10	—
	Port Royal .	...	74	36	110	12	43
St. Andrew.	Halfway-Tree .	H. H. Isaacs, M.A. .	318	50	368	95	160
	The Grove .	F. L. King .	175	2	177	33	79
	Woodford .		122	—	122	51	90
	Craigton .	Ven. Arch. Brooks M.A. .	66	179	245	48	—
		O.W.D. Lane, Actg. .					
	Clifton .	Jno. Ord .	220	147	367	47	64
	Mavis Bank .	Catechist .	136	46	182	80	38
	Brandon Hill .	Catechist .	76	27	103	23	23
	Mount James .	John Campbell, B.A. .	86	1	87	62	110
	Scott's Hall .	Catechist .	102	75	177	43	36
St. Thomas.	St. Christopher .	A. Findlay .	128	—	128	31	48
	Morant Bay .	...	305	11	316	179	130
	Yallahs .	A. J. James .	96	8	104	62	27
	Woburn Lawn .	P. D. M. Cornwall .	142	25	167	90	48
	Blue Mtn. Valley .	" .	216	22	238	229	80
	Bath .	Catechist .	142	—	142	60	47
Portland.	Golden Grove .	Edward Clarke .	162	—	162	118	70
	Port Antonio .	Wm. Smith and Curate W. Heaver .	596	30	626	163	241
	Manchioneal .	C. C. Douce .	166	1	167	55	78
	Rural Hill .	" .	199	2	201	33	81
	Boston .	" .	186	4	190	33	35
	Moore Town .	James Hammett .	226	80	306	67	75
	St. Margaret's Bay .	Catechist .	317	10	327	18	40
	Hope Bay .	Thos. Banbury .	339	1	340	129	—
St. Catherine.	Buif Bay .		143	—	143	—	36
	Birnam Wood .	A. R. L. Gunn .	134	1	135	19	134
	The Cathedral .	C. F. Douet, M.A. .	778	26	804	165	201
	Trinity, Sp. Town .	Curate, H. Little .	278	1	279	25	37
	Highgate .						
	Harewood .	G. C. Linton .	198	2	200	86	87
	Linstead .	R. Harding .	206	10	216	—	—
	St. Faith's .	A. Rushbrooke .	261	6	267	130	59
	Luidas Vale .		137	8	145	—	—
	Point Hill .	J. Graham .	109	—	109	33	—
Clarendon.	Old Harbour Bay .	W. C. McCalla .	106	—	106	28	—
	Old Harbour .		246	86	332	105	112
	Somerset Hall .	Jas. Williams .	373	8	381	174	—
	St. John's O. P. C. .	R. Harding .	193	41	234	80	25
	Chapelton .	J. W. Austin .	642	11	653	69	—
	Arthur's Seat .	...	80	4	84	40	—
	Lime Savannah .	J. D. Hunt .	170	9	179	94	55
	The Alley .	C. T. Husband .	182	28	210	68	46
Clarendon.	Hayes .	" .	157	29	186	76	70
	Portland .	" .	123	15	138	78	66
	Kemp's Hill .	J. D. MacPherson .	154	2	156	—	—
	Milk River .	" .	199	10	209	—	—

CLERGY AND STATISTICS OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Parish.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Members on 31st Dec., 1883.			No. of Baptisms during Year ending Dec. 31, 1883.	Average Attendance at Sunday Schools.
			Com.	Non-Com.	Total.		
Manchester.	Mandeville	D. B. Panton, M.A.	530	50	580	100	470
	Mile Gully	...	857	7	864	204	210
	Christiana	R. F. Kennedy	259	38	297	49	80
	Chantilly	...	112	19	131	56	85
	Keynsham	E. B. Key	70	28	98	56	33
	Porus	Curate, P. Spence	94	13	107	40	129
	Snowden	J. W. Bates	382	23	405	253	234
	Pratville	A. Sutherland	327	80	407	165	322
	Providence	C. L. Barnes	243	70	313	55	280
	St. Ann's Bay	J. S. Farquharson	234	22	256	...	...
St. Ann.	Ocho Rios	J. Cork	137	18	155	...	79
	Brown's Town	J. L. Mais	127	20	147	81	63
	Aboukir	T. Hartly	110	17	127	37	64
	Claremont	Catechist	221	42	263	31	89
	Guy's Hill	J. T. H. Chandler	340	...	340	108	...
St. Mary.	"	C. R. Chandler	...	...	...	...	...
	"	E. A. Bell (sub.)	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Maria	E. J. Thomas	197	5	202	58	107
	Retreat	F. H. Sharpe	200	19	219	72	112
St. Elizabeth.	Highgate	Jas. A. Bowen	208	...	208	37	46
	Annotto Bay	G. C. Linton	350	26	376	101	96
	Black River	J. L. Ramson	253	1	254	87	179
	Whitehall	Catechist	175	...	175	20	46
	Lacovia	J. S. Fraser	375	71	446	146	300
	Gilnock	M. M. Deurwaarder	215	...	215	192	...
	Mount Hermon	Vacant	148	19	167	213	220
	Nain	...	233	...	233	90	164
	Plains	Wm. Noble	110	2	112	106	105
	Santa Cruz	J. D. Ellis	538	5	543	215	95
Westmoreland.	St. Alban's	E. Owen	223	22	245	47	113
	Siloah	E. B. Key	201	2	203	59	63
	Sav.-la-Mar	H. Clarke, snr.	707	17	724	80	350
	Trinity	J. S. Vaughan	538	4	542	161	215
	Bluefields	...	218	5	223	59	111
	Kings	S. G. Shrimpton	162	5	167	25	69
	St. Paul's	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Negril	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petersfield	H. Clarke, jnr.	560	19	579	84	280
	Darliston	J. P. Hall	...	...	...	231	...
Hanover.	Lucea	C. H. Davis	424	13	437	160	236
	Green Island	J. K. Collymore	326	...	326	94	72
	Church Hill	...	208	13	221	94	143
	Chichester	C. G. McGregor	...	...	...	...	...
St. James.	Montego Bay	W. H. Williamson	504	30	534	82	186
	Holy Trinity	E. J. Wortley	191	10	201	45	112
	Montpelier	F. G. H. Ferns	26	6	32	4	Nil
	Marley	J. A. Garcia del Rio	263	...	263	68	58
Trelawny.	Falmouth	E. A. Stewart	136	14	150	46	39
	Swanwick	C. Melville	108	15	123	39	43
	Rio Bueno	J. E. Miller	144	7	151	45	76
	Stewart Town	S. Smyth	91	...	91	14	56
	Tyre	E. B. Key	22	...	22	30	21
Total			23,975	1,907	25,882	7,238	12,055

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland has in Jamaica five Churches, Kingston ; Accompong ; Retirement and Giddy Hall in St. Elizabeth ; and Medina with its stations in Manchester. Previous to the secession of the Free Church the two Presbyterian Churches in Falmouth and Lucea, respectively, belonged to the Church of Scotland, and, like the Scotch Church in Kingston, were endowed by the State. The only Church, therefore, of the Church of Scotland in Jamaica that is now endowed is the Church in Kingston. The Church itself was opened for service in the year 1819. It is one of the finest buildings in Jamaica and cost somewhat above £12,000 sterling in its erection. It is octagonal in form, and while in an architectural point of view its external appearance is massive and somewhat heavy, its internal arrangements are graceful if not elegant. Its old pews have been some time ago removed and have been replaced by stalls. Its organ is one of the best in the city and its lighting is very fine. It has two services on Sunday and a service on each alternate Tuesday evening. This denomination was the first to establish a Sunday School in Jamaica. The number of Sunday School scholars on the books is 187, the average attendance is about 85.

The Church of Accompong, which is the Church of the Maroons, is one that has been lately built, the former one not affording sufficient accommodation. It is almost within the Town of Accompong, and commands from its site a very fine view. It is designed to accommodate about 300 persons.

The Church of Retirement is one that was also built some time ago and is situated some four miles lower than that of Accompong. This Church, not only in the quiet rapidity of its erection and in the whole of its arrangements, but also in the appearance and the industrious habits of its attendants, is an evidence of the progress that has been made and is still being made by the people in that neighbourhood. As illustrative of what has been done in a short time in this remote locality it may be stated that Mr. Stuart, the minister of the Maroons at Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall, has, amid other agencies at work, five Sunday Schools, thirty-eight Teachers, and an average attendance of five hundred and fifty Scholars.

The Church of Giddy Hall is one that has lately been erected. The ground and the materials and a certain amount of endowment were granted by the late J. S. Cooper ; while the work that was necessary for the erection of the building was very cheerfully given by the large congregation that now assembles in the Church.

The Church of Medina in Manchester, was the gift of Mrs. Strachan of Medina. The temporary building is very soon to be superseded by one which from its outward aspect and its interior arrangements will be an ornament to the neighbourhood. This, like all the other Churches in connexion with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica, has a flourishing Sunday School and has a congregation that is steadily on the increase.

There are about fifteen hundred communicants in connection with the Church of Scotland in Jamaica. This may seem small considering the position and influence of the Church of Scotland as one of the Establishments of the Empire. This, however, is to be noticed, that the object of the Colonial Committee to whom the Assembly consigns the care of the Colonial Churches is, and has been, to provide for those who settle in the colonies opportunities and facilities for worshipping God, according to the form of the Church of Scotland, rather than undertake missionary work.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Ministers.	Churches.	Address.
J. Radcliffe .	Kingston	Kingston P.O.
J. Stuart .	Accompong, Retirement and Giddy Hall	Siloah P.O.
J. Kinnison .	Medina and Stations	Medina P.O.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It was not till towards the end of last century that the Catholic religion was tolerated in Jamaica. In the year 1792, certain Catholics belonging for the most part to the Spanish Main and Cuba but domiciled in Kingston, petitioned to be allowed to enjoy the services of a Priest. In the course of the same year a Franciscan Friar, an Irishman, by name Quigley, was sent out to Jamaica by the Right Rev. John Douglas, V.A., of the London district, the ecclesiastical superior of the Catholics in the British West Indian islands. Fr. Quigley worked in Kingston till his death, September 19th, 1799. The funeral service was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church by Fr. LeCan, assisted by two other French emigrant Priests who had taken refuge in Kingston on the breaking out of the Revolution in San Domingo.

Fr. William LeCan, a Dominican Friar, administered the affairs of the Catholic Church, as Prefect Apostolic, from the death of Fr. Quigley to the date of his own death, October 16th, 1807. For some months after this event the Catholics of Jamaica were left without a Priest. In 1808, Fr. Hyacinthe Rodriguez d'Aranjo, a Portuguese by birth, of the Order of St. Dominic, was sent out by Dr. Douglas, as Prefect Apostolic of Jamaica. For more than twelve years he was the only Priest in the island. In 1821, Fr. Benito Fernandez landed in Kingston. He was a native of old Castille. At the age of 13 he emigrated with other members of his family to Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Grenada. When the South American colonies revolted from Spain Fr. Benito had a narrow escape of his life. He was liberated from prison on the eve of the day fixed for his execution. He left South America and settled in Jamaica. He assisted Fr. d'Aranjo till April, 1824, when the latter sailed for Lisbon, leaving Fr. Benito in sole charge of the mission. In 1832, the Rev. Edmund Murphy, a secular Priest, arrived in the island. For many years he was the occasion of great discord among the Catholics of Kingston. In 1832, Fr. Duquesnay, the only native of Jamaica known to have been raised to the priesthood, arrived and gave efficient aid to Fr. Benito in the discharge of his priestly functions.

In 1837, Gregory XVI. formed Jamaica and its Dependencies into a Vicariate Apostolic. Fr. Benito Fernandez was named first Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica by a Papal brief, dated January 10, 1837. The same year, 2nd December, Frs. Jacques Eustache Dupeyron and William Cotham arrived in Kingston to assist Fr. Benito and Fr. Duquesnay. Fr. Joseph Dupont, the oldest, most venerable and most venerated of the Roman Catholic Clergy at present in the island, arrived in the colony on 1st February, 1847.

The Very Rev. Fr. Benito died on the 27th September, 1855. He was succeeded as Vicar Apostolic by Fr. Dupeyron. In the latter years of Fr. Dupeyron's administration he was assisted first by Fr. Jones and then by Fr. Woollett. In 1870, Fr. Dupeyron, on account of ill-health, resigned his office as Vicar Apostolic, and on February 9th, 1871, Fr. Woollett was named pro-Vicar Apostolic of Jamaica. He continued, after Fr. Dupeyron's death in 1872, to exercise the same functions till the arrival in the island of Fr. Porter, who by a Papal brief dated 8th September, 1877, was elected Vicar Apostolic of the Jamaica mission.

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
KINGSTON.			
Holy Trinity, Duke Street	Thomas Porter, V.A.	1,800	7,000
St. Martin's, East Queen Street	Jos. Dupont		
Convent Chapel, Duke Street	Fred. Hathaway	400	.
	Wm. Spillman	130	.
	V. Scheppach	.	.
PORT ROYAL.			
Dockyard	Jno. Ryan		
St. Benedict's, Harbour Head	Fred. Hathaway	100	80

STATIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Church, District and Parish.	Name of Clergyman.	Church Accommodation.	Accredited Members.
ST. ANDREW.			
King's Weston .	V. Scheppach	150	200
Fellowship (station) .	V. Scheppach	90	80
Stony Hill Reformatory .	V. Scheppach	.	.
St. Thomas Aquinas .	Jos. Dupont	.	.
S.S. Peter and Paul, Hope Road	...	.	.
Newcastle, Military Chapel .	Jos. Meyer	200	varies.
PORTLAND.			
St. George's, Avocat .	Jos. Meyer	300	150
May River .	Jos. Meyer	300	150
ST. CATHERINE.			
St. Joseph's, Spanish Town .	Jno. Ryan	100	140
Above Rocks .	W. Spillman	300	450
ST. MARY.			
Agualta Vale (station) .	Jos. Meyer	300	20
Preston Hill .	Jos. Meyer	150	80
Salisbury (station) .	Jos. Meyer	.	.
ST. ANN.			
St. Boniface, Alva .	Manoel Loidi	100	90
The Retreat .	Manoel Loidi	80	90
TRELAWNY.			
All Saints, Oxford .	Jos. S. Woollett	.	.
Shawfield (station) .	Jos. S. Woollett	20	120
ST. JAMES.			
Reading, Montego Bay .	Jos. S. Woollett	50	40
HANOVER.			
Chester Castle (station) .	Jos. S. Woollett	20	10
ST. ELIZABETH.			
Black River (station) .	Jno. Tauer	20	10
Pisgah (station) .	Jno. Tauer	120	70
WESTMORELAND.			
Savanna-la-Mar .	Jno. Tauer	80	12
St. Mary's, Tophill .	Jno. Tauer	100	100
Seaford Town .	Jno. Tauer	100	200
Total .	.	5,010	9,092

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

On the 5th November, 1857, four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis landed in Kingston. They came from Glasgow, Scotland, with the intention of founding a Religious Community of Women in Jamaica, devoting themselves to the work of female education and also of visiting the sick when so requested. They have a Boarding School and a Middle Class Day School, and another Day School. The last-mentioned ranks as a First Class School under Government Inspection; the average daily attendance is over 100. The Community numbers at present twelve Sisters.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

An industrial school for girls was begun at Alpha Cottage, on the Camp Road, on 1st May, 1880. The school is under the care of four ladies of the Roman Catholic Congregation of Holy Trinity Church. Besides reading, writing and arithmetic, the

children are being taught sewing, hatmaking and the ordinary duties of domestic service.

The school is at present dependent on the contributions of the public, but it is hoped that in time it will be self-supporting. There are at present thirty children in the school.

On the 1st September, 1881, the school was put under Government Inspection, so far as the instruction given in school hours is concerned.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

DR. THOMAS COKE was the founder of the Wesleyan Missions in the West Indies. When he left England on his second visit to America he never contemplated the West Indies as his destination. Adverse winds, a stormy sea, and a leaking ship compelled the Captain to head his vessel for Antigua, where on Christmas morning, 1786, Dr. Coke and the three Missionaries who accompanied him landed, instead of at Nova Scotia, the place for which they sailed.

The incident or accident of this voyage gave to the West Indies the three Wesleyan Missionaries who were intended for Nova Scotia. In 1788, Dr. Coke visited the mission that had thus been planted in Antigua, and from Tortola sailed for Jamaica, where he arrived on the 19th January, 1789. His stay in Kingston was short but effective for preparing the ground to be occupied by a Missionary, the Rev. William Hammett, who arrived in August of the same year, and was joined by the Rev. William Brazer, in 1791. Dr. Coke visited Jamaica again in 1792, and brought with him the Rev. T. Werrell, who died the following year, the first of many who in after years surrendered life in the service. On this second visit Montego Bay was the port of landing and he commenced preaching there. The Doctor and his companion journeyed on horseback from that place to Kingston across the Diablo. In 1793 he returned to the island in the interest of the Mission, and from Kingston journeyed to Montego Bay by way of the southside, taking the road across from Y. S. estate, and after commencing in form the mission in Montego Bay he returned to Kingston by the northside, doing some work at Falmouth. By these preliminary labors the foundation of the Methodist Evangelical enterprise in Jamaica was laid.

The social and religious condition of Jamaica at this period is thus described by Peter Duncan : "The early British settlers partook too much of the character of those roving barbarians from Spain and other European States who about two centuries ago frequented the West Indies in search of wealth. The constant importation of negroes from Africa introduced the debasing ignorance and wretchedness of heathenism. Slavery was accompanied with all those vices of which it is the fruitful parent. The sacred institution of marriage was almost unknown, and in the instances in which its forms were celebrated its obligations were on the part of the husband totally disregarded. Thus very few traces of Christianity were to be seen, and an unbridled licentiousness, unchecked by public censure, prevailed."

The first building owned by the Society in Jamaica was situated on the east side of the great square in the centre of Kingston called "The Parade." It was a spacious dwelling house, but was altered and enlarged, and it gave, besides residence for the Missionary, a Chapel seventy-two feet by forty. It was opened in 1790, and shortly after its consecration was presented by a grand jury of Kingston as "injurious to the general peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the said town." The city authorities forbade Wesleyan worship from 1807 to 1815 and the Chapel was closed. Coke Chapel, built in 1840, now stands on the site and helps to give character and credit to city and county.

Under Mr. Fish the mission commenced its regular work in Montego Bay in 1794, Dr. Coke having twice visited that town as already mentioned. Mr. Fish also in 1797 commenced Wesleyan labours in St. Thomas, under encouragement from the Honorable Henry Shirley and John Scott, Esquire. In the year 1800 there were six hundred members and two Ministers in the island.

The first attempt at legalized persecution of missions was made in 1802, by the passing of a bill by the House of Assembly forbidding the labors of the Missionaries. Under this bill one John Williams, of Morant Bay—a free man of colour—was the first to suffer imprisonment for praying and singing hymns; for this crime five Magistrates of that town sentenced this colored gentleman to hard labour in the workhouse for the space of one month. The Rev. Mr. Campbell suffered imprisonment at the same place for preaching, notwithstanding he had with him all the papers the Law demanded. In Kingston the Rev. Mr. Gilgrass was put in gaol for singing hymns at 6.15 p.m., this being in violation of the city ordinance.

The mission perfected its organization in 1817 by the holding of its first district meeting. The Ministers in the district were Messrs. Wiggins, Shipman, White and Ratcliffe. There were then four circuits, Kingston, Spanish Town, Morant Bay and Grateful Hill, with an aggregate membership of four thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The progress of the Society in Kingston demanded a second place of worship which resulted in the erection of Wesley Chapel in 1823, a structure that easily accommodates two thousand worshippers, and is, perhaps, the noblest place of worship in the British West Indies. In 1825 Sabbath Schools became prominent in the work of the Missionaries, and probably intensified the opposition of the ruling classes to the work of the mission.

Whilst Missionaries generally of sixty years ago had to endure persecutions in various forms it fell to the Wesleyan Missionaries not only to have the common lot, but also to carry sentence of imprisonment for their work. It is a matter of some surprise, the severity and frequency with which Wesleyan Missionaries were, of all others, subjected to imprisonment. To the instances already given we have to add the sentencing of the Rev. Mr. Grimsdale to be imprisoned at St. Ann's Bay; Rev. Messrs. Whitehouse and Orton; Rev. Mr. Greenwood; Rev. James Rowden, not to mention other instances of this form of persecution. In connection with these imprisonments of agents, the Society's Chapels at Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Ebenezer, St. Ann and at Oracabessa were destroyed. The violent opposition of that time (1823 to 1835) was possibly excited by the petitioning of the Legislature on the part of the free black and colored population for their rights and privileges as British subjects. The public privations under which they then suffered were both numerous and oppressive. Whatever might have been the character, the intelligence or the property of a man of color, he was not allowed to be a member of the Legislature, or to give a vote in the elections for the Assembly: he was disqualified for even the lowest stations of free white persons on estates, and there were also certain seminaries of public education from which his children were excluded. Although nothing could exceed the decorous and respectful behaviour of these classes in petitioning the Legislature to relieve them from these disabilities yet the indignation of the Assembly was excessive, and as the Wesleyan Societies embraced a greater number of those free persons than any other religious community then in the country, much of the indignation fell on the missionaries. As characteristic of the spirit and temper of the times which handled so roughly the Wesleyan Missionaries, it is on public record that on the arrest of Miss Catherine Jarvis, of Ocho Rios, because she had given entertainment to the Missionaries, Kerr and Wood, there were put in evidence against her as a dangerous person, a prayer book and a Sunday school spelling book found in her house.

Those times, however, passed away and the mission at the Emancipation was early recognized as worthy of public confidence, and some who formerly opposed became friendly and did some things that atoned for the past. The Legislature itself made sundry money grants in aid of Chapel and school buildings.

In 1834 the mission numbered twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-five members, and in that year it commenced its educational work and reported one day school and ninety-five scholars.

After Emancipation there was a rapid spread of the Society's work in the Island, and then came a period of depression running side by side with the unfavourable condition of the commerce and agriculture of the country. But whilst declension in numbers took place, and Chapels and Schools ceased to be built and some of them fell into partial decay, being frail structures that had been hurriedly built to meet the

pressing demands of the times, there is evidence that vital godliness had not passed away from the Churches formed by the Society, and also that piety was not only deeper but rising in intelligence. Features of domestic life and social manners, which are the legitimate outcome of Christian influence, now exist that certify to the fruitfulness of past labors and encouraged to future enterprise. Since 1870 there have been a steady rise and development in all departments of the Society's Church work in the country, and the last Report (1883) gives eighteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight full and accredited members; one thousand one hundred and thirty-three probationers, and nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-two Sabbath scholars; one hundred and four Chapels and seventy-one other preaching places.

BUILDINGS.

1. *Chapels.*—There are one hundred and six Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in the island. The best are those in Kingston, namely, Coke Chapel and Wesley Chapel already noticed. Besides these there is a third well built Chapel in the city, called Ebenezer, that will accommodate eight hundred persons. In the towns of St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth and Montego Bay, there are also good Chapels. In the country districts the Chapels at Bath, Moneague, Williamsfield, Bluefields, Ramble, Upper Hope-well in Hanover, Duanvale, Dry Harbour Mountains, Annandale, Oracabessa and Hampstead are very neat and substantial structures which do credit to the country as well as the denomination. Shortly after Emancipation the very commendable eagerness to overtake the religious needs of the times gave rise, as already intimated, to many poor and unenduring structures for Chapels, and within recent years much money and energy have gone to increase the number of Chapels, and to replace the old and frail ones. These later buildings are altogether an advance in durability and symmetry on the older structures. The following is a list of the principal recent erections:—

St. Andrew—	Manchester—	St. Mary—
Providence	Wesley Mount	Oracabessa
Somerset	Maudeville	Hampstead
Stoney Hill	Frankfield.	Annotto Bay.
Unity	St. Elizabeth—	
Dallas	Ginger Hill	Hanover—
Sans Souci	Mulgrave.	Bethel.
St. Ann—	Trelawny—	St. James—
Edmondson	Fraserville	Lethe
Brown's Town	Ulster Spring.	Mount Reece
Epworth	Clarendon—	Maroon Town.
St. Ann's Bay	Mount Hume	
Heolebury	Lionel Town.	St. Catherine—
Alderton	Westmoreland—	Grateful Hill
Moneague.	Mearnsville	Sargeantville
St. Thomas—	Little London.	Red Hills
Rocky Point.		Mount Roser.
Seaforth		

Of these thirty-seven Chapels, the work of the last ten or twelve years, thirty are of stone in style more or less of the Gothic. Ten of them represent extensions, being on new ground; the remaining twenty-seven are buildings in place of old ones. Their average sittings are from three hundred to a thousand, and, in addition to these, there have been enlargements and improvements on almost all the other Chapels of the connexion in the island. These results have all been independent of foreign aid. The sum of £90,000 is the estimate of the value of the Wesleyan Chapel property in Jamaica.

On the Census Sabbath of 1831 there were present at the morning services in one hundred Chapels in the island twenty-four thousand worshippers, giving an average of two hundred and forty persons to each congregation in the island for that day. The evening service is in some places better attended than the morning, and as a rule the congregation is almost entirely composed of persons other than those assembled at morning service.

The sittings provided are forty four thousand. Further to assist in meeting the religious needs of the population there are numerous places in out-lying districts where the Ministers preach, but which are not returned as Chapels, nor do the worshippers in these places appear in the returns.

2. *Mission Houses.*—In the settlement and consolidation of the Mission, the purchase or building of residences for the Ministers has been part of the plan of the Society. There are twenty-six such residences, with considerable acreage in the aggregate. These are nearly all of them pleasantly situated, and several of them carry the singular history of having been properties owned formerly by persons totally opposed to Methodist evangelistic work. Twenty seven thousand pounds is the estimated value of these dwellings.

3. *School Buildings* are attached to most of the stations, as are also teachers' residences. Some of these schools and teachers' houses have been erected under the stimulus of Government aid; but for every £20 grant the local efforts have been good for £60, and the property in school work cannot be short of £16,000, to which £8,000 should be added for capital invested in the effort to provide higher education for boys at York Castle, St. Ann, and for girls at Barbican, near Kingston.

All property belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Society in Jamaica is settled on Trustees, according to what is known as the "model deed"—a form of trust devised by Mr. Wesley himself and duly legalized by Act of Parliament.

Previous to 1868 the trust properties of the Society carried a considerable burden of debt. The Parent Society dealt with the difficulty in a liberal spirit and a grant of some £9,000, followed by local efforts amounting to between £5,000 and £6,000, entirely freed the connexional properties from debt, and liberated the energies of the people to undertake the extensive chapel and school buildings already enumerated. At the present time no debt is allowed to be incurred except it may be in works of progress, and all such obligations have to show a manageable proportion to the enterprise and its resources.

The damage to the Society's property by the cyclone of 1880 is given at £8,000: this may be correct if we take the value of the buildings at the time of the destruction, but it will require much beyond that sum to replace the destroyed buildings.

THANKSGIVING FUND.

In the strengthening of the work of the Missions, it was proposed in 1880 to raise a sum of £5,000 as a Thanksgiving Fund whose objects should be: 1, to aid in establishing the High School for Girls; 2, to promote the erection of Teachers' Cottages where required; 3, a Sunday School and Book Depot; 4, to strengthen the Jamaica Chapel Fund which assists the erection of new Chapels in destitute districts and renders help in cases of calamity to Chapel buildings. The proposal was heartily supported but its realization is delayed because of the cyclone calamity in August of the same year.

EDUCATIONAL.

1. *Day Schools.*—The first of these was reported in 1834, as has already been mentioned, with ninety-five scholars. Immediately after a vigorous effort was made to contribute to the education of the population, then looking forward to the event of entire emancipation. The Parent Society spent over £2,000 annually in this matter for some years. They appointed the Rev. J. H. Bewley for the inspection of the schools, and upon his death H. Armstrong, Esquire, entered on the duty, and after him the late Rev. Johnathan Edmondson, became Superintendent of Schools, and twice a year visited each School with marked advantage to the work, as is evidenced by the high per centage of youths from these Schools who successfully competed for the vacancies in the training institutions. The late House of Assembly aided the efforts of the body by a subsidy of £210 per annum, while the Society's grant was £1,200.

In the first year of the Government inspection the Schools earned over £500. The Government Report for 1883 shows:—

First Class Schools	.	.	.	8
Second "	.	.	.	35
Third "	.	.	.	52
Failures	.	.	.	3
Exceptional	.	.	.	1
Total	.	.	.	<u>94</u>

and a gross earning of £2,345 8s.

As to the result of education on the masses of the population that may be taken to have come under the influence of the Society's educational effort, the following is given :—" By the Dissenters' Marriage Law of 1840 forms had to be signed by the parties married and by the witnesses to the marriage ; originals of these registers are carefully preserved at the stations and the duplicates sent to the Record Office. We take the first seventeen marriages in 1840 from one of the Kingston registers, and only three of thirty-four signatures were given by the parties married, and they were painful efforts, those same three signatures ! Of the same number of marriages in 1881 at the same station twenty-one signatures are given and they are not by any means painful efforts. Moreover, these marriages in 1881 are among people in the same grade of life as those in 1840, judging by the entries under 'calling'. Further, if we study the effect under the head of signatures of witnesses the result is even more remarkable. The law of 1840 required that the witnesses should sign, and it is simply amusing to notice the contrivances to secure witnesses who could write. Certain persons evidently did duty on those occasions almost as stately as the marriage officer. In 1881 there is no recurrence of the same names : each marriage easily finds its own witnesses among the friends of the bride and bridegroom. These registers in the rural districts are a revelation and a testimony."

II—HIGHER EDUCATION.

1. York Castle for boys was commenced in 1876 under Dr. Kessen and has prospered, notwithstanding the trials incident to the infancy of such enterprises. It offers a liberal education in the mathematical and classical courses. Mr. Thomas Halliday, whose higher education was begun in this school, has successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship of £200 for three years, and he is now in England pursuing his studies according to the terms of the scholarship. There is a Theological Hall forming part of the establishment, where accepted candidates for the Ministry may secure certain important advantages.

2. Barbican High School for girls, situated four miles from Kingston on the higher Liguanea. The cyclone completely destroyed the all-but-finished building for the school. In February of 1881 the enterprise was resumed and on the 29th of September the duties of the school were entered upon. The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education. The present establishment will carry comfortably thirty boarders, beside day pupils.

GENERAL.

From 1832 to 1865 the Rev. Jonathan Edmondson presided over the affairs of the mission with great fidelity and discretion. From 1869 to 1871, and again from 1874 to 1880, the Rev. George Sargeant was in charge. His administration was liberal, progressive and confident of the country's future and of the Wesleyan Church in it.

In 1881 the financial administration of the district dealt with the sum of £20,000 from all sources for all purposes. The mission is still in relation to the Parent Body, but for some years past that body has been increasing the local responsibilities in many ways. So far the experiment of increased responsibility has served to develop unlooked-for energies and forces, and the prominent members of the body, Laymen and Ministers, are thoughtful and hopeful about the future of their Church in the country. In view of the increased local responsibilities and the results, satisfactory so far, the time cannot be distant when the Parent Society will give the mission such freedom as will improve the status of its laity on the lines of the recent changes in the British Conference itself. A newspaper, "The Methodist Messenger," issued fortnightly, now exists under the auspices of the connexion in the Island with a circulation of 1,000.

STATISTICS, 1883.

Chapels	106	Attendants on public worship	60,200
Preaching places	86	Sabbath schools	103
Ministers	32	Sabbath scholars	11,528
Lay Preachers	158	Day schools	101
Members	18,998	Pupils	8,250
Probationers	11,382	Value of connexional property	£134,000

The Ministers' addresses are :—

Rev. T. B. Butcher, Chairman and General Superintendent of the Mission, Kingston P.O.	Rev. M. Barker, Moneague.
Rev. T. M. Geddes, Governor Girls' High School, Kingston.	Rev. George A. Ashley, Morant Bay.
Rev. Joel Peters, Kingston.	Rev. S. Goodyer, Clarendon.
Rev. John McIntosh, Kingston.	Rev. W. C. Murray, Theological Tutor and Governor Boys' High School, York Castle.
Rev. A. Taylor, Army and Navy work, Port Royal, Editor of the Methodist Messenger.	Rev. A. W. Geddes, Port Maria.
Rev. T. P. Russell, Savanna-la-Mar.	Rev. P. E. Mills, Bath.
Rev. E. J. Southal, Lucea.	Rev. S. Sutton, Port Antonio.
Rev. J. Duff, Spanish Town.	Rev. G. Lockett, May Pen.
Rev. S. Moodie, Black River.	Rev. W. H. Bley, Mandeville.
Rev. D. J. Reynolds, Missionary Secretary, Morant Bay.	Rev. C. Reynolds, Ramble.
Rev. R. M. Parnther, District Secretary, Montego Bay.	Rev. H. M. Cox, Ulster Spring.
Rev. J. R. Newall, Ocho Rios.	Rev. ——— * Glengoffe.
Rev. S. L. Lindo, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. A. Bourne, Missionary Secretary, Brown's Town.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Falmouth.	Rev. O. Welch, Duncans.
	Rev. ——— * Yallahs.
	Rev. A. M. Smith, Mount Charles.
	Rev. W. Melville, Manchioneal.
	Rev. ——— * Brown's Town.

BAPTIST MISSION.

THE first Missionary sent out from England to Jamaica by the Baptist Missionary Society was the Rev. John Rowe in the year 1814. The mission was begun in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, from which it speedily extended to Westmoreland and Hanover on the one side and St. Ann on the other. Nearly simultaneously it was commenced in Kingston and Spanish Town. From the latter it spread into Clarendon, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and Manchester : from the former into St. Thomas-in-the-East and the mountains of St. Andrew and Port Royal. Thus its influence was early felt in almost every part of the island. In 1831 the Churches numbered nearly 11,000 members, representing adherents to the number of not fewer than 20,000. The representative men among the fathers and founders of the Baptist Mission in Jamaica were James Coultart, Joshua Tinson and James Mursell Phillippo on the southside, and William Knibb, Thomas Burchell and Walter Dendy on the northside. Of these Mr. Coultart died in 1823; Messrs. Knibb and Burchell in 1845-6, and Mr. Tinson in 1850. Mr. Phillippo died in 1879, in his 80th year, Mr. Dendy died January 26, 1882, having also reached the same age. During the past year (1883) the Rev. E. Hewett, a Missionary of 40 years' standing, was suddenly removed by death.

The years between 1814 and 1838 were years of strife and struggle for the abolition of slavery. And through all these years the Christian Missionary of every denomination was opposed and persecuted in a greater or less degree. The Baptist Missionary was assumed to be among the most zealous friends of the slaves, and, on this account, was most fiercely assailed.

In the early years of the mission every obstacle was offered, even by the Authorities, to the free exercise of the public ministrations of its Ministers; and at a late period they were subjected to personal violence and imprisonment. In the slave insurrection of 1832 they had to vindicate themselves from accusations of complicity with it which, as it was proved, had not the shadow of a foundation; and the Chapels at Salter's Hill, Falmouth, Stewart Town, Montego Bay, Savanna la-Mar, Fuller's Field, St. Ann's Bay, Lucea, Green Island and Hayes were either burned to the ground or pulled down. The value of the property thus destroyed was £14,000 sterling. After Emancipation these buildings were restored, partly by grants from the Imperial Treasury, and partly by voluntary contributions raised in England and Jamaica.

From this time, through various vicissitudes, the Baptist Mission has continued, side by side with other religious bodies, to make progress. At the end of 1880 there were in connection with the Churches of the Jamaica Baptist Union 25,000 accredited members, besides between 4,000 and 5,000 Inquirers, and 12,000 Sunday scholars, representing about 60,000 adherents.

The Baptist Mission from its commencement has aimed at the social elevation of the people by means of both Day and Sunday Schools. Of this the Metropolitan School Room at Spanish Town, and the spacious School Rooms in East Queen Street, Kingston, with many others in various parts of the island, are monumental. In the year 1865-6, prior to the present system of Government inspection, there were 50 schools in operation with 2,451 scholars on the books, and 1,459 in average attendance.

With the exception of a few small "Native Baptist" congregations nearly all the Baptist Churches of the island are now in association with the Jamaica Baptist Union which has for its object the promotion of unity of exertion in whatever may best serve the cause of Christ in general, and the interest of the Baptist denomination in particular. The affairs of this Union are managed by a Chairman and Secretary annually chosen, and a Committee consisting of Ministers of regularly organized Baptist Churches, who have been proposed by a member of the Board and elected by three-fourths of the members present in annual session, together with such other persons holding office in connection with the Public Institutions of the Baptist Body as have been similarly elected, and one Delegate appointed by each Church of the Union. In this Union it is fully recognized that every separate Church has, within itself, the power and authority to exercise all ecclesiastical discipline, rule and government; and to put in execution all the laws of Christ necessary to its own edification. According to this Constitution each Church forms an independent congregation, and the Union exercises only such controlling influence as may be agreed upon at its annual meetings, and to which the Churches respectively give consent. Without, therefore, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority it is, nevertheless, a salutary and potential influence for the furtherance of its objects.

In connection with the Baptist Churches thus associated the most important Institution is the Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society, the objects of which are to provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of this island; to support the Calabar Institution and Day Schools; to send the Gospel to Africa, and also to the islands by which we are surrounded. Its yearly income averages about £16,000.

There is also a Sunday School Society for collecting statistics and stimulating the Churches in their Sunday School work; also a Day School Society to collect statistics and to make small grants in aid to new schools not sufficiently advanced to come under Government inspection.

The published Report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for the year ending 31st December, 1883, states that there were 132 Churches in connection with it. That during the year the additions to the Churches were 3,550, and the losses 2,651, leaving a net increase of 128. The total number of church members or communicants is 28,027; of inquirers, 4,822. The chapel accommodation is estimated at 54,075. There are 92 Sunday Schools with a roll of 1,407 Teachers and 15,407 scholars. The Day Schools under Government Inspection number 137, with 10,281 scholars on the books, and an average attendance of 5,918. The school fees paid were £1,159 5s. and the grants in aid from the Government amounted to £3,123 8s.

The chapel accommodation was reduced by the destruction of several places of worship by the cyclone of 1880; but, in most cases, ample accommodation was provided by booths and other temporary structures. The Baptist Missionary Society in England raised a Fund from which about £2,250 is being made available in aid of the restoration of the buildings destroyed; and appointed a Committee in Jamaica for the disbursement of this sum, consisting of the following gentlemen: the Rev. D. J. East (Chairman), the Rev. Wm. Teall, the Rev. A. P. Watson and J. C. Phillippo, Esq., M.D. Some of the congregations are nobly bestirring themselves, and, aided by this fund, some of the chapels are rebuilt, others are in progress, most of them more substantial and larger in structure than those destroyed. During the year a large and substantial chapel was completed and opened at Clarkstown on the Grand Interior Road in Trelawny.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers, with their Postal Addresses for the year 1883:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Ashley, James ..	Old Harbour	Hutchins, Thos. C.	Montego Bay
Balfour, J., M.A. ..	Calabar College, Kingston	James, R. R. ..	Bull Bay
Bennett, James G. ..	Dry Harbour	Johnson, Thos. S. ..	Luidas Vale
Brown, Andrew ..	Trinity Ville	Kendon, J. J. ..	Linstead
Brown, Charles ..	Montego Bay	Kingdon, John ..	Falmouth
Brown, W. N. ..	Montego Bay (Salter's Hill)	Kirkham, A. G. ..	Gayle
Burke, Windsor ..	Lucea	Morris, S. C. ..	Grange Hill
Collie, G. S. ..	Chapelton	O'Meally, Patrick ..	Clarkstown
Chapman, —	Spanish Town	Palmer, Edwin ..	Kingston (Harrow Street)
*Denniston J. M., M.A.	Mandeville	Phillips, H. M. ..	Cave Valley
Dillon, F. H. ..	Montego Bay	Porter, John J. ..	Hope Bay
Duckett, Angus ..	Milk River	Porter, Samuel E. ..	Bull Bay
Duhamel ..	Golden Spring	Randall, C. E. ..	Savanna-la-Mar
East, David J. ..	Kingston, (Calabar College)	Rees, Thos. L. ..	Balaclava
Fray, Ellis ..	Duncans	†Roberts, J. Seed ..	Kingston (Calabar College)
Gayle, J. H. ..	Montego Bay	Rowe, R. H. ..	Four Paths
Gilling, W. A. ..	Porus	Schoburgh, P. F. ..	Old Harbour
Gordon, Joseph ..	Ewarton	Sobey, J. H. ..	Montego Bay
Griffiths, Thos. G. ..	St. Ann's Bay	Steele, J. J. ..	Rio Bueno
Harris, H. B. ..	Manchioucal	Teall, William ..	Annotto Bay
Hathaway, W. F. ..	Cave Valley	Tomlinson, B. R. ..	Port Antonio
Head, W. ..	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A. ..	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., B.A.	Brown's Town	Turner, George ..	...
Henderson, G. R. ..	Falmouth	Washington, S. J. ..	Port Antonio
Henderson, J. E. ..	Montego Bay	Watson, A. P. ..	Blue Mountain Valley
Henderson, W. D. ..	Oracabessa	Webb, W. M. ..	Stewart Town
Hewett, E. Jesse ..	Montego Bay	Williams, Phillip ..	Chester Castle.
House, George ..	Middle Quarters		

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a Minister to instruct their slaves. This Society had, in 1800, sent to this island the Rev. Joseph Bethune, a minister of the Church of Scotland, with two catechists. Three weeks after they landed in Kingston, Mr. Clark, one of the catechists, died of a malignant fever then raging, and, very soon after, Mr. Bethune followed.

The survivor, Mr. Reid, began to meet with people in Kingston for the worship of God and religious instruction, and opened a day school; but he was greatly hindered by the operation of certain Acts of the Island Legislature. Mr. Reid at length accepted the position of Teacher in Wolmer's School, and held it during his life.

In January, 1824, the Rev. George Blyth was sent to Trelawny to work among the people on the estate of Hampden, belonging to Archibald Stirling, Esquire, of Keir, on Content, which belonged to his cousin, William Stirling, Esquire, and on Dundee, the property of William Stothert, Esquire. These gentlemen bore half the expense of the mission, and the first of them conveyed the land on which the Church building now stands. It was erected in 1827 and can accommodate 1,100 sitters.

The same Society sent the Rev. John Chamberlain to Port Maria, and Archibald Stirling, Esquire, and other members of his family, gave liberal aid towards his maintenance, in order that his services might be secured for the instruction of the people on their Frontier estate.

The Rev. James Watson was sent to Lucea: the Rev. Hope Masterton Waddell to Cornwall, the property of Samuel Barrett, Esquire, in St. James; the Rev. John Simpson to Green Island, and, on Mr. Chamberlain's death, to Port Maria; the Rev. Thomas Leslie to Green Island, to succeed Mr. Simpson; the Rev. John Cowan

* Retired from the Pastorate.

† Principal of Calabar College.

‡ Tutor of Normal School and Assistant Minister.

to Carron Hall in St. Mary; and the Rev. Warrand Carlile to Brownsville, in Hanover. At all these places flourishing congregations had been gathered and Churches built by 1845. In that year there were in Trelawny one, in St. James two, in Hanover three and in St. Mary three, another having arisen as an offshoot from Mr. Cowan's at Carron Hall, making in all nine congregations.

The United Presbyterian Synod, whose contributions had been the chief revenue of the Scottish Missionary Society, having resolved to act through its own Church organization, sent, in 1835, two ordained Missionaries, one to the parish of Manchester and the other to Westmoreland. These both gathered congregations, the former at New Broughton, and the other at Stirling. Subsequently others were sent out, and they laboured so successfully that by the year 1848 they had organized eight regular congregations.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its Church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with others since gathered or added, in all now forty-one, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations, there are seventy-two out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

Since 1846 there has been constantly a European Minister of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church in the island of the Grand Cayman. There are under his care 620 communicants, and also a day school under the management of a Teacher from Jamaica. The present Minister is the Rev. John Smith.

THE ACADEMY.—By the year 1839 the Ministers of the Presbyterian Mission had set their hearts on a Missionary Academy. It was commenced in 1841 at Bonham Spring in St. Ann's, and was carried on there till it was removed to Montego Bay. About twelve students were constantly maintained under training to be Teachers of day schools, at a cost to the Church in Scotland of about £30 each per annum. From 1867 to 1876, inclusive, the average annual cost to the Home Church was £386; to which has to be added the sum of £99 in fees and contributions from the congregations in this island. Many young men also received a superior education at that Academy until it was removed to Manchester, where it was restricted to Missionary Students. It ceased to be carried on in 1875.

DAY SCHOOLS.—Those ministers sent to the island by the Scottish Missionary Society received pecuniary aid from the British Government to provide schools and Teachers for the young people after Emancipation. That Society received for this object £6,630. When the abolition of slavery rendered it possible to offer education to the children, all the Ministers of the Presbyterian Church sought to have as many schools as possible in the districts where they were located. The Teachers were mostly those trained at the Academy, first for many years by George Miller, Esq., and then till 1875 by Rev. George B. Alexander, M.A., in the parish of Manchester. The Teachers were supported by the fees, and by salary grants from the Church's funds in Scotland. Only once, so far as the writer knows, did the schools maintained by the Presbyterian Church receive any share of the small grants made by the Legislature of Jamaica, when, in Sir Henry Barkly's time, the sum of £200 was given without its being asked for. And after the present system came into operation the Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland continued to give £10 per annum to each of their old schools. This grant ceased from October, 1880. The amount obtained in fees from these schools has averaged £500 per annum. In 1883 it was £499. The schools number 75.

THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION.—In 1840 one of the Ministers, the late Rev. W. Jameson, was appointed Theological Tutor, and met the Students, who were Catechists, at his station in St. Mary, till he left the island in 1846. In 1852 the late Rev. Alexander Renton was sent from Scotland and conducted this department for about twelve years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Adam Thomson of Montego Bay. In 1877 the Theological School was remodelled. Premises were bought in Kingston, and a three years course of study—in each year nine months—was arranged under the present Tutor, Rev. Alexander Robb, M.A., D.D. The Students are taught the sacred languages, and read largely in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures. They study syste-

matic and pastoral theology ; are carried daily along a course of careful exegetic study of selected books of the Old and New Testaments ; and are instructed in those matters embraced under the criticism of the text of the Scriptures, and introduction, besides the writing of sermons and discussion of these.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the Ministers and an Elder from each of the congregations ; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the Ministers and an Elder from each congregation, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are four Presbyteries, Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern, and in these the Elders and Ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS : PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are thirty ordained Ministers, of whom 17 have been sent by the mother church, and 13 are natives of the island. There are six Students in the College ; from 12 to 16 Catechists ; and nearly 350 ruling Elders in the various congregations. The Synod has undertaken to support two Missionaries in Old Calabar, Western Africa, and one in Northwest India. Communicants, 8,311 ; candidates, 1,209 ; attendance, 11,382 ; Sabbath classes, 541 ; adults, 1,665 ; children 3,858 ; teachers, 545 ; money contributed £5,593. There is church accommodation for 18,200.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Synod has an Executive Committee for the management of its missionary operations and for the supervision of its financial affairs. Of this Committee T. F. Roxburgh, Esq., is Chairman, and Rev. William Gillies Secretary

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Parish.	Church.	Minister.	Number Church will contain.	Number generally attending.	Number in Sunday School, Children and Adults.	Post Office.
	Moderator .	Rev. Adam Thomson				
	Clerk .	Rev. Wm. Gillies .				
	THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.					
Trelawny .	Falmouth .	Wm. Y. Turner, M.D.	600	330	162	Falmouth
	Bellevue .	H. L. McMillan .	500	380	255	"
	Reid's Friendship .	" .	450	140	...	
	Hampden .	Vacant .	1,000	750	515	Hampden
St. James .	Somerton .	" .	250	150	...	
	Goodwill .	" .	200	100	...	
	Mount Zion .	Q. R. Noble .	750	450	180	Little River
	Montego Bay .	Adam Thomson .	550	360	186	Montego Bay
	Mount Horeb .	Robt. Gordon .	250	240	91	"
Westmoreland	Mount Hermon .	" .	300	230	52	"
	THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.					
Westmoreland	Friendship .	Leonard Miller .	650	300	160	Sav.-la-Mar.
	Stirling .	Vacant .	450	100	32	Grange Hill
	Little London .	John McDonald .	200	170	...	Lucea
	Riverside .	" .	...	...	...	"
Hanover .	Lucea .	Wm. R. Thomson .	700	450	179	"
	Green Island .	Richd. Drummond .	300	143	97	Green Island
	Negril .	" .	250	130	98	
	Brownsville .	Geo. McNeill .	570	500	200	Lucea
	THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.					
Manchester .	New Broughton .	R. Johnstone, B.D.	800	600	220	Cross Keys
	Alligator Pond .	" .	160	100	...	
	Grove Town .	" .	300	150	...	
	Ebenezer .	G. B. Alexander, M.A.	520	400	230	May Hill
	Mount Olivet .	Andrew Baillie .	500	400	183	Shooter's Hill
	Coleville .	" .	350	200	70	
	Victoria Town .	H. H. Hamilton .	350	300	154	Milk River

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS, *continued.*

Parish.	Church.	Minister.	Number Church will contain.	Number generally attending.	Number in Sunday School, Children and Adults.	Post Office.
Kingston	THE EASTERN	PRESBYTERY.				
	...	John Simpson, Pastor Emeritus	...	...	...	Kingston
	...	Alexander Robb, Professor of Theology	...	...	...	"
	...	Wm. Gillies, Secy., of Synod's Executive Committee	...	...	...	"
Clarendon	St. Andrew's Church	James Cochrane	500	350	200	"
	Mt. Carmel	Jas. Robertson	350	200	125	Chapelton
	Chapelton	E. B. Heighington	400	220	60	"
St. Ann	Lauriston	T. F. Roxburgh	220	140	120	Claremont
St. Mary	Port Maria	Henry Scott	600	350	162	"
	Hampstead	"	350	150	88	"
	Carron Hall	James Martin	900	570	357	P. T. Grove
	Seafield	"	200	160	130	"
	Salem	George S. Turner	300	180	95	Port Maria
	Eliot	"	150	100	99	"
	Camberwell	"	150	60	20	"
	Goshen	John Aird	550	250	180	Gayle
	Rose Hill	George Davidson	350	300	165	Richmond
	Brainerd	H. B. Wolcott, B.A.	200	180	...	"
	Chesterfield	O. C. Dolphy	300	90	60	Golden Spg.
St. Andrew	Brandon Hill	"	150	50	...	"
St. Catherine	Cedar Valley	M. G. Mitchell	250	220	160	Linstead
	Ewing's Cay-manas	James D. Robertson	300	200	40	Spanish Town
Under supervision of Northern Presbytery.	THE GRAND	CAYMAN.				
	George Town	John Smith	300	170	Aggregate 231.	Kingston
	Bodden Town	"	250	90		
	Prospect	"	250	100		
	West Bay	"	200	60		
	East End and Green Bay	"	300	210		
	Total		18,270	11,303	5,419	

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

THE United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849.

They have now a membership of nearly 76,000, of whom over 8,000 are on the foreign mission stations. The mission in Jamaica dates from 1836, and at present consists of nine circuits comprising thirty stations under eight Ministers. The membership in the island numbers 2,906 communicants and 274 probationers. The amount raised in 1883 for ministerial support, educational purposes, Chapel and Day School building, &c., was over £1,700. A sum of £1,004 was also contributed by the Home Committee in aid of the foregoing objects. At each station a Day School is maintained in a fair state of efficiency. Each Church in the denomination conducts its internal

N.B.—The blanks in list of attendance at Sunday School indicate no return rather than no school.

affairs through its local courts without interference from any central authority. Connexional matters are under the control of a general district meeting composed of the Ministers and the freely elected-Delegates of the Churches. Three-fourths of the members of this meeting are laymen.

The following is a list of Ministers and their stations for the current year :—

Ministers.	Stations.	Members.	Post Office.
Rev. W. Griffith (Superintendent of the Mission)	2	388	Kingston.
Rev. John Myers	4	300	Old Harbour.
" C. A. Winn	3	366	Chapelton.
" D. B. Douse	5	495	Golden Spring.
" James Roberts	4	343	Gordon Town.
" R. H. McLaughlin	4	556	Richmond
" J. W. Mold	3	373	Kingston
" Thomas Rogers	4	220	Claremont.

N.B.—There are two Stations attached to this Mission at Boca-del-Toro, Central America, at present under the care of a Catechist.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE London Missionary Society commenced its operations in Jamaica in the year 1834, and from that time to the present has continued steadily to pursue its course. This Society is distinguished by its catholicity, and at its formation enlisted the sympathies and secured the co-operation of Christians of various sections of the Church of Christ. The fathers and founders of this Society when they commenced their work in 1795, laid it down as a fundamental principle that the Society, as such, should be strictly undenominational, but that it should be left to the converts from among the heathen to adopt that form of Church Government which to them should seem most agreeable to the Word of God, the sole object of this Society being to spread the knowledge of Christ among the heathen and other unenlightened nations.

All the Churches which were originated by the London Missionary Society in Jamaica have adopted the congregational form of Church Government, and are known as Congregational or Independent Churches, which were formed under the auspices of the Society. For some years past the Parent Society has been gradually withdrawn from the island, not from any want of sympathy with the Churches or their Ministers, but because it considers the work to be finished, as far as the Society is concerned, and that it now devolves upon the Churches in Jamaica to carry forward the work which has been so long sustained. In the report which the Directors presented to their constituents at the last annual meeting in London, they say in regard to their Missions in Jamaica and British Guiana : " These old fields have now, for the most part, ceased to come within the range of the Society's effort. The Missionaries who still remain there are few, and they, while acting as Pastors over Churches, devote their time, when required, to the training of native students for the Ministry, and afford counsel and guidance to native Pastor and Churches in their first steps in self-management. The Rev. T. H. Clarke is the only Missionary of the Society now connected with the Jamaica Mission. He, while continuing to carry on the pastorate at Whitefield, will represent the Society in the island, and exercise a general supervision over the Churches established by the Missionaries of the Society, and now under native Pastors. Thus while supporting Christian worship and work among themselves, these Churches will still feel that the fostering hand of the Society is near them for their benefit, and they will have that moral support which, in their early years of Church-life, they feel that they require."

In connection with the mission founded by the Society in this island there are 15 Churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting-houses. The princi-

pal preaching places are stated below. There are 7 fully accredited Pastors, 9 Catholics, 2,927 Church Members and 761 Candidates and Inquirers. The Sabbath School Teachers number 225 and the Sabbath School Scholars 2,618. There are 22 Day Schools in connexion with the Society, with an average attendance of about 1,000 Scholars,—the number registered being 1,800.

The following Table gives particulars as to the names and stations of the Ministers of the Society, and the attendance at Chapels and Sunday Schools :—

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S STATIONS.

Station.	Accommodation in Chapel.	Average Attendance.	Number attending Sunday Schools.	Minister's Name.
Kingston	600	425	...	Horace Peckover
Shortwood	400	50	...	"
Whitefield	1,000	700	270	James Watson
Mount Airey	135	40	20	"
Richmond Park	85	60	40	"
Spring Grove	60	35	...	"
Ridgemount	1,000	600	150	C. A. Wookey
New Green	200	120	45	"
Broad Leaf	200	100	20	"
Royal Flat	100	80	20	"
Richmond	200	90	40	"
Heart's-Ease	100	50	12	"
Lewiston	...	...	20	"
Davyton	650	400	200	...
Blue Mountain	150	110	...	...
Four Paths	500	250	130	F. W. Tyler
Brixton Hill	450	230	100	"
Rock	70	35	...	"
Content	50	30	...	"
Chapelton	500	300	100	Alex. Eastwood
Bread-Nut Bottom	250	130	60	"
Woodgrove	150	110	60	Wm. Cunningham
Mount Zion	600	400	157	A. P. Thomas
Tare Mount	450	400	100	"
Grentham	150	100	40	"
First Hill	450	120	40	W. C. Harty
Dry Harbour	500	100	25	"
Claremont	200	80	20	"
Total	9,200	5,145	1,669	

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"THE Disciples of Christ" represent in Jamaica a religious movement which began about a half century ago in the United States, the leading object of which is the organic unity of the Christian Church on New Testament terms. The work of this community in this island is mainly supported by the American Churches whose membership is something over a half million, and whose Missions are becoming quite numerous throughout the world.

There are but few points to be mentioned in the history of this movement in Jamaica. About the year 1858 the General Christian Missionary Society gave some small aid and encouragement to the Rev. J. O. Beardslee, who undertook the establishment of a Church in Kingston. Mr. Beardslee worked faithfully and conscientiously, though not always to the best advantage, for several years; and through his efforts the Kingston Church was organized and several mission stations were opened in the mountain districts. But subsequently the "Jamaica Mission" was abandoned by the Home Society and for several years little or nothing was done to push the work which Mr. Beardslee had begun. But more recently, about the year 1876, the Christian Women's Board of Missions of the United States took up the mission and have

ever since been steadily increasing its operations and evidently rendering it more permanent as well as more useful.

Mr. Tomlinson, who came out in 1880, reported the membership in the following stations in that year thus:—Kingston, 140; Oberlin, 85; Bitoe, 83; Mount Zion, 109; Dallas, 80. To this might have been added, say, 26 at Content, 24 at Bethel, 25 at Ebenezer, 46 at Chesterfield, 12 at Lucky Hill, making a total of 500 members in the island. In 1881 he reported the total membership at 700.

At the Convention of 1881 the Board requested Mr. W. K. Azbill to inspect the whole field, and upon his returning a favourable report the means were afforded him of erecting Chapels, School-houses and Mission-houses in all places where these are needed, and of otherwise prosecuting the work. Mission-house have been erected in Kingston and Providence in St. Mary. A Mission-house is under way at Kalorama on Halberstadt. Chapels at Kingston, Oberlin and "Eleven Miles," Windward, have been repaired. A new chapel has been built at Mamby Vale, near Castleton Garden. Chapels or School-houses have been begun at Providence, Chesterfield, Ebenezer, and Beardslee Mount in St. Mary's; at Bloxburg and Manning's Hill in St. Andrew's, and at Stanhope in Portland.

The following are the names of the Ministers with their post office addresses:—

W. K. Azbill, 70, Duke Street	Kingston
W. S. Houchins, Bloxburg	Galloway
W. S. Houchins, New Bethel	Dallas Castle
W. S. Houchins, Mount Olivet	Bitoe
W. S. Houchins, Mount Zion	Eleven Miles
Jas. Tilley, Bethlehem	Providence
Jas. Tilley, Mount Tabor	Chesterfield
Jas. Tilley, Adullam	Mamby Vale
Jas. Tilley, Oberlin	Oberlin
John Thompson, Manning's Hill	Manning's Hill
J. E. S. Morris, Bethel	Beardslee Mount
J. E. S. Morris, Ebenezer	Richmond
D. G. Campbell, Mullett Hall	Buff Bay River
J. L. B. Glasse, Mount Hope	Stanhope
C. A. P. Bennett, Palmyria	Chatsworth.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Providence	Miss S. L. McEwan
Bloxburg	W. L. Thompson
Manning's Hill	J. L. Bishop and wife
Chesterfield	F. M. Cousins
Oberlin	John Williams
Stanhope	J. L. B. Glasse
Beardslee Mount	Thos. McLean.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians) originated in Bohemia in the year 1457, sixty years before Martin Luther affixed his theses to the door of the Church in Wittenberg. It arose mainly from the preaching and labors of John Huss, whose martyrdom at Constance, on July 6th, 1415, is numbered among its memorial days.

At the beginning of the thirty years' war in 1618, the Unitas Fratrum had spread extensively in Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. But at the very commencement of that herculean struggle it was almost extirpated by the power and persecutions of the bigoted Papist Emperor Ferdinand.

Its episcopate, however, continued to exist; until, in the beginning of the last century, the German Count, Zinzendorf, was, in the providence of God, made the means of renewing the unity.

Its new centre was in Saxony, close to the Bohemian border, where a faithful remnant from Moravia and Bohemia found a home at a place on Count Zinzendorf's estate, to which settlement of emigrants the name Herrnhut* was given.

The renewed Church very soon developed a remarkable missionary activity. It began its labors in 1732 among the slaves of St. Thomas in the West Indies; and

* Protection of the Lord.

in the following year sent its Missionaries to Greenland. Its messengers were found in India, in Ceylon, in Algiers, in Egypt, in Persia, in Guinea, among the North American Indians, in Siberia, and among the Calmuck Tartars; also in Lapland, in the Caucasus, in Abyssinia and in China.

At the present day, numerically one of the smallest Protestant Churches, it has three branches, viz.: in Germany, in Great Britain and in the United States. The number of communicants in the Home Churches is 19,631, with a Church connection of 31,109. In the Mission Churches there are 26,901 communicants and 79,021 in Church connection. There are also 70,000 persons on the Continent of Europe, in the connection known as the Diaspora. The total number of souls under Moravian teaching may be summed up to be 196,736. Those belonging to the Diaspora are not members of the unity.

In July, 1883, there were 114 Mission Stations in the following countries:—Greenland, Labrador, Canada, the Indian Territory of the United States, Central America (Mosquito Coast), Jamaica, the Lesser Antilles, Demerara, Surinam, South Africa, Australia and Thibet. At these stations there were employed 284 European and American Missionaries, males and females, and 41 ordained Native Clergymen and Assistants.

In Jamaica the labors of the Brethren began as far back as 1754, in which year the Rev. Zacharias Caries and two others settled on the Bogue Estate, in the N. E. corner of St. Elizabeth. Several other stations were begun, and nursed with persistent patience; but the existence of slavery and the opposition to their labors arising out of it proved an effectual barrier to the enlargement of their work. In the face of great difficulties they and their successors held on to their undertaking for 84 years, until the emancipation of the slaves in the year 1838 left them at liberty to extend their borders. At the present time the Brethren have in Jamaica 14 principal stations and five out-stations. They are all at the western end of the island, principally in Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland.

The number of communicants at the close of 1883 was 5,460 with 15,791 persons in Church connection. There were 63 Schools with 5,215 children. There is a Training School for Male Teachers at Fairfield in Manchester with 12 pupils, and a similar Institution at Bethabara in the same parish for Female Teachers, with six in training. The Theological Seminary has been suspended. At the close of 1883 there were 15 ordained Missionaries in the Moravian Church in Jamaica in charge of congregations.

The Church sittings are estimated as follows:—

Fairfield	. 1,000	Bethlehem	. 500
Bethabara	. 800	Fulneck	. 700
Patricktown	. 450	Newton	. 150
Mizpah	. 500	Carisbrook	. 500
Broadleaf	. 400	Springfield	. 500
Bethany	. 900	Carmel	. 1,000
Nazareth	. 500	Fyffe's Pen	. 300
Eden	. 700	Salem	. 600
Lititz	. 800	Beaufort	. 450
Irwin Hill	.	500	

The following are the names and post office addresses of the Missionaries:—

E. E. Reinke, Chairman, May Hill	F. J. T. Ilgner, Malvern
R. N. Bishop, Principal of the Fairfield Training School, May Hill	W. H. Fuerstenberg, Medina
F. P. Wilde, Newport	C. Schick, Newmarket
J. J. Seiler, Newport (Emeritus)	J. Reinke, Newmarket
J. P. Pulkrabek, Mile Gully	P. Larsen, Newmarket
H. Walder, Shooter's Hill	A. B. Lind, Newmarket
G. H. Hanna, Treasurer, Watson's Hill	C. S. Smyth, Montego Bay
R. P. Campbell, Black River	G. Meissel, Middle Quarters.

PART XI.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

UNDER this head we have deemed it opportune to reproduce some of the remarks of the Royal Finance Commissioners on the debt and liabilities of the colony, which give in a succinct form particulars under these heads; and we have also appended the paragraphs which under the head "General Summary" in the Report of the Commissioners briefly indicate the directions in which they recommended reductions in expenditure and changes in taxation:—

DEBT AND LIABILITIES.

The history of the Jamaica debt may be summarised as follows:—

In 1854 there was borrowed for the general purposes of the Government under imperial guarantee	£500,000
From 1863 to 1865 for roads, bridges and public buildings	107,739
From 1869 to 1878 for immigration, partly under imperial guarantee	210,800
In 1872 for the Rio Cobre irrigation works	126,500
From 1879 to 1882 for railways	540,000
In 1879 for telegraphs	14,971
From 1865 to 1872 for various works connected with City of Kingston	239,000
Total amount of debt incurred	£1,739,010

The first sum of £500,000 was borrowed under imperial guarantee to relieve the colony from the financial difficulties into which it had fallen in the years preceding 1854, resulting partly from the temporary ruin of the sugar industry and great depression in trade and partly from the inefficiency of the Island Government.

The sum of £107,739 for public works was from time to time borrowed for the purpose of putting in order the roads, bridges, and public buildings of the colony, which from all accounts had been much neglected up to 1868.

The debt of £210,800 for the introduction of coolie labour was incurred partly under the guarantee of the Imperial Government in 1869, and partly in succeeding years on the sole credit of the planting interest. In 1878-9, in response to the continued request of the planters, the Government, after much discussion, placed the system of immigration on an entirely new basis, the general revenue was made directly chargeable with the interest and repayment of such of the immigration debt as was then outstanding, amounting to £144,113, and a new loan of £35,000 was issued in order to meet the current expenses of immigration during that year. As a set-off the Government took over a small sinking fund then outstanding on account of the debt, and arranged that in future the receipts from the export duties on coffee and dyewood should be paid into general revenue.

The debt of £126,500 for the Rio Cobre Works does not fully represent all the money expended on this work. The general revenue has, since 1876, contributed a further sum of £7,000 for extraordinary repairs.

The canal was proposed and constructed by Sir J. P. Grant, in the hope that a large quantity of land would be brought under cultivation in the St. Catherine district if facilities were afforded for irrigation. This hope, however, has not been realized, as but very few of the proprietors of land have availed themselves of the advantages offered to them.

If there is no immediate increase in the demand for water, the revenue derived from the canal will be little more than sufficient to pay for the working expenses, and as the charges of the debt amount to nearly £7,500 the general revenue will have to provide in present circumstances at least £6,000 annually.

The loans for railways, telegraphs and works connected with the City of Kingston explain themselves. With reference to the latter the Government has also assumed under Law 19 of 1880 direct liability in respect of a part of them, see Appendix, amounting to £146,780, although the liability of the Commissioners in whom the loans are vested still remains. On this sum, which is included in the amount of the loan under Law 19 of 1880, the Government pays 4 per cent. and receives 5 per cent. from the Commissioners.

By payment of debentures and the effect of the consolidating loans raised between 1869 and 1882, the original debt of £1,739,010 had been reduced on the 30th of September, 1882, to £1,497,070, and there were assets in the shape of sinking funds amounting to £144,344, so that the actual debt of the colony on that date was £1,352,726.

The consolidation under Law 19 of 1880 embraced most of the loans outstanding at the end of the financial year ending the 30th September, 1881. It did not, however, include those under Acts 27 Vict. c. 24, 27 Vict. c. 37, and 28 Vict. c. 26.

As the amount outstanding on account of these loans is only £29,350 and it is probable that the majority of the present holders of debentures would refuse to convert, even if an opportunity were offered them, and considering that the loans will determine naturally by 1891, and there are ample sinking funds invested to meet the repayment, we do not consider that any further attempt at consolidation is desirable or feasible.

It thus appears that there is no possibility of reducing the present debt below the amount above stated.

The interest on the loan of £400,000 for the railway extensions secured to debenture holders on the general revenue of the colony by Law 8 of 1880 has hitherto been paid out of the capital moneys raised.

The general revenue is also charged with annual payments amounting to £9,550 under the heading of "perpetual annuities and deposits."

The charge for "perpetual annuities" represents the interest upon a number of trust funds for educational and charitable objects, which were used by the Government when in financial difficulties in the early part of this century. In return for this accommodation it undertook by an Act of the Legislature to pay the present annuities at rates varying from 6 to 10 per cent. on the amount advanced.

The first of the charges classified as "deposits" is for the Rectors and Island Curates' Fund. As this accrues to the benefit of widows and orphans, is based on deductions from stipends, and is gradually dying out in consequence of the disestablishment of the Church, we recommend no alteration.

The Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund stands next. The fund is formed by deductions from the salaries of civil servants, and when it was inaugurated in 1875 it was urged that it could not at once stand by itself. It was optional with officers who were then in the service to subscribe to the fund, and there were many who declined to do so. The moneys accruing to the fund by deductions from salaries were therefore paid into the Treasury, and became part of the balances of the Government which under-

took to pay interest upon them at the rate of 6 per cent., selecting that rate because it was allowed also to the Rectors and Island Curates' Fund.

The third sum under the head of "deposits" is one of £712 invested on account of St. Jago Free School.

Owing to an evident misunderstanding of the Acts this sum has been placed with "deposits" instead of being included with the "perpetual annuities" above referred to; it properly came into the Treasury under the 4th section of the Act which established those annuities.

We have excluded from the charges for debt the sum of £200 paid annually to the Town of Kingston under Act 28 Vict. c. 24. This is really a grant in aid: it determines, however, very shortly.

There must be added to the charges for debt a sum of £100 for management.

(The tables in the Appendix shew the position of the various loans composing the Public Debt.)

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have found that of the public debt of the colony £869,000, or 58 per cent., imposing an annual charge of £46,400, has been expended on reproductive works.

£307,000, or 20 per cent. of the public debt, has been expended on works of utility, indirectly reproductive, such as roads, buildings and bridges, imposing an annual charge of £21,200, while £321,000, or 22 per cent. of the public debt, imposing an annual charge of £19,300, is the legacy of former days, and the result, it need only be said here, of a series of untoward circumstances.

We have recommended arrangements for the redemption of most of these debts within the century. But the provision of interest and sinking funds will remain for those years a first charge on the resources of the colony.

As to the power of Jamaica to provide for this charge, we found that while on the one hand some people despaired altogether of the island, and apparently for the sole reason that the import duties showed declining yields during the last two or three years, and others again regarded the annual output of produce to be greater than it really was, we are of opinion that the resources of the island, even in their present condition of imperfect development, are well able to meet these demands.

There has been a steady increase during the last 20 years in the quantities of produce exported. The falling-off in the yield of the revenue has been chiefly caused by a decrease in the amount of rum consumed in the island, while the taxes on houses and property generally have all increased.

We have recommended reductions in Establishments which amount in the gross total to £27,000. A more efficient civil service can, we are persuaded, be obtained by giving generally more work, more responsibility, and better pay to fewer persons; and the reforms we recommend include a thorough remodelling of the lower judicial courts, the revenue offices, and the educational and immigration system. The reforms in the judicial and revenue establishments will be effected at a considerable reduction of expenditure; but those of the educational and immigration departments will entail increased expenditure, which we are of opinion is not only justifiable but essential to the progress of the island.

The efficiency of the various Government Services, no less than actual saving in expenditure, may be further secured by a carefully planned scheme for new Central Government Buildings.

At the present, with exception of Head Quarter House, containing the Council Chamber and the Colonial Secretary's Office, the buildings used for public offices are as a rule in very dilapidated condition, and in other ways unsuited to the purposes for which they have been adapted. Moreover, they are situated in a variety of localities, and at considerable distances from one another, necessitating the waste of much time and labour in correspondence and communication.

We are of opinion that it would conduce greatly to the benefit of the public service if new buildings were erected providing sufficient accommodation for all the Administrative Departments under one roof.

Such buildings have been in contemplation for some time, and we were informed that the cost had been estimated at £30,000, inclusive of £5,000 for the purchase of additional lands.

By a return supplied by the Colonial Secretary we find that the sale value of existing public offices is estimated at £30,000, and that they could probably be rented out at £3,000.

We trust the Local Government will see its way to at once constructing such necessary buildings.

Generally speaking the present method of raising revenue in Jamaica is the result of a series of disconnected reforms and alterations. There are many anomalies in incidence; the opportunities for evasion are numerous; the rates are often unprofitably high, and the system of collection is neither economical nor effective.

We have endeavoured so to readjust the burdens that they may not press unduly on any one class, interest, or industry. In each case we have endeavoured to select forms of taxation that are the least liable to evasion, and in the proposed reconstitution of the Revenue Departments our aim has been to secure a more effectual collection of the revenue at less cost.

In regard to the important question of taxing imported foods, we found that a great deal of uncalled-for warmth had been introduced into the discussion of the question, chiefly resulting from ignorance of the facts at issue. Imported foods are not the staple foods of the labouring population, nor are they soon likely to become so. The duties on them are high, but we are of opinion that while it would be desirable to lower them, it would be most unwise to repeal them wholly and at once. They yield at present nearly one quarter of the total revenue derived from taxation, and to take away this source at one blow would create very serious revenue difficulties in the island, nor would it afford relief to the labouring population, or supply the negroes with more strengthening food, to such an extent as the advocates of abolition of duties on provisions contend would be the case.

We have proposed a reduction of the duty on flour and tea by one half, and lesser reductions in the duties on other foods, and, in addition, a reduction of the general ad valorem rate from 12½ to 10 per cent., as we are of opinion that a lowering of the imposts on clothing and other articles of domestic use necessary for comfort and the requirements of civilization will do more good both physically and morally to the great mass of taxpayers than the total abolition of the duties on imported food.

We have recommended the repeal of the export duties, believing that they are a direct check on the staple industry of sugar-growing, and that their collection is not only expensive but a direct interference with the convenience and opportunities of shippers.

We have also recommended the repeal of the tax on stock, and in order to adjust the financial balance, we have proposed an increase in the land tax, but not to an extent which would throw a heavier burden on the owners of property than they bear at present.

In addition to the reductions in expenditure, which we have specifically recommended, there are others which will become possible in the near future, and which will reduce the prospective estimate of expenditure even below the figures given in this Report.

Those figures told of a lessened expenditure of £10,000 between 1882 and 1901, and, after that, of a further decrease of £20,000, making a total lessened expenditure of £30,000.

We have suggested the capitalizing the annual charges under the heading "deposits," which, besides effecting an immediate annual saving of over £1,000, would put an end to this charge early in next century, and so save the colony the annual sum of £8,000.

It must also be noticed that under the head "pensions" is expended each year no less than £7,220 for special grants and pensions for services rendered or offices abolished prior to 1868; it is, therefore, a mere actuarial calculation that this large charge will disappear early in the next century. The Church also is being gradually disendowed, and the £8,000 at present paid to the Clergy will soon cease to be a charge on the colony.

We have therefore to add to the actual decrease of £30,000 these three further sums if we would arrive at the necessary expenditure early next century, and can place the total reduction at no less than £60,000.

These calculations serve to show that the financial condition of Jamaica in the future is hopeful, provided effectual precautions be taken to prevent a relapse into mismanagement and heedless extravagance.

Industrial progress and prosperity are very seriously checked at the present time by the shyness of capitalists to invest their capital in Jamaica.

A main cause of this is the fact that no security can be obtained for advances by means of mortgages on real property.

Our Report on the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court, which we had the honour to send to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June last, entered fully into this question.

We there pointed out that this Court gives specific priority to the lien of the consignee on the corpus of an estate over all other incumbrances, charges, or mortgages previously placed upon the estate; the consignee thus obtaining the monopoly of the supply of capital. We showed that the results have been disastrous; for those West Indian Colonies where this priority is not allowed have uniformly and rapidly progressed; while those, which by placing themselves under the Court became bound by this rule, are the very colonies in which growth and progress have been seriously checked.

We strongly recommend the abolition of the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court, and the transfer of its duties to the Supreme Court of the colony, where ordinary English Commercial Law prevails.

(Tables are appended shewing the import duties and taxes proposed by the Royal Commissioners.)

APPENDIX A.

Schedule of the Debt of the Colony of Jamaica, as made up by the Royal Finance Commissioners.

Date of and Authority for Loan.	Object of Loan.	Original Amount Issued.	Rate of Interest.	Amount paid off on 30th September 1882.	Out-standing Amount.	Provision for Re-payment.	Amount in Sinking Fund on 30th September, 1882.	Date of Determination under the present arrangement.
<i>Loans raised under the Guarantee of the Imperial Government.</i>								
1854. Act 17 Vic. c. 29	To fund the debt and free the colony from grave financial difficulties.	£ 500,000	per cent. 4	£ 428,300	£ 71,400	Under the next loan debentures to the amount of £79,000 were bought in for the sum of £83,934 19s., and it is proposed to sell these in 1885 in order to raise money to pay off the £71,000 out-standing.	See previous column.	A.D. 1855
1860. Law 39 of 1860.	Chiefly to pay off the previous loan, part (viz. £38,000) for Immigration.	£ 367,600 (but £79,900 were bought in as described above).	4	Nil	£ 287,700 (including the £79,900 bought in).	Sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum.	£ s. d. 110,152 14 6	1900
<i>Loans raised on the Credit of the Colonial Government.</i>								
1863. Act 26 Vic. sess. 2 c. 20.	Repairs to roads and buildings.	£ 15,000	per cent. 6	£ 7,596	£ 7,404	Until 1882 a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. Now this has been stopped, and debentures under Law 19 of 1880 are to be sold when the time of payment arrives.	A sinking fund of £6,496 5s. 9d. has been otherwise used.	1887
1864. Act 27 Vic. c. 24.	Making roads and bridges	26,989	6	16,489	10,550	Sinking fund of 3 per cent.	7,236 11s. 1d.	1891
Act 27 Vic. c. 37.	Repairs to buildings, &c.	17,500	6	7,400	10,100	Sinking fund of 3 per cent.	9,101 9s. 5d.	1891

APPENDIX A.

Schedule of the Debt of the Colony of Jamaica as made up by the Royal Finance Commissioners, continued.

Date of and Authority for Loan.	Object of Loan.	Original Amount issued.	Rate of Interest.	Amount paid off on 30th September 1882.	Out-standing Amount.	Provision for Repayment.	Amount in Sinking Fund on 30th September, 1882.	Date of Determination under the present arrangement.
1865. Act 28 Vic. c. 28.	Roads	£ 9,000	per cent. 6	£ 300	£ 8,700	Sinking fund of 3 cent.	6,306l 19s. 2d.	A.D. 1891
1871. Law 8 of 1871.	Immigration	137,800	5	124,800	13,000	By instalments to be voted on the estimates annually; these are irregular and arbitrary in their amount, but are fixed so as to pay the loan off in 1890.	See previous column.	1890
1878. Law 1 of 1878.	Immigration	35,000	6	14,800	20,200	Till 1882 a sinking fund, the amount of the annual contributions to which was at the Governor's pleasure, but now debentures under Law 19 of 1880 are to be sold when the time of payment arrives.	A sinking fund of 5,051l 8s. has been otherwise used.	1888
1879. Law 12 of 1879	Purchase and reconstruction of Railway.	140,000	4½	Nil	140,000	Sinking fund of 1 per cent.	Nil	After 1900
1881-82. Law 8 of 1880.	Railway extension.	400,000	4	Nil	400,000	Sinking fund of 1 per cent.	Nil	Do.
1882. Law 19 of 1880	Consolidation of loans; amongst others, the whole of the Telegraph Loan.	400,700 (but 43,404l were bought in, and are to be re-issued hereafter).	4	Nil	357,296 (excluding the 43,404l. bought in).	Sinking fund of 1 per cent.	Nil	Do.

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of Debts incurred for special purposes, chiefly connected with the City of Kingston, for which certain Commissioners are nominally, but the General Government is really liable as made up by the Royal Finance Commissioners.

These Commissioners are always more or less in debt to the General Government for advances, so that to some extent the payment of interest on these loans falls on the Government.

As the amounts in respect of which direct liability has been assumed are included in the sum raised under Law 19 of 1880, it must be understood that they do not form a further liability beyond the total given in the foregoing Schedule.

Date of and Authority for Loan.	Object.	Original Amount Issued.	Rate of Interest.	Amount repaid on 30th September, 1882.	Amount taken over by Government.	Amount for which the Commissioners are still liable to the public.	Provision for Repayment of that portion for which the Commissioners are liable.
1865. 28 Vic. c. 24	Reconstructing streets of Kingston.	£ 14,500	per cent. 6	£ 11,400	£ -	£ 3,100	The produce of certain taxes is devoted to its repayment, and the whole will probably have been paid off in three years' time.
1869. Law 7 of 1869.	Kingston Market.	20,000	6	The amount shown in the next column is a repayment so far as the original debentures are concerned.	20,000	Nil	
1871. Law 15 of 1871	Waterworks	98,200	5	Do.	67,580	30,620	No provision has yet been made, but no debenture can be repaid before 1891.
1872. Law 27 of 1872	Irrigation by the Rio Co-bre.	126,600	5	Do.	44,100	82,100	No provision; the debentures are repayable as therein conditioned.
Law 31 of 1872	Gasworks.	30,000	5	Do.	15,100	14,900	Do.
Law 37 of 1872	Slaughter-house.	10,000	5	Nil	-	10,000	Do.
1874. Law 17 of 1874	Waterworks	30,000	5	Nil	-	30,000	The debentures were issued on the same conditions as those under Law 15 of 1871.

APPENDIX C.

Assets and Liabilities of the Colony of Jamaica on the 30th September, 1882.

ASSETS (exclusive of Immigration Funds).				LIABILITIES (exclusive of Immigration Funds).			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cash:				Deposits at interest	91,124	18	7
Colonial Bank	52,997	3	2	Other deposits, including Chancery			
Treasurer and others	16,101	16	6½	Funds			
With Crown Agents	14,231	18	9	Constabulary Funds—	76,658	5	0
Held to meet certain deposits	46	16	8	Surplus funds of Municipal			
Investments on account of:				Boards, &c.			
Constabulary Pension Fund	17,200	0	0	Minor debts	817	15	0
Constabulary Reward Fund	5,406	11	4				
Various Charities and Funds	18,283	1	10				
Advances due:							
From Commissioners	16,907	14	3				
From Municipal Boards	10,676	13	10½				
From other sources	17,425	12	7½				
From the Immigration Exchequer	2,621	12	9				
Total assets more or less immediately available	169,999	0	9½	Total liabilities which are repayable at any time	168,095	18	7
Loan moneys in hands of Crown Agents	186,800	0	0	Perpetual Annuities, &c.	77,004	6	11
Sinking Funds	132,796	14	2	Public Debt	1,326,850	0	0
	489,595	14	11½	Debt guaranteed by the Colony	170,720	0	0
Excess of liabilities	1,252,575	0	6½		1,742,170	5	6
	1,742,170	5	6				

IMMIGRATION FUNDS.

N.B.—Any table of these funds can only be approximate.

ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance in cash and promissory notes	16,692	16	1½	Debt to General Revenue	2,621	12	9
	6,679	2	11				
Balance to credit of Colonization Fund	12,574	17	5	Approximate amount required for Colonisation	30,000	0	0
				Portion of sum required for return passages	7,514	12	4
Investments made to the credit of the Return Passage Fund	7,514	12	4		40,136	5	1
	43,461	8	9½	Apparent balance of assets	3,325	3	8½
					43,461	8	9½

NOTE.—The return published in the Colonial Finance Accounts does not give the real assets and liabilities: it includes, for instance, as assets, unissued debentures of the Colony.

IMPORT DUTIES PROPOSED BY ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

Article.	Rate.	Probable yield.	Article.	Rate.	Probable yield.
	s. d.	£		s. d.	£
<i>Specific Duties.</i>			<i>Specific Duties, contd.</i>		
LIQUIDS:—			FOODS—Breadstuffs, contd.		
Aërated and mineral waters per dozen	0 10	100	Grain of all kinds, including peas and beans, per 100lbs.	0 7½	1,000
Ale, porter, cider, perry (9 rep. qts.—one gal.)	0 10	4,000	Rice	2 1	16,500
(10 rep. pts.—one gal.)			Butter	16 8	4,550
Oils, mineral	0 5	15,000	Cheese	16 8	1,350
" all other kinds per gal.	0 10	2,000	Cocoa	10 5	20
Spirits of all kinds	10 5	10,000	Coffee	10 5	—
Turpentine	0 2½	20	Fish, dried and salted,	2 1	12,000
Vinegar	0 2½	60	" pickled herrings		
Wines	4 2	4,000	" and alewives	1 0½	4,000
FOODS—Breadstuffs:—			" all others	2 1	3,500
Corn meal, barrel 196lbs.	2 1	3,500	Meat, dried, salted	16 8	1,400
Flour, wheaten and rye, barrel 196lbs.	4 2	30,000	" wet	8 4	10,000
Other farinaceous substances, per 100lbs.	2 1	150	Provisions preserved in tins and groceries, 10 per cent. ad. val.		
Bread and Biscuit, per 100lbs	4 2	2,500	Salt	0 10	2,000
			Sugar	16 8	1,100
			Tea	50 0	750

IMPORT DUTIES PROPOSED BY ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, *continued.*

Article.	Rate.	Probable yield.	PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF EXEMPTIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.
<i>Specific Duties, contd.</i>	s. d.	£	
HOUSEHOLD:—			All packages containing goods subject to the <i>ad valorem</i> duty imposed by this Law.
Lard . . . per 100lbs.	4 2	1,150	Provisions and stores imported for the use of Her Majesty's Army or Navy, and consigned by bill of lading to the Officer at the head of Her Majesty's Commissariat, the Military Storekeeper, or the Naval Commanding Officer of this Island, on the production of the bills of lading and certificates of such officer, that they have been solely imported for the use of the Army or Navy as aforesaid.
Candles, tallow . . . "	6 3	100	
" all others . . . "	16 8	500	
Soaps . . . "	4 2	4,000	
Gunpowder, blasting and other explosives . . . "	41 8	500	
Gunpowder, sporting, per lb.	1 0	300	
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . "	0 5	2,800	
" manufactured . . . "			
" and snuff . . . "	1 0½	4,900	
" cigars and cigarettes . . . "	8 4	200	
Opium . . . "	10 5	200	Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the public service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner.
Matches, per gross . . . "	2 1	1,600	
Fire-arms of all kinds, per barrel . . . "	4 2	50	Articles of naval, military and civil uniform for the personal use of the proprietor.
BUILDING:—			Mess plate and furniture, band instruments for the use of the Army and Navy, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officers.
Lumber, spruce and white pine per 1,000 ft.	8 4	2,000	All specimens of natural history, including seeds and bulbs for sowing and plants.
" pitch pine and all other per 1,000 ft.	12 6	2,000	
Shingles, cedar and spruce per 1,000 ft.	4 2	1,400	All live animals.
" all other . . . "	6 3		
Cement, per barrel . . . "	2 1	800	
Total probable yield	£152,000	EXPORT DUTIES.—None.
<i>Ad valorem duties.</i>			TOTAL REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.
On all goods enumerated in the present "Schedule of Exemptions," with the exception of those included in the proposed Schedule of Exemptions 2 per cent. <i>ad. valorem</i> . . .		3,000	
On all goods not previously enumerated, 10 per cent. <i>ad. valorem</i> . . .		55,000	
Total probable yield . . .		£58,000	
			£
			Specific duties . . . 152,000
			Ad valorem „ . . . 58,000
			Total . . . £210,000

Note.—For existing rates of import and export duties see pages 93-95.

TAXES PROPOSED BY ROYAL COMMISSIONERS.

EXCISE.			SPIRIT LICENSES.		
On.	Rate.	Probable yield.	On.	Rate.	Probable yield.
		£			£
All rum consumed in Island	6s. 3d. per gallon	100,000	Sale by wholesale	Kingston £15 . . . Elsewhere £10 . . .	400
Total		£100,000	General sale by retail	Kingston £50 . . . Other towns £30 . . . Country £20 . . .	
LICENSES.			Sale by retail to be consumed on premises	Kingston £15 . . . Other towns £10 . . . Country £5 . . .	600
Stillls	£4 per 100 gals. capacity	8,000	Total		
Sugar works	Steam £5, water or wind £3, animal £1	2,000			
Total		£10,000			£21,000

TAXES PROPOSED BY ROYAL COMMISSIONERS, *continued.*

OTHER LICENSES.			ON PROPERTY.		
On.	Rate.	Probable yield.	On.	Rate.	Probable yield.
General trade .	Schedule in Acts 18/69 and 9/78	£ 3,900	Land	On every acre up to 100 acres, 1s. On every acre beyond first 100 and up to 500, 6d. On every acre above 500 1½d. (deduct 1d. on each acre on which quit-rent redeemed)	£ 43,780
Hawkers and pedlars	All £2 10s. .	350	House	Above £4 annual value, 1s. 6d. in the £ Below £4 annual value, 4s. each abode	15,500 13,500
Purchasers of agricultural produce	2s. .	100	House	Sanitary Education	29,000 3,000 15,000 18,000
Sale of metal .	£5 .	20	Animals used on roads	Horses 11s. Asses 3s. 6d. Mules 5s. 6d. Oxen 2s. 6d. Dogs in towns 4s.	16,250 2,110 2,200 1,240 200
Sale of gunpowder and other explosives	£4 .	32			22,000
Sale of fire-arms	£4 .	32			none.
Banker .	£65 .	65			4,600
Sale of tobacco and opium, and petroleum	£2 .	100			2,900 400
Total		£4,600			7,900
STAMPS.					500
Schedule in Acts, 33/68 and 38/72, except the sale of gunpowder and fire-arms and bankers' transferred to licenses		14,000			£121,180
And stamp duty on powers-of-attorney for managing estates raised from £1 to £20		1,500			£272,280
Total		£15,500			

Note.—For existing rates of direct taxes see pages 87–88.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HORSEKIND, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, &C., IN THE ISLAND.

Parishes.	Number of horsekind (including those used solely for hire and for livestock purposes) used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of horsekind not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of horsekind.	Number of asses used on roads.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of asses not used on roads.—Law 6 of 1878.	Total number of asses.	Number of horned stock.—Law 6 of 1878.	Number of carriages allowing 4 wheels to each carriage, including those used solely for hire for heavy stable purposes and as hackney carriages.—Law 30 of 1867.	Number of carts, drays &c., allowing 2 wheels to each.—Law 30 of 1867.
Kingston	593	9	602	5	—	5	11	224	260
St. Andrew	1,851	228	2,079	1,226	71	1,297	1,029	175	406
St. Thomas	1,625	665	2,290	1,071	247	1,318	1,844	57	356
Portland	1,384	874	2,258	276	50	326	2,150	46	114
St. Mary	1,950	1,200	3,150	330	74	404	6,400	56	280
St. Catherine	3,144	873	4,017	1,267	54	1,321	6,216	134	709
St. Ann	2,111	1,750	3,861	776	256	1,032	16,979	157	365
Clarendon	3,198	1,616	4,814	913	108	1,021	3,534	149	796
Manchester	2,335	1,327	3,662	1,215	173	1,388	5,629	120	290
Trelawny	1,546	653	2,199	764	81	845	4,018	121	241
St. James	1,609	618	2,227	639	47	686	3,036	102	227
Hanover	1,910	1,157	3,067	421	103	524	7,096	72	169
Westmoreland	3,423	2,026	5,449	733	142	875	16,363	165	373
St. Elizabeth	2,795	3,509	6,304	1,623	398	2,021	9,901	139	247
Total	29,474	16,495	45,979	11,259	1,804	13,063	84,206	1,717	4,840

A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1869-70.	1870-71.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	193,539 13 1	193,225 15 3	1
Export Duties	-	...	...	2
Additional Import Duties	-	9,539 0 9	...	3
Tonnage	-	6,933 3 1	...	4
Excise	-	78,263 11 6	75,254 2 6	5
Licenses	-	14,033 12 6	13,807 2 6	6
Direct Taxes	-	3,203 9 11½	88 1 0	7
Stamps	-	11,482 3 10½	12,076 8 7½	8
Post Office	-	13,067 16 9	13,639 13 2	9
Tax on Stock	-	...	...	10
Court Fees	-	5,138 0 6	6,931 12 2½	11
Fees of Office	-	104 4 6	56 5 0	12
Fines, &c.	-	2,037 11 2	1,824 5 6½	13
Jamaica Railway	-	...	...	14
Reimbursements	-	11,253 12 2	13,490 5 2½	15
Miscellaneous	-	4,167 1 9½	3,804 0 6½	16
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	61,654 18 5½	73,073 4 0½	17
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	6,541 9 3	1,514 13 8	18
Refunds of Imprests	-	4,695 0 10	...	19
Total	-	425,554 10 1½	408,785 9 2½	20
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—				
Export Duties	-	22,556 18 7	20,007 0 7	21
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	3,547 19 6	7,286 13 9	22
Total	-	26,104 18 1	27,293 14 4	23
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—				
Land Taxes	-	11,668 0 1½	12,978 17 4½	24
Light Dues	-	2,870 7 11	2,460 18 8	25
Poor Rates (a)	-	17,228 16 4	22,978 5 2½	26
Kingston Streets	-	947 1 8	1,213 7 9½	27
Market Dues (b)	-	875 12 6½	943 13 9	28
Pounds (c)	-	803 14 4½	642 10 6	29
Parochial Roads	-	19,992 11 6	25,124 17 9	30
Sanitary (d)	-	...	...	31
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	...	...	32
Dogs (f)	-	136 14 0	224 18 0	33
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (g)	-	7,132 0 0	6,505 15 0	34
Gas Rates, &c.	-	...	...	35
Total*	-	61,654 18 5½	73,073 4 0½	36

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) " " Law 14 of 1873.

(e) Appropriated by Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Order of Government.

(g) " " Law 9 of 1873.

OF REVENUE.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	224,077 7 9	241,820 14 9	251,556 13 4	270,046 13 11	264,789 17 8	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	...	...	...	...	95,480 10 0	4
5	86,171 7 0	90,554 15 0	95,072 5 0	97,066 10 0	17,446 0 0	5
6	16,581 17 6	16,115 0 0	17,350 10 0	17,301 0 0	...	6
7	80 2 3	19 15 6	15 13 0	...	16,494 12 6	7
8	13,527 11 8	15,171 6 8½	15,333 14 2	15,114 13 3	15,875 5 1	8
9	13,886 17 4	13,867 4 11½	14,743 2 9	15,034 17 10	...	9
10	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	7,401 17 7	7,384 2 5	7,705 12 2	8,046 15 11	8,942 14 1	11
12	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	1,872 11 6½	1,930 0 9	2,243 2 4	2,678 15 2	3,693 19 1	13
14	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	13,456 11 11	13,689 19 8	16,001 3 7	14,872 19 9	16,228 8 3	15
16	7,369 7 0½	7,934 19 8½	10,339 0 2	13,170 7 2	18,216 17 8	16
17	75,598 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	72,566 11 6	17
18	...	...	...	...	...	18
19	...	...	...	...	...	19
20	460,024 5 1½	480,954 10 10½	505,841 16 2	527,018 6 6	529,734 15 10	20
21	22,685 18 0	17,327 6 0	19,619 7 5	19,780 5 5	20,508 13 1	21
22	11,853 15 8	11,485 6 11½	16,336 18 10	44,138 12 8	22,441 16 9	22
23	34,539 13 3	28,812 12 11½	35,956 6 1	63,918 18 1	42,950 9 10	23
24	13,597 14 0½	13,124 13 5	13,767 9 1	12,813 18 2	12,420 8 1	24
25	2,905 3 8	2,655 8 0	3,025 12 3	...	...	25
26	24,911 11 7	23,723 5 8½	24,716 8 8	21,216 0 4	24,313 17 7	26
27	1,139 13 11	1,237 4 0	1,149 13 7	1,195 1 4	1,346 15 9	27
28	1,247 1 2	1,139 6 11½	1,178 16 1	1,107 14 1	1,210 8 3	28
29	730 8 4½	828 10 0	882 14 7	940 18 6	955 4 6	29
30	23,680 19 9	23,470 2 3	24,186 3 0	24,404 16 11	24,176 12 5	30
31	...	608 1 1½	1,624 8 1	6,425 15 9	3,110 2 11	31
32	...	1,596 13 6	959 10 4	1,320 12 11	1,119 2 11	32
33	182 11 0	170 14 0	142 4 0	171 13 0	...	33
34	7,203 10 0	†3,912 12 6	3,848 0 0	4,098 17 6	...	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	75,598 13 6½	72,466 11 5½	75,480 19 8	73,695 8 6	72,566 11 6	36

* Abolished by Law 15 of 1870.

† Reduced one half.

A.—COMPARATIVE TABLE

		1876-77.	1877-78.	
GENERAL REVENUE:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Customs	-	236,156 3 5	247,516 1 6	1
Export Duties	-	...	5,431 4 7	2
Excise	-	92,511 15 0	92,887 15 0	3
Licenses	-	18,371 7 6	18,019 7 6	4
Direct Taxes	-	...	...	5
Stamps	-	15,812 4 6½	14,840 3 10½	6
Post Office	-	14,996 17 4½	14,388 14 9½	7
Telegraph	-	...	...	8
Tax on Stock	-	...	...	9
Court Fees	-	8,755 3 7	8,742 1 0½	10
Fees of Office	-	...	...	11
Fines, &c.	-	2,649 9 7½	2,575 8 1	12
Jamaica Railway	-	...	...	13
Reimbursements	-	20,317 14 10½	19,357 7 0½	14
Miscellaneous	-	10,389 3 6½	14,806 12 4½	15
Revenues now Appropriated*	-	72,564 8 2½	74,900 11 0	16
Interest on Sinking Funds	-	...	...	17
Savings Bank	-	...	...	18
Total	-	492,554 7 8½	513,465 6 9½*	19
IMMIGRATION REVENUE:—				
Export Duties	-	19,467 9 2	†11,558 10 8	20
Capitation Tax, &c.	-	20,766 18 9½	12,630 3 0½	21
Total	-	40,234 7 11½	24,188 13 8½	22
APPROPRIATED REVENUE:—				
Land Taxes	-	...	...	23
Light Dues†	-	...	...	24
Poor Rates (a)	-	26,142 18 0½	28,049 16 11½	25
Kingston Streets	-	1,164 0 4½	1,201 13 9	26
Market Dues (b)	-	1,164 8 11	1,386 3 1½	27
Pounds (c)	-	883 4 10½	1,038 2 11½	28
Parochial Roads	-	36,129 4 9½	36,778 0 5½	29
Sanitary (d)	-	2,236 5 0	2,091 13 2	30
Fire Rates, Kingston (e)	-	1,015 13 8½	777 0 6	31
Trade Licenses, Surplus Fund (f)	-	3,828 12 6	3,578 0 0	32
Gas Rates, &c.	-	...	...	33
Total*	-	72,564 8 2½	74,900 11 0	34

(a) Appropriated by Law 5 of 1868.

(b) " " 9 of 1874.

(c) " " Order of Government.

(d) Appropriated by Law 14 of 1873.

(e) " " Law 44 of 1872.

(f) " " Law 9 of 1873.

† Now under Customs in General Revenue.

OF REVENUE, *continued.*

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	234,873 11 1	261,362 4 11	255,839 1 2	246,692 7 2	258,963 6 7	1
2	7,040 8 0	6,282 13 11	6,060 8 11	4,546 18 4	5,257 9 1	2
3	91,087 11 0	92,769 14 6	81,540 2 10	91,000 11 0	101,776 19 9	3
4	17,390 15 0	17,861 2 6	16,981 5 0	14,770 5 0	14,430 17 6	4
5	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	14,117 17 1	13,872 8 9	13,313 3 4	15,065 16 2½	15,682 19 9	6
7	14,088 10 8½	15,370 4 6	17,020 16 1	14,571 10 3½	15,306 7 5	7
8	...	...	...	3,309 4 9	3,776 16 1	8
9	4,708 8 6	4,921 12 6	4,936 14 0	5,061 19 0	4,945 4 9	9
10	7,782 6 2	7,770 12 10	7,650 5 3	7,309 6 2	6,966 17 4	10
11	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	2,765 4 6	2,590 6 6	2,368 19 2	2,546 3 4½	2,680 4 5	12
13	11,085 16 8	27,628 6 3	22,137 0 10	26,034 9 10	25,838 15 5	13
14	17,000 7 1	21,701 15 6½	18,068 1 7	18,273 2 3½	17,468 12 6½	14
15	13,958 10 2	11,549 19 9½	8,238 11 8	11,209 3 5½	7,410 16 9½	15
16	78,967 17 8	79,383 10 2	84,968 15 1	90,440 4 5½	85,634 4 9	16
17	...	8,225 2 2	5,312 19 0	5,804 16 2	7,957 12 2	17
18	...	...	...	...	3,143 11 5	18
19	514,867 4 5½	571,289 14 10	544,436 3 11	556,635 17 6½	577,240 15 9½	19
20	12,591 0 9	13,404 2 3	9,182 11 2	16,104 19 7	13,824 7 3	20
21	19,545 14 10½	14,298 2 2	9,581 8 1	4,140 3 8½	3,206 0 0	21
22	32,136 15 7½	27,702 4 5	18,673 19 3	20,245 3 3½	17,030 7 3	22
23	...	...	...	...	...	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	26,916 3 0½	26,933 17 11	28,667 11 1	32,363 14 5½	30,440 7 4	25
26	1,074 16 3½	1,239 14 6	1,553 12 0	1,287 16 9½	705 1 4	26
27	1,370 19 10½	1,309 19 2½	1,670 11 2	2,606 2 8½	2,644 18 7½	27
28	986 15 11	1,327 17 2	1,221 19 3	1,068 13 2½	980 10 0½	28
29	36,368 4 6½	36,493 9 5½	38,173 7 7	41,046 15 10½	39,810 6 10	29
30	2,020 2 9½	2,698 13 7½	3,737 1 10	3,729 10 9	3,651 1 4	30
31	737 19 10½	1,085 14 3½	1,512 9 4	1,284 13 11½	1,261 0 7	31
32	3,942 8 10	3,928 18 4	4,029 8 0	3,801 15 0	3,661 12 6	32
33	15,550 6 6½	4,365 5 7	4,402 14 8	3,251 1 8½	2,479 6 2	33
34	78,967 17 8	79,383 10 2	84,968 15 1	90,440 4 5½	85,634 4 9	34

* In addition to this, the sum of £35,000, raised under Law 1 of 1878, was carried to General Revenue this year.

† In this year the duties on coffee and dyewoods ceased to be credited to Immigration.

‡ Includes Miscellaneous, £21 12s.

§ Including Telegraphs.

¶ To the General Revenues for this year should be added the following sums, which were received during the year:—

£ 9,098 18 10½ Government Savings Bank Fund.

16,357 8 6 Sinking Funds set free by operations of Law 19 of 1880.

500 0 0 Refunded by Appropriated Revenues, being an amount on account of Kingston Streets wrongly charged to General Revenue in 1880-81.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

				1869-70.	1870-71.	
EXPENDITURE:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Charges of Debt	-	-	-	43,570 17 5	42,487 19 0	1
Governor and Staff	-	-	-	7,508 6 8	7,091 13 3	2
Privy Council	-	-	-	976 8 10	679 19 0	3
Legislative Council	-	-	-	801 13 2	760 10 3	4
Colonial Secretariat	-	-	-	5,701 1 6	6,148 8 2½	5
Director of Public Works	-	-	-	5,924 16 7	6,833 0 1	6
Audit Office	-	-	-	2,411 13 11	2,723 3 1	7
Treasury	-	-	-	1,642 2 4	1,969 10 3	8
Savings Bank	-	-	-	...	...	9
Stamp Office	-	-	-	656 15 3	743 1 0	10
Post Office	-	-	-	13,353 5 3	13,920 7 10	11
Customs, &c.	-	-	-	27,904 12 5½	29,516 7 11½	12
Judicial	-	-	-	27,096 11 9	29,548 13 2	13
Ecclesiastical	-	-	-	21,483 10 4	19,128 8 6	14
Medical	-	-	-	18,186 5 4½	25,508 17 10½	15
Police	-	-	-	40,586 2 5	45,315 13 7½	16
Prisons and Reformatories	-	-	-	22,450 2 9½	21,804 13 10½	17
Education	-	-	-	9,189 10 1½	11,778 7 1½	18
Harbour Masters	-	-	-	108 0 0	102 0 0	19
Militia and Store	-	-	-	67 11 9	55 3 0	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	-	-	-	3,583 5 2	3,342 18 1	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	-	-	-	126 19 0	140 7 9	22
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	4,459 10 5½	4,581 7 0	23
*Census	-	-	-	...	...	24
Steam Communication	-	-	-	...	2,924 0 11	25
Stationery	-	-	-	1,233 4 1	1,169 5 3	26
Library and Museum	-	-	-	...	...	27
Irrigation	-	-	-	...	783 16 6	28
Colonization	-	-	-	...	...	29
Plantations	-	-	-	1,541 15 2	2,208 18 2	30
Railway	-	-	-	...	...	31
Main Roads and Buildings	-	-	-	49,356 4 9	37,049 13 7	32
Pensions, &c.	-	-	-	11,128 3 10	12,509 11 2	33
Parochial	-	-	-	3,293 11 7½	4,744 15 7	34
Rates on Public Buildings	-	-	-	...	...	35
Recovered Lands	-	-	-	...	544 4 0	36
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	-	-	-	44,253 6 5	40,782 16 4½	37
Total Expenditure from Income	-	-	-	368,600 8 4½	376,797 11 5½	38
Sinking Funds, &c.	-	-	-	5,880 0 0	7,890 0 0	39
Total Payments from Income	-	-	-	374,480 8 4½	384,687 11 5½	40
FROM SURPLUS REVENUES—						
*Census	-	-	-	...	*4,103 4 1½	41
Roads and Works	-	-	-	...	21,865 13 8	42
Total Payments	-	-	-	374,480 8 4½	410,656 9 2½	43
Less Debt Payments as above	-	-	-	5,880 0 0	7,890 0 0	44
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans	-	-	-	368,600 8 4½	402,766 9 2½	45
	-	-	-	1,369 17 6	6 6 0	46
Total	-	-	-	369,970 5 10½	402,772 15 2½	47
Immigration	-	-	-	34,845 17 0	43,497 7 0½	48
Sinking Funds, &c.	-	-	-	1,170 4 8	1,968 13 0½	49
Total	-	-	-	36,016 1 8	45,466 0 0	50

OF EXPENDITURE.

	1871-72.			1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	41,994	14	9	39,656	5	9	40,175	5	1	37,812	4	11	36,403	12	0	1
2	7,591	13	3	6,987	7	4	6,712	11	10	7,346	8	11	7,413	6	8	2
3	765	19	0	551	15	10	953	15	3	635	0	11	335	9	0	3
4	700	3	9	766	1	2	764	13	1	758	9	10	789	7	2	4
5	6,471	10	7	6,465	7	0	6,526	2	10	6,491	19	5	6,305	16	9	5
6	7,506	4	0	8,859	6	10	9,479	11	11	9,521	2	11	9,275	5	6	6
7	2,829	13	4½	3,236	8	0	3,316	18	10	3,277	4	4	3,237	9	3	7
8	2,290	11	6	2,422	7	3½	2,594	16	2	2,927	16	6	2,918	18	5	8
9	554	3	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	753	10	0	827	3	8½	840	11	4	706	7	2	705	6	4	10
11	13,563	0	8	14,951	3	8	15,851	19	7	16,191	7	9	16,573	17	8	11
12	28,997	10	0½	30,329	3	1	30,840	5	8	31,399	10	9	32,058	1	11	12
13	30,896	14	11	31,900	14	5	34,883	6	10	35,287	4	5	34,703	16	10	13
14	18,773	7	8	17,717	7	11	16,993	10	7	16,387	5	4	14,643	2	9	14
15	27,732	11	2½	33,202	2	0	35,795	5	2	36,637	8	5	35,438	9	8	15
16	44,100	13	3½	48,187	18	8	46,330	15	8	49,203	0	9	47,250	17	8	16
17	22,089	17	7½	26,726	9	4½	28,116	8	3	31,846	14	3	34,502	13	5	17
18	14,573	19	11½	19,453	1	4½	19,903	6	1	20,579	13	5	21,271	7	4	18
19	102	17	2	74	14	10	72	0	0	72	0	0	130	8	11	19
20	18	11	1	33	19	3	70	16	6	119	2	11	68	1	8	20
21	3,586	19	5	4,176	6	3	5,157	0	0	5,042	2	5	4,559	8	3	21
22	814	2	11	125	13	11	164	0	5	236	14	11	...	...	...	22
23	4,974	18	8	7,291	11	9	6,826	7	3	13,308	13	3	10,858	18	11	23
24	1,462	6	10	681	0	0	28	0	0	30	0	0	1	0	0	24
25	4,583	6	8	3,750	0	0	4,875	0	0	3,267	10	0	4,550	0	0	25
26	791	6	3	2,365	18	1	1,866	15	9	2,948	6	8	2,746	15	7	26
27	...	...	...	64	7	11	334	13	6	372	3	8	525	19	2	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	...	...	...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	29
30	1,884	5	11	2,940	2	6	4,983	15	2	4,966	1	0	4,933	10	8	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	60,129	6	0	64,013	14	9	71,431	9	10	75,955	6	1	73,007	2	2	32
33	12,891	1	9	13,798	5	11	14,494	15	6	12,681	3	4	11,366	5	0	33
34	3,772	10	2	5,074	1	0½	5,301	17	2	4,774	6	9	4,858	10	9	34
35	...	...	...	309	7	6	...	...	...	559	16	8	...	...	...	35
36	921	11	3	1,471	17	7	1,297	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	47,417	15	8½	50,787	4	4	59,631	9	1	73,053	2	6	60,446	7	1	37
38	415,538	0	0½	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	509,435	10	3	486,879	6	6	38
39	11,070	19	6	16,862	0	0	15,191	5	7	†23,500 13,091	0 1	0	48,056	11	6	39
40	426,608	19	6	471,060	9	0	495,805	15	1	546,026	11	4	534,935	18	0	40
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	426,608	19	6	471,060	9	0	495,805	15	1	495,805	15	1	546,026	11	4	43
44	11,070	19	6	16,862	0	0	15,191	5	7	13,091	1	1	48,056	11	6	44
45	415,538	0	0	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	532,935	10	3	486,879	6	6	45
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
47	415,538	0	0	454,198	9	0	480,614	9	6	532,935	10	3	486,879	6	6	47
48	62,269	4	9	69,261	3	1	56,647	0	6	52,585	0	6	50,482	10	6	48
49	5,841	10	0	5,881	11	10	1,176	12	3	23,854	17	2	19,022	14	8	49
50	68,110	14	9	73,142	14	11	57,823	12	9	76,439	17	8	69,505	5	2	50

† Loan raised under Law 19 of 1875.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1876-77.			1877-78.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
EXPENDITURE:—							
Charges of Debt	34,494	6	4	31,921	0	8	1
Governor and Staff	7,215	6	4	7,384	13	7	2
Privy Council	485	13	8	856	9	9	3
Legislative Council	799	7	0	843	5	0	4
Colonial Secretariat	6,181	16	10½	5,307	4	11	5
Director of Public Works	9,966	14	3	9,923	10	2	6
Audit Office	3,400	2	10½	3,493	14	8½	7
Treasury	3,314	18	3	3,153	13	2½	8
Savings Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stamp Office	679	16	11	815	5	5	10
Post Office and Telegraphs	15,858	0	1½	16,825	14	6	11
Customs, &c.	32,230	5	1	31,466	4	3½	12
Judicial	35,575	16	9½	36,458	18	0	13
Ecclesiastical	12,582	18	0	11,309	8	11	14
Medical	37,240	12	9½	46,762	5	10½	15
Police	48,736	4	4½	47,378	15	9	16
Prisons and Reformatories	32,172	17	3	31,346	2	7½	17
Education	21,310	19	0½	21,302	1	3½	18
Harbour Masters	† 660	3	7	663	7	5	19
Militia and Store	46	11	2	51	12	4	20
Colonial Allowances and Military Expenditure	4,321	6	1	4,633	9	5	21
Quarantine and Central Board of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous	† 10,286	16	11½	16,966	16	1½	23
Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Steam Communication	5,159	3	4	3,842	10	0	25
Stationery and Printing	3,394	17	8	2,627	0	5	26
Library and Museum	670	19	6½	521	16	11½	27
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Colonization	5,000	0	0	...	...	...	29
Plantations and Gardens	4,214	15	2	4,488	17	5½	30
Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Main Roads and Buildings*	73,283	12	10	52,226	16	0	32
Pensions, &c.	11,938	10	10	10,632	11	7	33
Parochial	4,775	19	2	4,627	17	0	34
Rates on Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Recovered Lands	...	...	...	669	16	1	36
Purposes now supplied by Appropriated Revenues	68,407	6	5½	64,499	3	4½	37
Jamaica share of "Florence" damages	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total Expenditure from Income	494,305	18	8½	483,090	1	2½	39
Sinking Funds, &c.	17,344	11	2	21,946	18	0	40
Total Payments from Income	511,650	9	10½	505,036	19	2½	41
FROM SURPLUS REVENUES—							
Census	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Roads and Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total Payments	511,650	9	10½	505,046	19	2½	44
Less Debt Payments as above	17,344	11	2	21,946	18	0	45
	494,305	18	8½	483,090	1	2½	46
Add Expenditure from Moneys raised by Loans -	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Total	494,305	18	8½	483,090	1	2½	48
Immigration	41,900	3	9½	§ 21,478	10	0	49
Sinking Funds, &c.	1,779	5	9	...	...	...	50
Total	43,679	9	6½	21,478	10	0	51

* Now includes Light Houses.

† Harbour Master, Kingston, now appears.

‡ For details see Table—

§ First year of new arrangement. Debt and

|| Jamaica Railway, £33,112 19s.—Telegraph Construction, £4,153 8s.

¶ Including Quarantine and

** Includes Special Grant in aid of restoration of

OF EXPENDITURE, *continued.*

	1878-79.			1879-80.			1880-81.			1881-82.			1882-83.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1	43,103	8	0	49,008	3	4	45,416	6	7	45,830	18	4	43,777	7	4	1
2	7,064	15	8	7,535	4	3	7,300	0	0	7,300	0	0	7,707	0	8	2
3	463	16	8	145	1	7	67	19	8	421	2	6	94	8	3	3
4	796	10	10	820	15	9½	826	3	9	778	1	11	967	19	11	4
5	5,242	12	10½	5,256	19	5	5,076	10	9	5,478	13	9	5,470	2	6½	5
6	9,460	7	4	9,854	4	0½	9,164	3	6	8,996	19	10	9,049	7	10	6
7	3,556	18	8½	3,305	16	3	3,298	11	1	3,374	14	6½	3,534	3	2	7
8	3,083	10	8½	3,076	11	0	3,042	11	0	3,193	3	11	3,272	6	10	8
9	2,185	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	8	4	9
10	686	11	6	670	11	3	673	15	6	710	13	10	681	13	10	10
11	17,415	19	10½	18,526	15	5½	20,294	2	2	19,908	1	8½	21,433	14	8½	11
12	30,499	1	2	30,799	18	11	30,807	12	3	31,156	16	2½	31,832	11	1½	12
13	36,054	13	10	37,461	7	1	38,053	18	6	37,356	0	7½	36,266	4	4	13
14	10,234	17	8	9,826	10	8	8,122	0	4	**10,277	11	0	7,881	6	2*	14
15	46,618	2	9	49,296	12	6½	48,560	2	3	51,456	18	6½	50,141	0	1	15
16	49,785	12	6½	53,353	1	0½	51,173	2	11	49,398	15	4½	48,669	14	5	16
17	29,093	13	11	30,017	11	1½	31,128	3	6	29,870	5	7½	26,996	5	6½	17
18	23,344	16	5	25,600	2	7½	25,715	16	7	22,864	13	2½	25,064	7	3	18
19	882	14	11	1,018	5	0	979	4	0	949	17	11	816	4	5	19
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	4,858	9	1	4,111	5	4	3,930	14	9	4,286	9	7	4,416	16	10	21
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	23,972	14	10½	16,940	12	5½	16,447	15	6	16,234	6	1	16,163	12	1½	23
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,032	17	0	126	15	5	...	...	...	24
25	4,253	2	6	3,925	12	6	5,182	14	5	5,561	13	7	5,335	1	8	25
26	3,379	6	0	7,747	10	6	7,915	16	2	8,002	13	2½	7,050	18	7½	26
27	587	5	4	745	14	1	878	13	8	972	6	6	926	14	0	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
30	4,208	1	5½	5,567	9	10½	5,456	2	11	5,280	18	2½	4,851	2	6	30
31	...	...	...	17,393	2	5	12,490	19	6	12,775	13	7	14,112	9	9	31
32	54,017	16	6	68,728	3	1	74,463	3	2	52,617	1	2½	53,414	11	0	32
33	12,029	9	9	12,659	11	6	13,372	15	7	13,764	6	8	13,411	8	4	33
34	2,265	12	6½	2,213	4	6½	2,058	9	10½	2,132	5	11½	2,059	8	1½	34
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
37	73,793	14	3½	83,177	15	3½	90,586	0	6	82,633	6	2½	78,842	15	11	37
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192	7	6	38
39	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	6½	533,711	5	0½	529,850	13	1½	39
40	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	13,648	2	4	40
41	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	543,498	15	5½	41
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44	525,381	16	1½	586,189	13	10	596,618	0	3	548,564	0	0½	543,498	15	5½	44
45	22,442	17	2	27,406	0	11	28,096	12	8	14,852	15	0	13,648	2	4	45
46	502,938	18	11½	558,783	12	11	568,521	7	7	533,711	5	0½	529,850	13	1½	46
47	|| 37,266	7	0	98,218	12	3½	79,368	7	2½	142,933	4	7	180,033	14	0	47
48	540,205	5	11½	657,002	5	4½	647,889	14	9½	676,644	9	7½	709,884	7	1½	48
49	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	23,340	15	9	49
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
51	21,150	14	8½	30,577	14	4½	35,934	5	6	24,521	11	11½	23,340	15	9	51

Details of Miscellaneous.

Medical Charges now borne by General Revenue.

Post Office, £16,663 18s. 5d.—Telegraph £1,862 17s. 0½d.

Central Board of Health.

Churches destroyed by the Cyclone of 1880, £400.

DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS.

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk Parochial Boards .	2,242 18 10½	2,261 18 6	2,255 17 5	2,249 12 5
Pilotage and Harbour Boards	96 17 4	223 8 2	476 1 5	297 19 4
Miscellaneous	7,098 2 9½	7,151 10 2	7,015 5 6½	6,897 16 10½
Registrar General's Department }	3,387 18 3	2,995 4 5	2,851 11 6	2,954 15 9
Maintenance of Forfeited Lands }	1,930 3 8	619 14 9	711 19 5	821 18 1
Civil Service Commission .	...	310 7 4	...	...
Stationery .	8 17 10	...	...	...
Subsidy to W. I. & P. Telegraph Company }	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
Island Record Office .	962 19 7	885 12 2	923 10 9½	941 9 8½
Stamp Commission .	58 6 6	...	...	...
	£ 16,940 16 5½	16,447 15 6	16,234 6 1	16,163 12 1½

PROPERTY-TAX COLLECTED DURING THE YEAR 1882-83.

Parish.	Land at 3d. per Acre.	Land at 1½d. per Acre.	Land at ¾d. per Acre.	Land at ¼d. per Acre.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston .	0 0 3	0 9 6	0 6 7	0 5 6	1 1 10
St. Andrew .	156 3 9	16 19 1	27 4 9	84 1 7	284 9 2
St. Thomas .	165 12 6	7 3 10	68 5 9	110 6 8	351 8 9
Portland .	91 15 0	2 15 0	54 0 2	95 3 0	243 13 2
St. Mary .	111 18 9	22 5 0	72 5 7	93 9 2	299 18 6
St. Catherine .	253 2 3	85 13 3	90 3 2	163 19 0	592 17 8
St. Ann .	137 14 9	154 9 9	200 19 0	136 10 4	629 13 10
Clarendon .	225 6 9	36 19 10	81 14 3	192 4 8	536 5 6
Manchester .	166 11 6	57 18 10	51 19 11	110 16 1	387 6 4
Trelawny .	125 9 6	114 18 0	83 18 3	88 5 2	412 10 11
St. James .	109 12 3	53 17 4	59 18 3	68 18 5	292 6 3
Hanover .	83 0 0	45 6 9	79 18 0	59 16 8	268 1 5
Westmoreland .	149 17 0	57 0 10	131 18 9	112 2 10	450 19 5
St. Elizabeth .	127 7 0	106 15 10	71 11 9	164 16 5	470 11 0
	£ 1,903 11 3	762 12 10	1,074 4 2	1,480 15 6	5,221 3 9

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1872 TO 1875.

Parish.	1871-72.				1872-73.				1873-74.				1874-75.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	2,572	244	1,016	3,832	2,468	360	944	3,772	1,815	244	765	2,824	1,769	552	924	3,245
St. Andrew	3,315	422	311	4,048	3,305	386	322	4,013	3,328	394	353	4,075	3,381	423	376	4,180
St. Thomas	4,081	346	255	4,682	5,310	317	274	5,901	4,599	326	234	5,159	4,529	318	234	5,081
Portland	3,406	387	219	4,012	3,408	321	211	3,940	4,616	384	185	5,185	5,162	378	206	5,746
St. Mary	4,899	307	316	5,522	5,392	295	325	6,012	5,560	325	300	6,185	4,928	305	289	5,522
St. Catherine	6,785	1,219	858	8,862	7,256	948	677	8,881	7,835	890	848	9,573	7,371	990	821	9,182
St. Ann	4,633	438	331	5,402	3,834	481	305	4,620	3,611	432	308	4,351	3,070	383	303	3,756
Clarendon	6,855	671	922	8,448	6,025	581	987	7,593	6,341	713	1,055	8,109	5,712	569	1,158	7,439
Manchester	4,193	533	463	5,189	4,120	483	534	5,137	3,700	527	420	4,647	4,218	525	440	5,183
Trelawny	4,463	295	197	4,955	4,355	303	210	4,868	4,063	229	222	4,544	4,435	276	216	4,927
St. James	4,631	332	238	5,201	4,637	324	230	5,191	4,522	324	222	5,068	4,619	362	234	5,215
Hanover	3,070	324	237	3,631	3,053	307	157	3,517	2,967	350	230	3,547	2,809	352	161	3,322
Westmoreland	4,210	719	449	5,378	4,326	732	469	5,527	4,214	725	458	5,397	4,205	736	462	5,403
St. Elizabeth	4,799	547	343	5,689	4,320	510	378	5,208	4,529	464	267	5,260	4,810	539	315	5,664
Totals	61,912	6,784	1,555	74,851	61,809	6,348	6,023	74,180	61,700	6,357	5,867	73,924	61,018	6,708	6,139	73,865

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT

SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1876 TO 1879.

Parish.	1875-76.				1876-77.				1877-78.				1878-79.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,461	467	884	2,812	1,686	380	786	2,852	1,565	251	1,144	2,960	1,088	447	1,185	2,720
St. Andrew	3,219	434	361	4,014	3,094	422	354	3,870	3,551	475	362	4,388	4,320	452	338	5,110
St. Thomas	5,147	326	243	5,716	4,830	331	272	5,433	5,345	322	278	5,945	5,162	294	301	5,757
Portland	5,602	364	197	6,163	5,053	283	170	5,506	4,794	294	174	5,262	4,726	299	146	5,171
St. Mary	5,423	301	297	6,021	5,493	362	321	6,176	5,615	437	293	6,345	4,092	355	189	4,636
St. Catherine	8,441	1,050	1,081	10,572	7,810	997	941	9,748	8,808	963	960	10,731	8,317	1,080	915	10,312
St. Ann	2,708	354	291	3,353	3,063	345	335	3,743	3,841	406	334	4,581	5,499	421	328	6,248
Clarendon	5,839	724	1,066	7,629	6,227	759	1,107	8,093	7,095	811	1,032	8,938	6,314	737	941	7,992
Manchester	4,138	505	428	5,071	4,615	552	474	5,641	4,354	521	448	5,323	4,681	559	481	5,721
Trelawny	4,286	291	222	4,799	4,047	297	223	4,567	4,166	269	250	4,685	4,025	250	260	4,535
St. James	4,399	383	248	5,030	4,702	416	276	5,394	4,604	473	266	5,343	4,210	505	249	4,964
Hanover	3,023	350	160	3,533	2,900	354	149	3,403	2,843	362	205	3,410	2,713	404	177	3,294
Westmoreland	4,180	700	450	5,330	4,360	720	470	5,550	4,480	747	498	5,725	4,546	794	532	5,872
St. Elizabeth	4,518	629	346	5,493	4,800	586	353	5,739	5,291	666	314	6,271	6,467	808	331	7,606
Totals	62,384	6,878	6,274	75,536	62,680	6,804	6,231	75,715	66,352	6,997	6,558	79,907	66,160	7,405	6,373	79,938

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1880 TO 1883.

Parish.	1879-80.				1880-81.				1881-82.				1882-83.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	1,068	593	1,287	2,948	1,193	963	1,580	3,726	1,693	691	1,355	3,739	1,182	435	1,209	2,826
St. Andrew	4,478	437	362	5,277	3,268	443	304	4,015	4,479	398	383	5,260	5,130	443	387	5,960
St. Thomas	5,162	331	274	5,767	4,100	287	196	4,583	5,737	618	310	6,665	6,051	429	275	6,755
Portland	5,302	351	181	5,834	4,385	309	165	4,859	4,431	327	187	4,945	5,020	322	198	5,540
St. Mary	4,869	489	265	5,628	3,474	381	257	4,112	3,896	412	297	4,605	4,780	500	280	5,560
St. Catherine	8,743	1,122	982	10,847	6,946	1,019	770	8,735	8,310	1,056	682	10,058	8,147	997	794	9,938
St. Ann	3,753	418	350	4,521	3,853	480	375	4,658	4,421	450	380	5,251	5,153	462	385	6,000
Clarendon	7,708	829	1,056	9,593	6,638	757	594	7,989	9,348	881	644	10,873	7,785	958	1,275	10,018
Manchester	5,253	545	458	6,256	5,194	532	415	6,081	5,724	507	400	6,631	5,827	520	381	6,728
Trelawny	4,333	283	278	4,894	4,139	296	360	4,795	4,406	305	254	4,965	4,504	328	340	5,172
St. James	4,627	436	264	5,327	3,572	402	275	4,249	3,572	402	275	4,249	4,463	593	313	5,369
Hanover	2,950	342	172	3,464	3,759	378	250	4,387	3,838	552	317	4,707	4,109	475	259	4,843
Westmoreland	4,823	807	543	6,173	5,154	861	593	6,608	5,222	872	600	6,694	5,120	870	600	6,590
St. Elizabeth	7,084	864	373	8,321	6,161	776	301	7,238	7,182	805	319	8,306	6,983	779	344	8,106
Totals	70,153	7,847	6,845	84,845	61,776	7,824	6,435	76,035	72,259	8,286	6,403	86,948	74,254	8,111	7,040	89,405

STATEMENT OF POOR RATES COLLECTED THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND DURING THE COLLECTING YEAR 1882-83.

Parish.	Houses at 1/6 in the £ of the average value of and above 4s.		HOUSES IN CLASSES.								3rd Class.		Total Amount Col-lected on Classed Houses.	Total Number and Yield of Rated and Classed Houses.	
	No.	Yield.	1st.		2nd.		3rd.		Total.	Floored.	Unfloored.	No.		Yield.	
			Owed.	Tenanted.	Owed.	Tenanted.	Owed.	Tenanted.							
Kingston	1,992	£ 4,343 16 9½	9	1	802	22	.	.	834	.	.	2,826	£ 4,508 9 9½		
St. Andrew	604	750 3 4½	233	643	87	104	2,481	1,213	4,761	1,000	2,694	5,365	2,000 9 0½		
St. Thomas	262	246 7 3	683	843	223	114	2,663	643	5,169	1,344	1,962	5,431	1,486 13 9		
Portland	314	295 5 10½	139	545	89	152	2,247	1,096	4,268	1,511	1,832	4,582	1,407 14 10½		
St. Mary	338	425 10 7½	44	504	69	168	2,849	686	4,320	1,107	2,428	4,658	2,117 9 10½		
St. Catherine	1,234	1,045 3 10½	416	770	411	277	4,796	881	7,551	1,478	4,199	8,785	3,079 16 8		
St. Ann	886	738 1 6	647	284	687	186	3,565	121	5,490	2,682	1,004	6,376	2,230 15 0		
Clarendon	375	333 1 6	1,254	638	286	137	4,846	543	7,704	2,144	3,245	8,079	2,285 0 6		
Manchester	430	352 7 0	417	112	195	78	4,828	121	5,751	2,392	2,557	6,181	1,969 6 6		
Trelawny	572	614 18 0½	240	481	739	199	1,710	346	3,715	1,674	382	4,287	1,492 19 2		
St. James	737	727 10 4½	73	624	411	296	1,736	762	3,902	1,160	1,338	4,639	1,690 13 4½		
Hanover	422	354 16 6	29	336	155	229	1,858	892	3,499	1,682	1,068	3,921	1,293 0 6		
Westmoreland	570	655 2 6	24	257	165	415	3,175	1,303	5,339	3,276	1,202	5,909	2,202 19 0		
St. Elizabeth	354	365 6 10½	691	768	308	186	5,499	284	7,736	2,559	3,224	8,090	2,368 6 4½		
Totals	9,090	11,247 12 1½	4,899	6,806	4,627	2,563	42,253	8,891	70,039	24,009	27,135	79,129	30,133 14 5		

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1882-83.

Parish.	No. of Horsekind.			No. of Asses @ 3/6.	No. of Wheels @					Total Yield.
	@ 11/	@ 7/	Total.		15/	10/	6/	20/	Total.	
Kingston	538	55	593	5	408	84	520	320	1,332	£1,071 13 3
St. Andrew	1,850	95	1,945	1,259	526	28	818	8	1,380	1,972 9 14
St. Thomas	1,549	...	1,549	894	240	...	636	...	876	1,358 7 6
Portland	1,436	...	1,436	291	182	...	226	...	408	1,014 3 6
St. Mary	1,901	28	1,929	326	224	12	606	...	842	1,446 4 10 1/2
St. Catherine	3,612	43	3,655	1,231	611	64	1,736	92	2,503	3,231 4 0
St. Ann	2,081	28	2,109	776	572	54	730	...	1,356	1,923 1 3
Clarendon	3,275	12	3,287	955	462	16	1,510	...	1,988	2,741 19 4 1/2
Manchester	2,308	12	2,320	1,232	456	33	540	...	1,029	1,977 1 7 1/2
Trelawny	1,502	46	1,548	763	410	68	484	...	962	1,446 10 0
St. James	1,703	38	1,741	709	374	56	478	...	908	1,489 5 7 1/2
Hanover	1,892	14	1,906	396	232	12	356	...	600	1,373 2 3
Westmoreland	3,366	18	3,384	789	502	20	674	...	1,196	2,555 18 7 1/2
St. Elizabeth	2,958	16	2,974	1,583	552	28	518	...	1,098	2,417 14 0
Total	29,971	405	30,376	11,209	5,751	475	9,832	420	16,478	26,018 15 0

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1882-83.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Retailers.				Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.
			First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.				
Kingston	16	34	27	20	155	202	15	...	5	7
St. Andrew	...	...	...	24	119	143	...	...	...	...
St. Thomas	...	3	2	7	163	172	4	...	2	...
Portland	...	3	6	9	130	145	5	...	1	...
St. Mary	...	...	6	7	212	225	8	...	...	...
St. Catherine	1	...	27	37	255	319	...	...	3	...
St. Ann	3	2	5	24	222	251	7	...	2	...
Clarendon	1	...	4	12	234	250	7	...	...	...
Manchester	...	...	6	15	190	211	1	...	1	...
Trelawny	2	1	12	9	185	206	7	...	2	1
St. James	3	1	10	14	150	174	7	...	4	1
Hanover	3	3	2	5	102	109	6	2	1	...
Westmoreland	2	7	6	31	224	261	6	...	...	2
St. Elizabeth	1	4	7	42	195	244	13	...	4	1
Total	32	53	120	256	2,536	2,912	86	2	25	12

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES IN 1882-83.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.	Taverns.	Hotels.
Kingston	17	63	13	1
St. Andrew	-	73	2	-
St. Thomas	-	51	-	-
Portland	-	63	2	-
St. Mary	-	78	1	-
St. Catherine	1	134	5	-
St. Ann	2	83	-	-
Clarendon	-	102	-	-
Manchester	-	37	1	1
Trelawny	2	40	-	-
St. James	4	37	-	-
Hanover	-	37	-	-
Westmoreland	2	95	2	-
St. Elizabeth	-	101	1	1
Total	28	999	27	3

PART XII.

JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIPS.

SINCE the establishment of Crown Government large strides have been made in the direction of popular elementary education and large provision has been annually granted for its promotion among the masses of the people; but it remained for the late Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, to propose a scheme having for its object the encouragement and assistance of education of a higher grade "among those classes of the community who would value it if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it."

It is true that the Queen's College was established in 1871 with the aim of supplying tuition of a high class, but its ultimate failure to carry out the work which it was intended to accomplish pointed to the conclusion that education had not sufficiently advanced in the island to supply students for such a high college course. In short, too great a distance intervened between the common schools of the country and the Queen's College, and to bridge over this interval good grammar schools are needed, and as these are for the most part wanting it must take some years of educational progress before such an establishment as an island college can hope for success.

The scheme proposed by Sir Anthony Musgrave to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and approved of, was the establishment of a Government Scholarship of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, open to public competition in each year by boys born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica and resident in Jamaica for five years preceding examination, the standard of the examination being the same as that for matriculation at the London University. A fee of £2 is required from each Candidate entering for examination.

The first examination was held in January, 1881, and resulted in the scholarship being awarded to Mr. T. W. Halliday, of York Castle High School, who passed first in the second division of the London University matriculation examination. In the second examination in January, 1882, Mr. A. E. Tomlinson, of Potsdam School, in St. Elizabeth, gained the scholarship, passing in the first division of the London University matriculation examination. In the third examination held in January, 1883, Mr. E. T. Lea, of Potsdam School, gained the scholarship, passing in the Honors' Division at the London University matriculation examination. In the examination in 1884 Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School gained the scholarship, passing in the Honors' Division.

The following are the regulations for the Jamaica Scholarships:—

1. There shall be one examination for the scholarship commencing on the second Monday in January in each year.
2. No Candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he shall have produced evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor, showing that he was born in Jamaica, or of parents domiciled in Jamaica; that he has resided here for at least five years next preceding the examination; that he is of good and steady personal character; and that he has completed his sixteenth but has not completed his twentieth year. This certificate shall be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary at least fourteen days before the commencement of the examination.
3. Candidates will be required to show a competent knowledge in each of the subjects laid down annually as necessary in the examination of a Candidate for matriculation at the London University, and according to the details specified under the several heads.

4. Due notice will from time to time be given of the hour and place of examination, as well as of the name of the Sub-Examiner.

5. The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers ; but the Sub-Examiner shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of the Candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any Candidate in the subjects in which he is appointed to examine.

6. The answers of the Candidates, approved by the Governor, will be forwarded through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the London University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiner, and who will draw up the report of the results of the examination ; and the scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that examination, provided that he matriculates.

7. The award of the Examiners will be transmitted by the Registrar of the London University through the Colonial Office to the Governor, to be by him announced to the candidates.

8. The successful Candidate shall report himself at the Colonial Office and enter, not later than Michaelmas Term, as a Student at one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, to be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shall proceed in regular course to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or to other corresponding degree of such University ; he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate, signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well-conducted and industrious ; if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for "honors" in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

9. Subject to the fulfilment of these conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colony, the Scholars will be paid quarterly by the Agents at the rate of £200 a year, each scholarship to be tenable for three years, and to commence from the 1st of July following the examination.

10. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the scholarships are competed for, and the payments attached to the scholarships are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

11. The foregoing rules shall be subject to revision from time to time, but no change shall be made in such a manner as to affect the interest of Candidates to whom scholarships may have already been awarded, or in any case without twelve months' notice to be published in the Government *Gazette*.

The following are the existing regulations of the London University in regard to the subjects for matriculation examination in each of which, under No. 3 of the Regulations for the Jamaica Scholarship, Candidates are required to show a competent knowledge :—

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a competent knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under the several heads :—

1. Latin.

2. Any* two of the following languages : Greek, French, German and either Sanskrit or Arabic.†

3. The English Language, English History and Modern Geography.

4. Mathematics.

5. Natural Philosophy.

6. Chemistry.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of examination :—

LANGUAGES.

Latin.—One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—

Virgil.—One book of the *Georgics* and one book of the *Æneid*.

* No credit will be given for more than two of these languages.

† Candidates who desire to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give notice, so that at least two calendar months' notice may be allowed the Registrar of the London University, and must mention the other optional language which they select.

Horace.—Two books of the Odes.

Sallust.—The conspiracy of Catiline or the War with Jugurtha.

Cæsar.—Two books of the Gallic War.

Livy.—One book.

Cicero.—De Senectute or De Amicitia, with one of the following Orations : Pro Lege Manilia, one of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archia, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid.—One book of the Metamorphoses and one book of the Epistles or Heroides.

The paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in history and geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from the other books not so selected. A separate paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.*

Greek.†—One Greek subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned Authors :—

Homer.—One book.

Xenophon.—One book.

The paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in grammar and with questions in history and geography arising out of the subjects of the book selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

French.—The paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in grammar limited to the Accidence.

German.—The paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in grammar limited (except when German is taken as an alternative for Greek) to the Accidence.

Sanskrit ; Arabic.—The paper in Sanskrit and the paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English and questions in grammar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ENGLISH HISTORY AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Orthography ; writing from dictation ; the grammatical structure of the language.

History of England to the end of the seventeenth century, with questions in modern geography.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.—The ordinary rules of arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, extraction of the square root.

Algebra.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities, proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, simple equations.

Geometry.—The first four books of Euclid on the subjects thereof.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mechanics.—Composition and resolution of the statical forces.

Simple machines (mechanical powers) ratio of the power to the weight in each.

Centre of gravity.

General laws of motion, with the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the motion of falling bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of liquids and gases ; its equal diffusion and variation with the depth.

Specific gravity and modes of determining it.

The barometer, the syphon, the common pump and forcing pump and the air pump.

Optics.—Laws of reflection and refraction.

Formation of images by mirrors and simple lenses.

Heat.—Its sources, expansion, thermometers, relations between different scales in common use. Difference between temperature and quantity of heat.

Specific and latent heat.

Calorimeters, liquefaction, ebullition, evaporation, conduction, convection, radiation.

* Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

† Candidates may substitute German for Greek

Chemistry.—Chemistry of the non-metallic elements ; including their compounds as enumerated below, their chief physical and chemical characters, their preparation and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur phosphorus, silicon.

Combining proportions by weight and by volume.

General nature of acids, bases and salts ; symbols and nomenclature.

The Atmosphere.—Its constitution ; effects of animal and vegetable life on its composition.

Combustion.—Structure and properties of flame.

Nature and composition of ordinary fuel.

Water.—Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain water, river water, spring water, sea water.

Carbonic Acid.—Carbonic oxide ; oxides and acids of nitrogen ; ammonia ; olefiant gas ; marsh gas ; sulphurous and sulphuric acids ; sulphuretted hydrogen ; hydrochloric acid ; phosphoric acid and phosphuretted hydrogen ; silica.

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

IN 1869 the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust decided to extend the operation of the Trust to the encouragement of education in the British West India Colonies ; and under this decision a scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years is annually awarded to the highest among those Candidates at the January Matriculation Examination carried on in the West India Colonies who pass either in the Honors or in the First Division, are not more than 22 years of age, and are desirous of prosecuting their studies either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

Jamaica is one of the centres of examination for the West India Colonies, and examinations are held in January of each year whenever Candidates present themselves.

The subjects of examination are those enumerated in the foregoing paper on the Jamaica Scholarship.

The Gilchrist Scholarship in 1883 was won by Mr. E. T. Lea, of Potsdam School, Jamaica, who passed in the Honors' Division, and in 1884 by Mr. E. R. C. Earle of the Jamaica High School who passed in the Honors' Division.

The Trustees have recently announced their intention of withdrawing the benefits of the Trust from the West Indies after the examination of 1885.

LADY MICO'S CHARITY.

THE Institutions and Schools under this Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua ; and Schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the two Training Institutions and the Schools in St. Lucia only remain.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Dame Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., formerly Lord Mayor of London, had a kinsman who was engaged to be married to his cousin, a favourite niece of the Lady Mico. They were to receive two thousand pounds on their wedding day. The marriage, however, did not take place. The story runs that the lady preferred an Ensign and eloped with him, but whether or not that is the case it is certain that Lady Mico's niece did not receive the £2,000.

About the time that Lady Mico lived, the middle of the 17th century, the Christian captives detained in Algiers by the Moors seem to have excited general sympathy, and from time to time persons of charitable disposition were wont to give or bequeath sums of money for the redemption of these captives. Lady Mico did the same and half of the £2,000 above mentioned was by her will bequeathed for this purpose.

The clause of the will dated July 1st, 1670, is as follows: "Whereas I gave Samuel Mico aforesaid two thousand pounce when he had married one of my neeces hee not performinge it I give one of the said thousand pounce to redeeme poore slaves, which I would have put out as my executrix thinke the best for a yearly revenew to redeeme some yearly." By direction of the Court of Chancery in 1680 a certain freehold wharf and premises in London were purchased with the legacy and conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The suppression of Algerian piracy and the release of all the Christian slaves stayed English benevolence and the question arose,—what was to be done with Lady Mico's legacy, which had increased from £1,000 to over £120,000?

Various plans were proposed from time to time, but nothing was done until Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1834 conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose equally as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A Charter was obtained and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. This latter was withdrawn in 1841. The Rev. J. M. Trew, afterwards Archdeacon and Bishop of the Bahamas, was the first Secretary and Superintendent of the Mico Charity. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in Schools and Training Colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

The present Trustees are:—

James Gibson, Esq.

Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.

Samuel Hoare, Esq., Treasurer.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.

Edward Lushington, Esq.

Thomas Richard Warren, Esq., Q.C.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

John Gurney Hoare, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

Andrew Johnston, Esq.

Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A., Secretary.

The Institution of the Charity in this island, situated in Hanover Street, consists of a Training College for 30 students and Schools for 700 scholars. Since its commencement in 1835 there have been admitted 550 students to be trained as Teachers for the various religious bodies. Of this number 414 have been certificated.

The expenditure of the Training College and Schools is about £1,850 per annum. Of this sum £300 is allowed by the Local Government for training Teachers and the Schools earn about £100 per annum under the Government Inspection.

The Governor of the island is Patron of the Institution.

The Institution is now managed by a Board of Directors of fifteen members, elected annually and approved of by the Trustees. The Governor nominates two of the number. The Bishop of Jamaica is the Chairman and the Rev. H. H. Kilburn the Secretary for the present year.

The training and educational work of the Institution is managed by the following staff:—

John E. Martin, L.L.D.	.	Principal and General Superintendent.
L. G. Gruchy	.	Assistant and Master of Practising School.
William Pearce	.	Master of the Upper School.
Edward Melville	.	Asst. Master of the Lower School.
Vacant	.	Mistress Sewing School.

The following shews the various denominations and the number of Students trained for each from 1835 to 1884:—

The Mico Charity	-	46	The Wesleyan Methodist Society	119
The Church of England	-	91	The United Methodist do.	- 16
The Church Missionary Society	1		The American Board of Missions	6
The Presbyterian do.	-	57	Private Individuals	- 17
The Moravian do.	-	29	Now in Residence	- 30
The Baptist do.	-	82		
The London do.	-	56	Total	- 550

Students are admitted once a year, in January, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain three years and go out when certificated as Teachers. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging, washing, bed linen, and medical attendance. Each student pays a fee of £5.

The objects for which the Institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The buildings are—

1. The Superintendent's residence with library, Assistant's apartments, and offices on the first floor.
2. Students' lecture hall, dining hall and No. 2 dormitory.
3. Sewing class and book room.
4. School rooms.
5. Masters' residence.
6. Dormitory, No. 1.
7. Kitchen, bath rooms, &c., &c.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

This Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, 'devised,' after some small legacies therein mentioned, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a free school in the parish in which he should happen to die.

Nothing was done by the executors of Mr. Wolmer to carry out his bequest until the year first-mentioned. Then it was found that the will was defective, as no provision was made for a house, nor directions given for the good order and management of the said free school, and the Legislature accordingly stepped in and passed the Act above cited, naming certain persons therein mentioned as Trustees, with power to erect or build a school house, &c., out of the moneys to be handed over to them by the executors.

In the year 1774 the Legislature passed another Act appointing additional Trustees and to enable the said Trustees to appoint a Treasurer. In the year 1800 the Legislature passed a third Act for securing to the Trustees a perpetual annuity upon their delivering up certain securities (£15,864 currency) for public debts. In 1801 an Act was passed constituting Kingston a Corporation and directing that the Common Council of the said city and parish should have the superintendence, regulation and management of the School. Law 8 of 1866 abolished the Corporation and appointed a Municipal Board, the members of which now act as Trustees.

In 1867 a Commission was appointed, at the instance of the Trustees, by Sir John Peter Grant, to inquire into the management of the Trust and, in adoption of one of the recommendations of the Commissioners, two Masters were procured from England to fill the positions of First and Second Teachers in the Boys' School.

The Second Master from England died in 1877, and on the recommendation of Mr. Tillman his place was filled by a native.

In the absence of any early records of the Trust it is impossible to give a succinct account of the work done since its establishment, but taking into account the figures for 12 years, from 1868 to 1880, it would be fair to set down the number who have passed through the schools during 143 years as 21,500, some of whom have occupied, and are still occupying, important positions of trust in the colony.

A sound English education for the boys, combined with sewing in the Girls' School, is now imparted to the pupils.

The School has now on its register 400 pupils (200 boys and 200 girls) and an average daily attendance of 330.

The Trustees meet half-yearly for the election of children, generally in the months of January and August. Forms of application for the admission of children can be had from Mr. Cyril Thompson, the Clerk of the Trustees, at the office of the Municipal Board.

No distinction is made as to the class and creed of children admitted, the Trustees only giving a preference to those of legitimate birth.

The funds of the Trust consist of the following :—

Amount appropriated by the island, under 28 Vic., cap. 23	£12,000 0 0
" Invested in Island Debentures	5,600 0 0
	<hr/>
	£17,600 0 0

The income and expenditure are as follow :—

INCOME.			
Perpetual Annuity under 28 Vic. cap. 23.	.	.	£1,044 0 0
Interest on Debentures	.	.	224 0 0
			£1,268 0 0
EXPENDITURE.			
Salaries	.	.	£1,084 7 0
School appliances	.	.	46 3 10
Buildings, including Insurance, &c.	.	.	46 19 9
			£1,177 10 7

The annual surplus goes toward a sinking fund for the repairs of the school premises from time to time.

Names of Directors or Committee of Management.	Names of Officers.	Salary and other Emoluments.
	MASTERS.	£ s. d.
	Head—John Tillman	296 0 0
	2nd—J. G. Murray	160 0 0
Hon. Henry John Kemble	3rd—G. H. Thompson	90 0 0
Henry John Bicknell	4th—S. C. Lawrence	70 0 0
John C. Fegan, Esquires	MISTRESSES.	
Rev. W. Griffith	1st—A. L. Leecesne	150 0 0
William Lee	2nd—S. M. Smith	90 0 0
Archibald Munro	3rd—M. J. Mallet	70 0 0
Chas. A. Robinson, Esquires.	4th—J. G. Bryner	60 0 0
	SEWING MISTRESSES.	
	1st—M. J. Mallet	20 0 0
	2nd—A. Brown	12 0 0
	JANITORS.	
	A. Sutcliffe and wife	36 0 0
	CLERK.	
	C. Thompson	36 0 0

TITCHFIELD FREE SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the Town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School, and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youth, without charge to their parents, in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., and the masters were to be of the Church of England.

The School was open to children of the island generally, but those of the inhabitants of the Town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The School was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Mr. Henry Laidlaw, Stipendiary Magistrate, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Governor; and because of the Trust having been thrown into Chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the Grand Court of October, 1852, in the case of "Anderson, Charles, vs. the Trustees of the Titchfield Free School Trust."

From the revelations laid bare in Mr. Laidlaw's report, and from the tenor of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 3rd of February, 1853, it may be gathered that the Trust at this time was in a very bad state. The resolution referred to is as follows :—

"RESOLVED : That this meeting feel it incumbent on them, in justice to themselves and to all parties interested in the affairs of the Titchfield Free School, to pass a resolution lamenting the deplorable circumstances in which the Institution is almost inextricably involved, owing to the disgraceful mismanagement of its affairs during the

last two years, and wilful misappropriation of its funds, which call imperatively for the immediate interference of the Legislature."

Accordingly, in the year 1856, an Act entitled the Titchfield Free School Amendment Act, in aid of and to amend 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, was passed, in which, amongst other salutary provisions, was one for the reduction of the number of Trustees. Nothing of any importance seems to have been done under the new Act until the 31st of October, 1864, on which day a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing Mr. W. W. Anderson Solicitor to the Board, in order that he might take measures for getting the Trust out of Chancery. Whether such measures were attempted or not, at the time, is not clear; but the Trust appears to have remained in Chancery until rescued by Sir J. P. Grant's Government in February, 1871, when a compromise was effected with the creditors of the Trust, and the sum of £183 16s. advanced by the Island Treasury for the purpose, under the provision of Law 25 of 1868, which Law had been passed in the meanwhile "to authorize the Governor to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities, and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust."

Under the above law a new Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of the Rev. Wm. Smith, Rector of Portland, John Savage, Esq., Chief Inspector of Schools, T. C. Thompson, Esq., and J. M. Facey, Esq., and they held their first meeting at Port Antonio on the 20th of July, 1871, since which time these gentlemen have remained members of the Board, with the exception of Mr. T. C. Thompson, deceased, and Mr. Savage, and the following appointments have been made in addition, viz. :—Mr. J. T. Wigham, now Chairman of the Parochial Boards of Portland; Wm. Ernst, Esq., District Court Judge; George Rouse, Esq.; the Rev. D. J. Reynolds, Wesleyan Minister; the Rev. C. F. Douet; Alexander Escoffery, Esq.; George Ffrench, Esq.; and the Rev. Wm. Heaver.

The affairs of the Trust are being carefully managed by the present Board of Trustees, and the School was re-opened on the 26th April, 1882, in the buildings of the old military barracks at Fort George, which have been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Government.

The annual income of the Trust is now nearly £300, and as the property of the Trust is increasing in value at a rapid rate, owing to the rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity of Port Antonio, in consequence of the growth of the fruit trade with America, a prosperous future may be anticipated, and it is confidently expected that the School as re-established will more than meet the intentions of the Founders.

A scheme was drawn up in December last by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor, under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879, to come into force on the 1st January, 1885, by which the Trustees of the Free School were empowered to provide accommodation for an Elementary School out of the buildings at their disposal; to provide a Teacher for such School at a salary not exceeding £50 a year, to be paid out of the revenues and endowments of the Free School; and to charge the boys attending the School threepence a week for their education.

The present officers of the Trust are Mr. W. A. Doorly, Clerk and Treasurer, and Mr. John H. Gavers, Bailiff and Collector of Rents.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOL.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and in a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions.

The estate of Munro was held to the use of his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, during the latter's lifetime, and he, at his death, bequeathed it, improved and enlarged as it had been by himself, fully to carry out his uncle's benevolent intentions and further to support the aged poor.

For years after the death of Dickenson the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an Act of the Legislature was passed for regulating the Charity, which recited the history of the Trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme which had been agreed upon for the management of the Trust, but this commendable scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the Act 18 Victoria, chap. 53, was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the Charity, and it is under this Act that the Trust is now worked.

In 1856 a Free School for Boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the School was removed thither.

Boys are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations who reside within the limits of the old Parish of St. Elizabeth and whose guardians can satisfy the Trustees of their need of assistance,—orphans having the preference. They are required, on admission, to be able to read any easy book, to work out the first four rules of arithmetic, and to form the letters and write easy words of dictation; and they must be between the ages of nine and twelve on admission, and are required to leave the School on attaining the age of fifteen; but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Headmaster, retain at the School any boy shewing marked ability for one, two or three years longer; provided that no boy on the Free and £20 Foundations shall stay beyond the age of eighteen, and that there be not more than three boys on those Foundations above the age of fifteen in the School at the same time.

The School at present contains fifteen boys who are educated, boarded and clothed free of charge, and five boys at the charge of £20 a-year. Mr. A. E. Tomlinson of this School won the Jamaica Scholarship for 1882.

The Headmaster is W. D. Pearman, Esq., M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

In addition to the School for boys at Potsdam there is a School at Mount Zion in the Santa Cruz Mountains where six girls are educated, boarded, &c., free of charge, and six girls at a charge of £20 a year.

The Headmaster and Headmistress of both Schools are allowed to take private pupils as boarders, and each has an average of fifteen to twenty every year.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a-year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Custos of St. Elizabeth

The Rector of St. Elizabeth

The Custos of Manchester

The Rector of Manchester

And the Members of the Municipal Board of St. Elizabeth.

RUSEA'S FREE SCHOOL.

This useful Institution was founded by Martin Rusea, a French refugee, who in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling) for the establishment of a Charity or Free School in the Parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed but afterwards by decree of Chancery it was established and, thereupon, in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing the School. Under this Act the Vestry of the Parish of Hanover was authorized to raise annually funds not exceeding £560 currency (£300 sterling) for the purposes of the School, in case the income arising from Rusea's estate should prove too scanty to enable the Trustees to carry out his intentions. This annual parochial grant ceased in 1856, but it rarely, if ever, exceeded £100 sterling per annum.

A spacious and handsome school-house was erected about 50 years ago by the Vestry of the Parish for the occupation of the Trust, in which it still remains.

In 1829 the island, in consideration of the transfer of the funds of the Trust (£4,500 currency or £2,700 sterling) "for the absolute use of the colony," agreed to contribute an annual endowment "for ever" of £450 currency or £270 sterling.

The course of instruction carried out at the School includes the usual branches of an English education, Latin, Geometry and French.

For some years an infant department was attached to the School, in which elementary teaching of a most rudimentary character was carried out by a Female Teacher styled the Mistress, and the number of pupils on the foundation was in this way swelled to more than one hundred.

This system obtained for about four years until May, 1879, when a Committee of Trustees appointed by the Chairman to consider the state of education in the precinct and its relations with Rusea's Free School, and also to devise means for the re-organization of the Institution, presented a report to the Trustees. The Committee, *inter alia*, suggested that the town and district of Lucea being amply supplied with primary schools under Government inspection the infant department of Rusea's should be abolished, and that the Institution should revert to the original form of a Grammar School, and this with the object of drafting into it from time to time the more intelligent and promising pupils in the primary schools of the parish. This suggestion was agreed to and consequently the number of pupils was reduced to 50, with a limited number of private pupils whom the Board of Trustees itself proposed to take on. For the loss of the privilege of taking private pupils the Master's salary was increased to £175 a year and that of the Assistant Master to £80. The balance of the revenue is devoted to the purchase of school appliances.

The system of education which is now carried on is said to answer admirably, and so far as it has been worked to have exceeded the very sanguine expectations of its advocates and promoters. The reports of the Examiners at the close of the year's work in 1882 were of a very satisfactory character, shewing that good work was being done in the School.

The present Board of Trustees consists of the Custos of the Parish, who is the Chairman, the Government Churchwardens and the Members of the Municipal Board.

No. of pupils on books	Boys 30	Girls 20	Total 50
Average attendance	" 28	" 18	" 46
Headmaster—The Revd. J. K. Collymore, £175 per annum.			
Assistant Master—Mr. George Stricker, £80 per annum.			

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the will of Charles Merrick, of the Parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos, and the three senior Magistrates of the Parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000, to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said Parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued for ever.

"But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The administration of the Trust was carried out virtually by the Custos of the Parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 Law 14 of 1871 was passed empowering the

Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in St. George was purchased and an Elementary School is established there, which is attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. To render the School accessible in flood-time a wire-rope suspension bridge was placed across the Buff Bay River in 1879.

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Victoria, chapter 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96. This is supplemented by Government to the amount of £242, which it now costs to maintain the School.

No. of pupils on book	Boys 35	Girls 32	Total 67
Average attendance	" 24	" 28	" 52

Master—Mr. Robert Elworthy, £230 per annum.

THE VERE FREE SCHOOL.

SEVERAL persons of the old Parish of Vere, which included a part of the Parish of Manchester, having left charitable donations consisting of lands, slaves and money, to the use of the poor of the said parish, without giving any particular directions how the proceeds of these gifts should be used, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740, entitled "An Act for rendering the several donations which have been given and bequeathed to the use of the poor of the Parish of Vere more useful, and erecting and endowing a Free School in the said parish." This Act vested the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of building a school-house, and endowing a Free School, for the education of as many poor children as the Trustees might think proper, in proportion to the revenues of the School. The present Free School at the Alley in Vere was founded under the provisions of this Act.

It subsequently being found that the requisite number of poor children was not forthcoming in the Parish of Vere another Act was passed in 1821 by which the benefits of the Trust were extended to Manchester, and to any other part of the island, on the proviso that children from Vere and Manchester should be first presented to vacancies on the Foundation.

In 1855, the Act, 18 Vic. cap. 54, was passed. By this Act, of the sum of £9,000 then standing in the books of the Receiver General to the credit of the Charity, the portion of £6,256 was vested in certain Trustees named in the Act to be applied to the establishment and maintenance of additional Free Schools in the Parish of Vere, for the education of poor children of all denominations residing in the parish, to be selected by the Trustees, between the ages of 5 and 15, and the remainder, £8,744, was left in the hands of the Receiver-General to await such disposal as the Legislature might direct. The Act, 19 Vic. cap. 39, was passed in the following year, by which the residue of £2,744 was vested in the Trustees named in that Act, to be applied on the same conditions as in the case of Vere, to the establishment and maintenance of Free Schools in the Parish of Manchester.

District Free Schools are now in operation under the provisions of these Acts in various parts of the Parishes of Vere and Manchester as under :—

SCHOOLS IN VERE.			
	Salary of Master.	On Books.	Class at last Inspection.
Alley . . .	£100	148	Second Class
Hayes . . .	50	104	"
Milk River . . .	60	104	"
Portland . . .	50	131	Third Class
Race Course . . .	60	131	"
Salt River . . .	50	63	"
	370	681	Children under instruction.

INCOME OF THE TRUST IN VERE.

Interest on £6,256 at 8 per cent.	£500	9	7
Rent of Land . . .	115	7	10
	£615	17	5

SCHOOLS IN MANCHESTER.			
	Salary of Master.	On Books.	Class at last Inspection.
Mandeville	} £257 0 0	150	First Class
St. George's		117	Second Class
		267 Children under instruction.	

INCOME OF THE TRUST OF MANCHESTER.

Interest on £2,744 at 8 per cent.	£219 10 5
Rent of Land	50 12 2
	£270 2 7

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, ESQ., of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be applied towards building a Free School or hospital for the poor." The Hon. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, "the sum of £3,000 to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector for the time being of St. Catherine, to be invested in some Institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity." The School is divided into three grades:—

JUVENILE GRADE—To embrace the elements of Reading, Writing, Geography and Grammar, together with the first four rules of Arithmetic.

PRIMARY GRADE—To embrace all the subjects now taught in the highest classes of the Elementary Schools of the island, viz., Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, General Knowledge and the elements of French and Latin.

SECONDARY GRADE—To embrace the higher branches of the subjects taught in the Primary Grade, together with French, Latin, Greek, Euclid, Algebra and Book-keeping.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal will be a member of the Church of England, and provision will be made for distinctive Church of England teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and religious instruction will be given daily throughout the School in accordance with the "Scriptural Knowledge Clause," Schedule A, of the Government Regulations, which is as follows:—"The leading facts of the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the essential truths of the Gospel familiarly known."

There are thirty boys in daily attendance.

The following is the Staff of Teachers:—

Rev. C. F. Douët, M.A., Principal.

Mr. Walter R. Bussell, Master of Primary Grade and French Master.

Mr. W. K. Plant, Assistant Master and Music Master.

FEES.

Juvenile grade	—	£3 0 0 per annum.
Primary grade	—	6 0 0 "
Secondary grade	—	0 0 0 "

In none of the grades does the fee include books and stationery. These are supplied to the scholars at English published prices. The fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each Term; and the Treasurer's receipts must be handed to the Principal before the pupil can be admitted into the School.

TERMS.

The year is divided into three Terms :—

1st Term—January 20th to Easter. 2nd Term—Easter to July 10th.

3rd Term—August 20th to December 20th.

The exact dates of the first two Terms are determined at Easter. There are twelve weeks of holidays throughout the year.

THE JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROVISION is made by Law 34 of 1879, 'The Schools' Commission Law, for the establishment of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there shall be provided a good liberal education. Free education and maintenance is by the same Law to be provided for a limited number of scholars to be called "Foundationers," and the School is to be opened to all religious denominations.

Under Section 41 of the above-mentioned Law "The Jamaica Free School" (erroneously called in the Law "The Walton Free School," but the error has been amended by Law 13 of 1882) and all funds and property thereof are absolutely vested in the Commission to be established under the said Law. The Jamaica Schools Commission accordingly now hold all the funds and property of what was the Jamaica Free School for the purposes of the Jamaica High School.

The funds and property of the Schools transferred to the Commissioners consist of the proceeds of the sale of a house and estate at Walton near the Moneague, in the Parish of St. Ann, amounting to £1,220, and the annual sum of £996 payable in perpetuity by the Government under 28 Vic., cap. 23, this being interest at the rate of 8 per cent. on a sum of £12,451 16s. which has been funded with the Government.

The Commissioners are now raising a loan* not exceeding £6,000, this money, together with the amount of £1,220 above referred to, being intended to defray the cost of erection of suitable school buildings at the Hope where a site has been obtained. The estimated cost of the buildings is £6,400.

The High School is at present kept at Barbican in the Parish of St. Andrew, which has been rented by the Commissioners until the end of 1884 when it is expected that the new buildings will be completed.

Regulations have been framed by the Commissioners for the management of the High School, of which those of most general interest are the following :—

Scholars.

The School shall consist of the following classes of boys :—

I.—Foundationers.

A. Drax scholars. These are elected from the Parish of St. Ann.

Having regard to the provisions contained in section 33 of the Schools Commission Law, 1879, and to the fact that heretofore the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Ann have, in conformity with the Trusts of Drax's Bequest, enjoyed the privilege of ten nominations to Walton School, the Commission has resolved that whenever a vacancy or vacancies has or have to be filled up in the High School, if at the time the number of St. Ann's foundationers at the said School is below ten, the said vacancy or so many of the said vacancies (if there be more than one) as may be necessary to raise the number of St. Ann's foundationers to ten, be appropriated to St. Ann's boys, who shall be called Drax scholars, provided that any come forward who reach such standard of education as may be determined on; and that otherwise such vacancy or vacancies be filled up by the most eligible candidates from other parishes.

B. Foundationers other than Drax scholars. These shall be elected from parishes other than St. Ann's. Their number is at present fixed at thirteen.

II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' special scholarships to be created.

III.—Holders of special weekly boarders' scholarships to be created.

IV.—Paying term boarders.

V.—Paying weekly boarders.

Day scholars will not be admitted to the School, it being considered impossible to make such regulations as would ensure good discipline and steady work in such cases.

* The interest on the Loan is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tenders were invited for £1,700 during December, 1883, and offers were received to the extent of £9,150. Three tenders to the extent of £4,750 were made at one half per centum premium and the £1,700 was divided *pro rata* between the three tenderers.

Regulations Concerning the Admission of Foundationers.

Foundationers will be elected by the Commission, subject to the results of an examination and to their meeting the following requirements:—

1. Boys will be eligible as candidates for admission as foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 11 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.
4. Boys admitted as candidates with qualifications 1, 2, and 3, will be required to pass a competitive examination in the following subjects:—
 - (a.) *Reading*—Sixth Standard Royal Reader.
 - (b.) *Writing from Dictation*.—A passage out of the same Reader.
 - (c.) *Arithmetic*—Simple and compound rules, practice and simple proportion.
B. Smith's or Colenso's Arithmetic is recommended.
 - (d.) *Geography*—The outlines of the Geography of Jamaica, Europe and America.
Hughes Elementary School Geography (pp. 1-16 and 109-113 inclusive) is recommended.
 - (e.) *Grammar*—Parsing and the Analysis of Simple Sentences.
Curtis' Outlines of English Grammar and Manual of Analysis are recommended.
 - (f.) *History*—Outlines of the History of England from the Conquest to the death of Charles I.
History of England by Edith Thompson, edited by Dr. E. A. Freeman, is recommended.
 - (g.) *Scripture*—Leading facts of the Old and New Testaments.
N. B.—A boy may be withdrawn from the whole or any part of the scripture knowledge examination if his parent or guardian, or responsible friend, should express in writing that they have conscientious objections thereto.

Temporary arrangements respecting the foregoing Examination.

The foregoing standard will be brought into operation on January 1st, 1885. Until then the following modifications will be allowed in the examination:—

- (a.) *Reading*—The Fifth Standard Royal Reader.
- (b.) *Writing from Dictation*—From the same Reader.
- (c.) *Arithmetic*—First four rules, simple and compound.
- (d.) *Geography*—The Outlines of Jamaica and of Europe.
- (e.) *Grammar*—Classifying words under their parts of speech.
- (f.) *History*—Omitted.
- (g.) *Scripture*.—The same as in permanent Regulation.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.

With the view of enabling the funds of some of the Endowed Schools (which do not attempt to give a higher education) to be utilized in such a way as to secure their appropriation for purposes more in keeping with the intentions of the original bequests than the maintenance of Primary Schools, and at the same time placing the advantages of the High School within reach of specially deserving scholars from the parishes in which such Endowed Schools are situated, it is deemed desirable that scholarships from the said Schools should be founded, tenable, at the High School. It was accordingly proposed that the Board of the several Local Trusts should be recommended to provide the necessary funds for these scholarships out of the Trust income at present expended on primary education, so far as the same can legally be done. Such scholarships would be available only to boys residing within the area which would entitle them to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools; and the general qualifications for competition for such scholarships would be fixed by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

It is considered that it will be an essential part of the above plan for establishing these scholarships from Endowed Schools that the Government should consent to make, through the Education Department, such grants in aid to the Elementary Schools now maintained out of local endowments as may be sufficient to cover the amounts annually expended by the Trustees in scholarships; provided that such grants in aid do not exceed the amount of grants which such Elementary Schools would be entitled to, if maintained in the ordinary manner.

Weekly Boarders' Scholarships.

Arrangements will be made, as soon as possible, for special scholarships for a limited number of weekly boarders, the value of such scholarships being such as to cover the whole or a greater portion of the actual expenses of a boy at the School.

Candidates for admission to these special scholarships must meet the following conditions:—

- I. The Commission must be satisfied that the means of their parents or guardians are so limited as to prevent their furnishing the boys with the advantages of this school without the assistance of this scholarship.
- II. They must be between the ages of 12 and 14.

III. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

IV. They must be prepared to pass a competitive examination which will be arranged by the Head Master, subject to the approval of the Commission; the standard of the examination being such as to show that they are able, at least, to take a position in the School on a level with that of foundationers who have been three years in the school.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.

1. Those who come in between the age of 9 and 12 shall be subject to an examination of the same nature as that for foundationers.

2. Boys entering after the age of 12 years shall be subject to an examination, which shall test their qualifications to take their place in the school not lower than the class which the average foundationer has reached, who is a year younger than the applicant. Precise information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.

Boys may be admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till 12 noon on Saturday. The Terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for regular boarders.

Payments for Scholars.

1. For the purpose of regulating payments to the School, and for other purposes, the annual work of the School shall be divided into three Terms. The first or Lent Term shall commence on the 21st day of January in each year and end on the 21st day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The second or Summer Term shall commence on the 22nd day of April and end on the 10th day of July. The third or Christmas Term shall commence on the 1st day of September and end on the 20th day of December. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term shall commence or end, as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

2. Payments shall be made in advance at the beginning of each Term.

3. Term boarders shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term if under twelve years of age.

If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £20 per term.

4. Payments for weekly boarders shall be at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age.

If over twelve years of age they shall pay at the rate of £16 per Term.

5. The charges of the School for weekly boarders, who obtain the weekly boarders' scholarships, shall be at the rate of £25 per annum; and if it should not be found possible to establish a sufficient number of these scholarships of value to cover these charges, then the scholarships may be made of the value of £15 or £20 per annum, leaving the balance to be furnished by the parents or guardians of the boys in due proportions at the beginning of each Term.

6. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships shall be fixed at £30 each per annum. The whole of this shall in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the High School; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £30.

Age at which Scholars will be required to leave the School.

Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Commission on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the Lent Term of 1884 there were in the School 10 Drax Foundationers, 13 General Foundationers and 3 Paying Weekly Boarders.

The Rev. W. Simms, M.A., formerly Head Master of the School belonging to Munro and Dickenson's Charity at Potsdam, is Head Master, with a salary of £400 rising by annual increments of £10 to a maximum salary of £500 a year. Mr. J. H. Pasmore is the Second Master with salary at the rate of £60 a year. The members of the School Commission are :—

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman.

The Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, Vice-Chairman.

The Hon. M. Solomon.

The Hon. T. Capper.

The Rev. C. F. Douet, M.A.

The Rev. A. Robb, D.D.

The Rev. T. B. Butcher.

Secretary—Mr. Robert Johnstone.

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves, with land and the produce of a pen and cattle, to endow a Free School in the Parish of Westmoreland. It was not incorporated until 1738, since which time the School has flourished in the Town of Savanna-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of the parish.

The income of the School amounts to £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under 28 Vic. ch. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the island.

A scheme was drawn up in 1883 by the Schools' Commissioners for the future management of this School and was approved by the Major-General Administering the Government in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879 on the 11th September, 1883. The scheme provides for the maintenance of a Boys' School furnishing a good middle class education, and also for the establishment, as soon as possible, of a Girls' School. Provision is also made for the establishment of an Elementary School to act as a feeder to the Free School.

The School is managed by a body of Trustees consisting of the Custos, the Senior Magistrate present at any meeting, the Members of the Municipal Board, the Rev. J. S. Vaughan and R. S. Harvey, Esq.

Head Master—Vacant.

Third Master—Matthew Johns, £25.

Second Master—James Foot, £90.

Secretary—James C. Young, £12 per annum.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of the late Mr. Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine's, who died about eight years ago :—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said Executors to pay the same to the Governor, for the time being of this island, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, marked aforesaid, and then of such other Schools in the old Parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the Parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions, and under such regulations, as the Governor may think proper."

After full consideration as to the best means of disposing of the funds of this bequest, the Governor in July, 1881, approved of the following suggestion, made by the Inspector of Schools, as embodying an arrangement as nearly in accordance with the intention of the Testator as it was possible to make under all the circumstances of the case, namely—that a portion of the bequest should be employed in the erection of a School-house in Old Harbour Market, large enough for any number of children that would be likely to attend the School, that the interest of the remainder of the bequest should be employed in the part payment of the Teacher for this School (the other portion of the Teacher's salary being paid from the Government Grant) and in the part payment of the salary of the Teacher of the School at Old Harbour Bay, on condition of its being made free and undenominational.

The Inspector of Schools further suggested that the Ministers of the various Denominations in the district should be appointed Joint Visitors of these two Schools, and that parents possessed of means should be allowed to avail themselves of the use of the Schools on payment of such fees as might be fixed.

A piece of land has recently been purchased at Old Harbour Market as a site for the new School there, and the undenominational School of Old Harbour Bay is now held in the Schoolroom belonging to the Church of England which is rented from that body.

The amount at credit of the bequest on 30th September, 1883, was £3,380 4s. 4d. of which £1,400 was invested in Rio Cobre Canal Debentures, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and the remainder was uninvested.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL, YORK CASTLE, ST. ANN.

THIS School was opened in the month of February, 1876. Its promoters sought to meet a want which was long felt by the members and adherents of the Wesleyan Church, as well as to supply to the whole country and neighbouring islands a School which would obviate the necessity, so far as the educational course was concerned, of sending children to the High Schools of Europe. The School is located in one of the healthiest parts of the island; in the warmest season the thermometer rarely registering above 78 degrees. The scenery is very picturesque and the air dry and bracing.

The Educational Course is laid on the lines of the studies required for matriculating at the London University, and the Cambridge Local Examination, embracing Latin, Greek, French, Euclid, Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Inorganic Chemistry, English Language, English History, Modern Geography, Book Keeping, &c. The extra subjects are German, Music, and Drawing. The staff is ample, and is under the efficient guidance of Mr. William Skinner, B.A., formerly of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. The Second Master is Mr. Samuel Bowman, formerly Drawing Master, &c., of the Athenæum School, Llanelly, S. Wales. The School premises are ample and afford accommodation to seventy pupils.

Although under Wesleyan supervision the Institution is freed from sectarian or dogmatic bias. The School has had a comparatively short career; but, during the last year or two of its existence, it has sent out young men who are now filling creditably places in the realm of commerce, school tuition, and in the ranks of the Ministry. One of its pupils who began his education at the School successfully competed for the first Jamaica Scholarship, and is now in England pursuing his studies at the University College, London. In connexion with the School, and forming an additional branch of it, there is a Theological Institution. The object of this department is to supply to the candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry that training which Richmond and other of the Training Institutions of Methodism in the Mother-Country give to Wesleyan ministerial candidates. Young men are sent from the other West Indian Islands to this branch; and there are now in Haiti, and other islands of the West Indies, as well as in this country, young men who have already passed through this branch of the Institution.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Governor and Theological Tutor—Rev. W. Clarke Murray.

Head Master—Mr. William Skinner, B.A., formerly Scholar of St. Catherine's College Cambridge University.

Second Master—Mr. Samuel Bowman, with Assistants.

TERMS—PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Pupils under 12 years of age	£35 per annum.
" from 12 to 15	40
" above 15	45

A quarter's notice required before removal.

A post office is on the premises.

WESLEYAN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BARBICAN.

THIS Institution was opened on the 29th of September, 1881, with seven pupils. There are at present 32 pupils in residence and 4 in daily attendance.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English Education, English Language and Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History and Literature, Religious Knowledge, French, Algebra, Botany and Geology, Euclid, Political Economy, Calisthenics and Needlework. There is accommodation for 36 resident pupils.

TERMS—PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Pupils under 15 years	£35 per annum.	Pupils over 15 years	£45 per annum
over 12 " to 15	40	Daily Pupils,	£10 and £12
EXTRA—1. Music; 2. Singing; 3. Drawing; 4. Theory and Harmony Class, £2 2s.;			
5. Washing, £3 3s.; 6. Special Medical Attendance.			

Table and Bed Linen, &c., are supplied by the Institution. Books that are required are supplied and charged for. A quarter's notice must be given before removing a

pupil. Pupils on entering should be able to read and write, with a knowledge of at least the simple rules of arithmetic.

Governor—Rev. T. M. Geddes, Kingston P.O.

Principal—Miss Skinner Higher Local Certificate University of Cambridge.

Assistants—Miss Reinke; Miss Minot; Miss Wright.

Important additions were made to the buildings during 1883 whereby the accommodation has been increased and improved.

Four pupils, two seniors and two juniors, went up from the School for the Cambridge Local Examination at Christmas last.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL AT BETHABARA.

The Female Training School at this place was organised in the year 1860 and has continued in operation since, with only one short intermission. The object is to train Female Teachers for the Infant and Mixed Schools. Candidates are admitted by competitive examination. The term of study is now two years, those admitted being further advanced than was formerly the case and having usually been "Pupil Teachers." Besides being taught and trained for the work of teaching, opportunity is afforded to practise what they have learned in the class room, by imparting instruction to the children in the Infant School, which is under the charge of the senior pupil, the rest acting as monitors, twice every day, under the personal supervision of the Rev. Mr. Wilde. They have to attend to the house work and do their own washing. This Institution has done and is doing good work for the Moravian Schools. Its cost is defrayed mainly by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small annual fee and provide their own clothing.

MORAVIAN TRAINING SCHOOL AT FAIRFIELD.

THERE are twelve Male Pupils in training in this Institution. The object is the same as that of the Female Training School at Bethabara. The course is two years. The cost is defrayed principally by the Moravian Mission Board in Germany. The pupils pay a small fee and provide their own clothing. The Principal is the Rev. Rufus N. Bishop and the Usher Mr. John Lewison.

CALABAR INSTITUTION OR JAMAICA BAPTIST COLLEGE.

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened till the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, are the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. For the first ten or twelve years it was conducted as a Theological Institution only, although a large proportion of those who were admitted as Theological Students, not being found eligible for the Ministry, became Schoolmasters.

The first President of the College was the Rev. Joshua Tinson, who conducted it till the time of his death, 1850. The Rev. D. J. East was appointed by the Baptist Missionary Society as Mr. Tinson's successor, and took charge of the Institution in January, 1852. In 1843 it had been opened with ten students, but on Mr. East's arrival there were only four. His attention was immediately turned to the extension of its usefulness, and in 1854 arrangements were made for uniting with the Theological Department a Normal School for the education and training of Day School Teachers. To this was added an Elementary Day School as a training ground for Schoolmasters. Subsequently, also, a department was opened for the admission of day pupils.

Eventually the locality of Rio Bueno was deemed unsuitable for the Institution on its enlarged basis; and it was agreed, by the joint action of the Committee in England and that in Jamaica, to remove it to Kingston, the spacious premises of the Baptist Missionary Society in East Queen Street having become available for the

purpose. Accordingly the removal was effected in 1869. Buildings then standing, which could be utilized, were repaired, and old ones were pulled down. A Students' hall and residence, and a residence for the Normal School Tutor, were erected. These buildings now include: (1) The Students' hall, comprising a library, class-rooms and dormitories; (2) the President's house on the east side of the quadrangle, and the Normal School Tutor's on the west of it; (3) the Model Day School-room, suitably fitted and furnished, with class-rooms in its vicinity; (4) another large school-room used for the Sunday School connected with the East Queen Street Baptist Church. There are also extensive play-grounds, both for Students and for Scholars.

Since the Institution was begun, in 1843, one hundred and twenty-seven young men have enjoyed its advantages, either as Ministers or Teachers. The average number of Students in residence is twenty-two. Of those who have left the College fifty-four are Schoolmasters and thirty-one Pastors in this island; one is Pastor of a coloured Church at Boston, U.S., two are Missionaries in Hayti and one in Turks Island.

In addition to two successive Presidents of the College, the following have successively held the position of Normal School Tutors: the Rev. Samuel Hodges, Dr. Dick, Mr. A. Gunning, and the Rev. J. Seed Roberts. The last named gentleman commenced his work in October, 1864, and, on the removal of the College to Kingston, was mainly instrumental in the establishment of a flourishing High School. This was subsequently suspended, but has now been re-constituted. Partly with this in view a third Tutor, the Rev. James Balfour, M.A., of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed; the tutorial staff now consisting of the President and Theological Tutor, the Normal School Tutor, a Classical Tutor, and the Master of the Model Day School.

The Students of the several departments attend some classes in each, except that the Scholars of the General Day School are kept entirely apart. The course of the Theological Students is spread over 5 years, that of the Normal School over 3 years.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—(1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the Tutors, and for the cost of the erection of buildings and of structural repairs. (2) The Baptist Churches and the friends of education in Jamaica of various denominations, provide for the board and residence of the Students, as also for the general current expenses, aided by donations from some few friends in England, and the "Government Grants in Aid" to the Model Day School. Five Students are sustained on the foundation of the "Taylor's Trust Fund."

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing the contributing Churches in the island. But while the education of Ministers is confined to the Baptist Body, it is distinctly provided that the other departments of the Institution—the Normal School for the training of Teachers, the High School and the Model Day School—are open to members of any Christian denomination, and that in these the teaching shall be strictly UNSECTARIAN.

The following is the scheme of study:—

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Text Books.</i>
The English Tongue	.	Dr. Angus.
Latin	.	Dr. William Smith.
Greek	.	Dr. William Smith and Green's Grammar of New Testament.
Mental Science	.	Lectures, M.S.
Moral Science	.	Dr. Wayland.
Church History	.	Lectures, M.S.
Scripture History	.	Riddle.
Introduction to the Scriptures	.	Dr. Angus.
Systematic Theology	.	Lectures, M.S.
Sermons for Criticism	.	...

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic	.	Barnard Smith, Hind, Hunter, Laurie.
Algebra	.	Tollhunter, Tate.
English History	.	Collier.
Physical Science	.	Balfour, Steward, Heywood, Lardner.
Physiology	.	Foster Milne, Edwards.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

School Management, School Method, {	Gill, Currie, Ross, Mays, Lake, Dexter.
Object Lessons	.
Bookkeeping	Irish School, Ball, Hamilton.
French	Ahn, Hayet.
Vocal Music	Tonic and Old Notation.
Harmonium	Hamilton.
Chemistry	Roscoe, Johnson, Stephens.

THE HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

All subjects included in a scheme of liberal education in English together with both ancient and modern languages.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

All subjects included in the Government scheme of elementary education.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

SINCE 1852 there has been attached to the Catholic clergy house a School of higher education. It has been conducted by one or more of the Fathers, with the assistance of Lay Teachers, as occasion required. Many now in different parts of the island received their education in this School during the thirteen first years of its existence, when it was under the management of Father Simon. On his retiring to New Orleans in 1865 the School ceased to exist; it was resuscitated in 1868 by Father Jones, in the premises which it now occupies. He took boarders; most of them came from Haiti, some from Central America, and a few from different parts of Jamaica; day scholars were also admitted. Finally, in 1872, after a few months of abeyance, there was a re-opening of the School for day scholars only, under the management of Rev. F. X. Jaeckel, M.A. He was succeeded by Father George Huggins in 1877, who in 1878 handed over his twenty-three pupils to the present Head Master, Father John Ryan, B.A. The Principal of the Institution, is Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic.

The course of studies comprehends in 25 hours weekly—

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|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, French. | 4. Calligraphy, Drawing. |
| 2. Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Bookkeeping. | 5. Declamation, Extempore speaking. |
| 3. History, Geography, Natural Philosophy. | 6. Vocal Music. |
| | 7. Religion. |

The Terms are, paid in advance, £2 10s. per quarter; for Brothers £2. Books and stationery, extra.

Vacations:—About three weeks at Christmas and four in June, one week at Easter.

MARY VILLA COLLEGE.

THIS College was opened in 1878 by the Rev. Father Jaeckel, M.A., late member of the Diplomatic Corps of Bavaria and Professor of Holy Scripture and Oriental languages. The number of scholars present on the opening day was 104. Father Jaeckel before his separation from the Order of Jesuits in Jamaica was Principal of the St. George's College. Mary Villa is a large building situated at the top of Church Street and has spacious grounds attached to it. Assistant Teacher—Mr. Alfred Aarons.

Charges—Day Scholars	£2 10 0	per quarter.
Boarders—Boarding, with medical attendance	8 10 0	"
Schooling, without any extras	2 10 0	"
Washing, mending	0 15 0	"
Books and Stationery, extra.		
For Brothers, 10 per cent. reduction on boarding and schooling.		

The course of studies, without any extra charge, comprehends:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Latin, Greek, English, and French. | 5. Bookkeeping. |
| 2. History and Geography. | 6. Calligraphy, Drawing and Singing. |
| 3. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Astronomy. | 7. Religious instruction for each denomination separately. |
| 4. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry. | |

Private lessons, as Piano, &c., are extra. Use of Library, 5/ per quarter.

The holidays are of three or four weeks at Christmas and Midsummer; and are 1/ per day extra when passed in the Establishment.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND COLLEGIATE HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School, which is the amalgamation of the Church of England High School and the Collegiate School of Kingston, was opened on the 3rd of August, 1881. The School is divided into two departments, namely, the junior for which the curriculum comprehends instruction in the primary English branches and arithmetic; and the senior, for which the curriculum comprehends instruction in the classical, mathematical, scientific and advanced English branches, and in the modern languages and Hebrew. The School year consists of forty-two weeks of actual tuition, which are divided into four terms, two of eleven weeks, and two of ten weeks each. The holidays at Christmas are four weeks; at Easter one week; and at Midsummer five weeks.

CO-PRINCIPALS—W. Morrison, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen; and Rev. W. Boyce, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS—Messrs. J. Casis, W. A. Milne, Andrew Hendriks, A. Martin.

FRENCH MASTER—J. Casis.

The affairs of the School are under the general management and control of a Committee which consists for the year 1884 of his Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, Chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Brooks, the Revds. C. F. Douet, G. W. Downer, H. H. Isaacs, H. H. Kilburn, J. B. Ellis, Messrs. A. H. Jones, P. Magnan, Thomas Harrison, E. S. Sanguinetti and H. W. Livingston.

The price of tuition is as follows: For pupils in the junior department, £2 per Term; for pupils in the senior department, £3 per Term. For instruction in drawing and in the modern languages an extra charge for each of 7s. 6d. per Term is made; and for Hebrew, 10s. per Term extra.

The charge for board at the Institution is	£9	0	0	} Per Term, same as Day School,
" " washing	1	0	0	
" " repair of pupils clothing	0	3	0	

which must be paid in advance to Mrs. William Morrison, who takes the boarders on her own responsibility. Parents and guardians may make arrangements for boarding their children outside of the Institution if they prefer it.

There are at present 150 pupils in attendance at the School. The School premises are at 93, Hanover Street, Kingston. Treasurer—H. W. Livingston. Honorary Secretary—Rev. H. H. Kilburn.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

FORMERLY there existed in this City two public Jewish Schools supported respectively by the members of the two congregations established here. It was, however, determined to amalgamate them under the above designation and to depend for support upon the united community. It is fast approaching forty years since this object was successfully accomplished, when the first Principal elected to direct the internal management was the late Henry Vendryes, Esq. The mode of government, well-suited to the period when the Hebrew National Institution was established, has been found unsuited to the present day. It was, therefore, determined to reorganize the School and to reform its management. With this in view the last Board of Directors was appointed as follows:—

Isaac Lawton, President.
Hermann Stern, Treasurer.
Geo. Lyons, jnr.

G. J. DeCordova, Vice-President.
D. I. Motta.
Moses Delgado.

D. C. Peixotto.

The Institution under notice has invested in Island Debentures £1,000, and owned a moiety of the School premises, lately destroyed by fire.

PART XIII.

THE CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

THIS Association was established under Law 11 of 1875 for providing pensions for the widows and orphans of public officers of this island. The pensions are not concurrent but are payable to the widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the orphans in the following proportions: if three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all.

The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The Association is under the direction and superintendence of a Board of six Directors, who hold office for a term of three years. Three of them are appointed by the Governor, one of His Excellency's appointees being Chairman, and three of them are elected by the Associates from amongst themselves. The Directors appoint a Secretary for keeping the accounts and registers. The present Board is formed of the following public officers:—

Hon. C. B. Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Chairman.

T. Harrison, Esq.

R. Batten, Esq.

Hon. A. H. Alexander.

Charles Goldie, Esq.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

} Appointed by the Governor.

} Elected by the Associates.

Mr. A. H. Miles of the Collector-General's Office is the Secretary.

The first registration of Associates was made on the 3rd June, 1875, when it was optional with the public officers to join the Association or not; the only penalty for not then consenting to join being that no officer then in receipt of £100 per annum could obtain admission afterwards until he had paid a sum equal to the amount he would have paid had he consented to join on that date.

But after the 3rd June, 1875, every officer, on being first appointed to any permanent office in the public service with a salary of £100 and upwards per annum, was taken to be and considered to be an Associate, his name being registered accordingly, such registration, however, being subject to the result of examination by Medical Practitioners appointed by the Directors. In the event of such examination being unsatisfactory the registration is cancelled.

Every Associate is required to contribute from the date of his registration a sum equal to four per centum on the amount of his salary, and the contributions are deducted by the Island Treasurer from his salary. The contributions are payable until the officer attains the age of 65 years, or until they have been paid for thirty-five years, when they cease unless the officer retires on a pension, when an abatement is made of four per centum from the amount of the pension.

The contributions are retained by the Government and interest at the rate of six per centum is allowed on the monthly balances.

The Director's Report for the year ended 30th September, 1883, shows that on that date there were 230 registered Associates; that the income for the year was £3,557 19s. 9d., and that the cash balance was £17,290 3s. 7d. At that date there were eleven widows and twelve orphans on the pension list, the total amount of pension payable to them being £757 7s. 3d. per annum.

The cash balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the close of each financial year since the formation of the Association was as follows:—

1876	£1,369	7	8	1880	9,409	8	10
1877	3,259	12	9	1881	12,008	10	4
1878	5,026	17	11	1882	£14,768	3	1
1879	£7,135	6	11	1883	10,290	3	7

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then Clergy of the island. The contribution from the salary of each Rector is £25 4s. per annum. In consequence of the disestablishment of the Church there are now but five subscribing Rectors to the Fund. The capital on the 30th September, 1883, was £21,792 9s. 8d. and the liabilities when the condition of the Fund was last reviewed were £22,208. By a recent legislative enactment, Law 14 of 1882, the Government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows, and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the Trustees in regard to lapsed Rectories. The Act further constitutes the Island Curates' Fund the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The condition of the Fund is subject to septennial review by an Actuary. The Trustees are the present Rectors, and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Rev. H. H. Isaacs, M.A., is the Secretary; A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund amounted to £1,759 2s. in 1883.

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established thirty-six years ago by an Act of the Legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other Curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each Island Curate and credited to the account of the Fund. The capital on 30th September, 1882, was £30,089 11s. 11d. and on 30th September, 1883, £29,563 4s. 4d., shewing a reduction of capital in the year of £526 7s. 7d., and the existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty pounds per annum and to children twelve pounds ten shillings per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the Fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the Law, and subject to the advice of the Actuary, the Fund is managed by a Board consisting of resident subscribers, and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. A. Glen Finlaison, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund at the present time amount to about £2,600 a year.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND OF DISESTABLISHED CLERGY.

THE Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Disestablished Church in Jamaica consists of abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the Non-State-Paid Clergymen of the Diocese; donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals; yearly offertories from Churches; and collections in the ecclesiastical districts, with the consent of the Clergymen in charge.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an Associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such Associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them all. If the Clergyman dies without leaving a widow the full amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is

divided equally among the orphans. If the Associate has been twice or oftener married the rate of pension which would have been payable to the last wife is acted upon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21.

The proceeds from the amount received by collections, donations, and other voluntary contributions form a separate fund, from which donations are made to the beneficiaries of the fund formed by the abatements from the salaries of the Associates.

According to Law 14 of 1882, this Association has been made the residuary legatees of the Rectors' and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

On the formation of the Society in January, 1881, 37 of the then Non-State-Paid Clergymen became Associates. It being compulsory "on every future Clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund" all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result has been a membership of 42 on the 31st December, 1883. Of this number but one Clergyman has died. His widow was placed on the fund for a pension of £12 11s. 4d. per annum, and on her death her children became the recipients of three-fourths of her pension. The total amount of her husband's contributions to the fund was £3 6s. 2d.

The receipts up to the 31st December, 1883, as abatements from the salaries of Associates and as interest thereon was £757 10s. 0d. The amount received up to the same date as offertories in Churches and from personal donations was £311 14s. 5d. The payments from the abatement fund were £48 14s. 0d. and from the voluntary fund £78 15s. 0d. Both balances were by a resolution of Synod in February, 1884, amalgamated and thus the sum of £941 15s. 5d. was carried to the credit of the abatement fund.

The Diocesan Financial Board are required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the funds and to manage the general affairs of the Association; but the working expenses are not to exceed two-and-a-half per cent. of the annual receipts

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER by her will, dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the Trustees by the Ministers of the Church or place of worship to which he or she should belong.

Mrs. Fletcher died in 1847. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the Will. They sold all the personal estate and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the Churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the Churchwardens were nominated and appointed Trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

At the death of Mitchell there was a sum of £314 2s. 1d. in his hands belonging to the estate.

The real estate unsold consisted of 2 acres, 3 rods and 34 poles of land in Fletcher's Town.

A suit was filed at the instance of the creditors against the executors of Mitchell's estate and a petition was filed in that suit at the instance of the Churchwardens. The result of this petition in the suit was that a sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt of £314 2s. 1d. due by the estate of Mitchell on account of Fletcher's Trust.

The sum of £187 19s. 7d., less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., viz., £130 1s. 3d. was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the Churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £150 7s. 10d. The interest on this amount was distributed in the year 1880 for the first time among the poor of Kingston.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS Trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the Trust is invested in Island Debentures, under Law 47 of 1869 and Law 15 of 1871, bearing interest at 5 per cent., the total sum so invested being £2,390.

The interest is divided between the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount.

Out of the sum received by Kingston the Municipal Board distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

MR. R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the Municipal Board of Kingston, the interest to be distributed to the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve.

The last distribution was made on the 4th January, 1884, when the sum of £95 was distributed to 740 persons.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

MR. CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the City of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will, dated the 7th of June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th of May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinoze's will in 1882 proposed to the Municipal Board of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with Dr. Nuttall, the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Rev. Father Porter, the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY.

THIS Society was organized in November, 1828, by the Rev. T. B. Turner, its object being the mutual relief of its members during sickness; providing also for the burial of members and those dependent on them, viz., father, mother, wife and children. Consequent on the dying out of the foundation members and no new ones being enrolled the Society fell through, but it was re-organized on the 19th September, 1864, during the Incumbency of the Rev. George Cheyne, and under the management of a Committee. In 1866 when the Rev. Mr. Cheyne was removed to another cure the Rev. Enos Nuttall (the present Bishop of Jamaica) his successor, assumed the position of President of the Society, vacating this office at the beginning of the year 1881 in favour of the Rev. H. H. Kilburn, the present Clergyman in charge of the Church. The need for such a Society in these days of Penny Banks, Government Savings Banks, and City Dispensaries is much less than formerly, and therefore the Managers do not feel called upon to make vigorous efforts for its wide extension; but the Society pursues the even tenor of its way, doing good quietly, maintaining careful supervision of all funds entrusted to its care, and having a respectable sum in the Government Savings Bank sufficient to meet all the claims for which the Society is liable.

TRINITY CHURCH CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established on the 1st of January, 1871, in connection with the Holy Trinity Church. Its object is to relieve members when sick and to provide funeral expenses in case of death.

The funds in hand amount to £500, and the members number fifty nine. The sick receive 5/ each per week for four weeks and afterwards 2/6 every week until recovery. In case of the death of a member the friends receive £3 for funeral expenses.

The President (who is also the Secretary and Treasurer) is Father Joseph Dupont, assisted by three Visitors to the sick.

DORCAS SOCIETY, ST. MICHAEL'S.

THE Dorcas Society of St. Michael's Church had its origin in a sewing class of the Sunday School girls under the care of their Teachers. The children were taught to sew by making up common clothing to give away, and better things were made and sold by the Teachers to procure means for sustaining the class.

From this commencement the Dorcas Society arose and its chief object is to supply the poor and infirm with a dinner and a suit of clothes on Christmas Day; but any urgent case of destitution brought to the notice of the Committee is immediately relieved. For some years past 130 to 140 men and women have been provided by the Society with food and clothing at Christmas.

The utility of this Society continues to be exhibited and to increase. The working members have had an addition to their number, while clothing and food have been distributed to more recipients of its charity in 1883 than had been the case in previous years.

This Society relieves applicants of any denomination who are properly recommended. In this respect it stands alone. With the interest taken in the Institution by the Rev. H. M. F. McDermott, the present Incumbent of St. Michael's Church, the zeal of its members and the kind assistance of its friends, it is confidently hoped that the St. Michael's Dorcas Society will be blessed in still extending its benefits.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic, and to the energy and philanthropy of B. A. Franklin, Esquire, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this Charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription which is fixed at 3d. per week as the minimum. The funds amount to about £300.

The Society is at present governed by a Provisional Board of Directors. The Executive is as follows:—

Hermann Stern, Esq., President. George Lyons, jnr., Esq., Vice-President.
David Baruch, Esq., Treasurer.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this Institution are "the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows and orphans, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food, or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in

their passage from the island ; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association."

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from Lodges and Chapters and from individual Masons and others ; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars and other entertainments.

The general affairs of the Association are under the control and direction of a Board of Management consisting of the Presiding Officers of the District Grand Lodges of England and Scotland in the island ; the Presiding Masters of the Subscribing Lodges, and twenty-four Master Masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every subscribing Mason of one guinea or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the Board of Management and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the Association is annually prepared by the Board of Management and distributed amongst the Lodges and individual subscribers to the Fund ; but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to Subscribing Lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a Vice-President) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The contributions received to the 25th May, 1883, (the date of the last report) from Lodges, Chapters and individual Masons abroad amounted to £416 19s. 4d. and from Non-Masons £13 3s. 0d., making a total of £430 2s. 4d. The subscriptions and donations from Lodges and Chapters in this island amounted to £96 7s. 0d., from individual Masons £367 19s. 9d., and from Non-Masons £7 10s. 0d., making £471 16s. 9d. The total receipts were therefore £901 19s. 1d. The relief granted to distressed Masons to the same date amounted to £152 12s. 0d. and to the widows and relatives of deceased Masons £189 3s. 0d., making a total of £341 15s. 0d. The working expenses were £42 7s. 0d. Of the balance in hand (£517 17s. 1d.) £500 were placed in Government debentures bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The receipts since the publication of the report have met the grants made by the Board and enabled them to purchase an additional £100 of debentures, thus increasing the debenture fund to £600. The establishing of scholarships or some other mode of educating a limited number of the sons and daughters of indigent Masons will be decided upon as soon as there is a sufficient reserved fund to give permanency to the undertaking.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Right Wor. Bro. Altamont D'Cordova, D.D.G.M. of East, Jamaica,	President
The Wor. Bro. M. C. P. McCormack	} Vice-Presidents
The Wor. Bro. J. Harris, Treasurer.	
	Bro. A. C. Sinclair, Secretary.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Brother J. Macglashan	Brother J. W. Whitbourne
" C. W. Tait	" John Harris
" J. L. Ashenheim	" G. C. H. Lewis
" B. Mortimer Dias	" Michael Solomon
" A. H. Jones	" C. W. Steer
" William Duff	" A. Watson-Taylor
" D. P. Ross	" J. S. Trench
" M. P. Cormac McCormack	" George Ffrench
" A. H. Alexander	" A. D. C. Levy
" E. X. Leon	" J. Mennell
" G. W. Downer	" W. G. Macfarlane
" James Ogilvie	" A. C. Sinclair.

MASTERS OF SUBSCRIBING LODGES.

Brother J. M. Simpson, "Royal"	Brother A. G. Ffrench, "Hamilton"
" Solomon Morais, "Friendly"	" J. Polack, "Glenlyon"
" G. N. Cox, "Sussex"	" A. J. Webb, "Seville"
" J. Campbell, "Phoenix"	" A. D. C. Levy, Caledonian"
" George Duff, "St. John's"	" F. W. Melville, "United Service."

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are to receive and distribute charitable donations among those who are in temporary distress, and who, if unrelieved would probably become permanent paupers, and to discourage the indiscriminate efforts of private charity, especially as manifested towards the professional beggars who infest the business portions of Kingston, but not to supersede a discreet exercise of personal benevolence. Investigation into every application for relief is searching and prompt, and the deserving are assisted in proportion to the necessities of each case, and to the means at the command of the Directors. Efforts are being made, in co-operation with the Managers of the Women's Self Help Society, to provide regular employment for industrious needlewomen applying to the Society for relief.

An annual subscription of 20s. entitles the contributor to enrolment as a member, and gives him all the rights and privileges of membership.

The Offices of the Society are at No. 5, Duke Street, where the Secretary is in daily attendance.

PATRONESS—Lady Norman.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—Hon. H. J. Kemble. VICE-PRESIDENT—His Lordship the Bishop.
SECRETARY—Mr. D. M. Leon.

DIRECTORS:

Rev. D. J. East
Rev. H. H. Isaacs
Rev. G. W. Downer
Rev. T. M. Geddes
Rev. Alex. Robb, D.D.
Rev. William Griffith
Rev. Father Dupont

Rev. H. H. Kilburn
Prof. W. K. Azbill
Frank B. Lyons, Esq.
George Stiebel, Esq.
Thomas Oughton, Esq.
J. Macglashan, Esq.
George Solomon, Esq.

A. C. Sinclair, Esq.

THE DESTITUTE HOME, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution is situated in Beeston Street, No. 73, and is the property of the Government, by whom it has been handed over to the Municipal Board for charitable purposes.

It is capable of providing for the shelter of 33 inmates, and is managed, under the direction of the City Almoner, by a resident Matron, who besides her wages of 14s. per week is allowed 3s. per week to provide food for each inmate.

This Institution is open to all poor, sick, destitute and homeless persons, who are admissible day or night on an order from the Almoner or a member of the Municipal Board.

The District Medical Officer is in charge of the Institution and can order any medicine or nourishment he thinks necessary. It costs about £310 per annum, which is defrayed from the poor rates of Kingston.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

IN the year 1864 this Institution was established under the patronage of His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Eyre and His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, having for its object the providing of accommodation and relief for necessitous men of the Royal and Mercantile Marine. Its President was Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., who distinguished himself as one of its chief supporters. The Vice-Presidents were Commodore Cracroft, R.N., the Honorable Edward Jordon, C.B., and the Honorable L. Q. Bowerbank, M.D. It was governed by a Board of Directors composed of fourteen of the most influential gentlemen of Kingston. The Rev. Geo. Cheyne held the office of Honorary Secretary.

The Institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the

part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the Government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A Corporate Body was established for the management of the Institution and the office of Superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which Government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the Institution has annually received a liberal grant from the Government. The Directors, in closing their Report for 1880, stated "that the success of the past year is in a great measure due to the kind and liberal assistance afforded to them by the Government. Through such assistance the Institution is now on a substantial basis and the heavy losses hitherto experienced will not again take place."

In 1882-83, the sum of £310 1s. 6d. was obtained by grant from the Government, by subscriptions and by board of inmates, which together with a balance of £233 2s. 7d. to the credit of the Institution on the 30th September, 1882, gave a revenue of £543 4s. 1d., while the expenditure was £310 6s. 4d., leaving a balance of £232 17s. 9d. in favor of the Home.

The number of seamen admitted during 1882-83 was 118.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston, Chairman.	
Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R. N.	George Solomon, Esq.
The Bishop of Jamaica.	George Stibel, Esq.
The Collector of Customs, Kingston.	G. H. Weitzmann, Esq.
Secretary—D. M. Leon	Resident Superintendent—Alexander Smith.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS useful Institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues with increasing success, is to provide medical attendance and good medicine for the respectable working classes of Kingston, and for persons who are unable, out of small and precarious incomes, to pay the fees ordinarily charged by Doctors. Mr. Franklin's attention having been drawn to the necessity of affording in the hour of sickness such aid to these honorable members of society as would save them from pauperism and restore them at one and the same time to health and independence, his energies were immediately thrown into the work with a zeal which bore down all obstacles. After encountering a succession of serious discouragements, he obtained the co-operation of the conductors, managers, foremen, &c., of thirty-four of the leading firms in the city, and within three months he enrolled the names of 1,702 members of the proposed Dispensary. Then Clergymen and other gentlemen of influence were invited to assist in drawing up by-laws, and a subscription list was opened for the foundation fund, the interest of which it was intended to appropriate to the payment of the fees for a certain number of deserving poor persons. The Directors of the Dispensary were selected from among the Magistracy, Clergy and Heads of Public Departments, who alone are eligible for the directorate. The endowment from the public, in subscriptions and donations, amounted to about £400, and this sum was invested in house property No. 4, Heywood-street. Dr. Croskery, now in Demerara, was elected by the Directors as Medical Officer, and entered without delay upon the discharge of his duties, at a salary of £300 per annum. The entrance fee for members was fixed at four shillings, the weekly contribution at threepence, and children under two years of age, the offspring of married parents, were admitted free.

It was soon discovered, however, that in many cases the membership was merely nominal. Large numbers of those who had been eager for enrollment never paid the entrance fee, and equally large numbers fell quickly into arrears. At the end of the first year, during which 538 members were attended and 2,775 prescriptions were given, the total bona fide membership was only 551. Even this result indicates the immense good derivable by the city from the Institution. Certain changes were made, reducing

the expenses of the Dispensary ; and the Doctor consented to receive remuneration on the basis of the actual number of members in good standing. The entrance fee was also reduced to one shilling.

The Dispensary is at present in a better position than it has occupied at any other period since its establishment. At the close of 1880 Dr. Croskey tendered his resignation on removal to Demerara, and Dr. A. H. Cotter was elected in his place in December of that year. The membership then stood at 300. In December, 1882, it had reached nearly 900, and it is increasing at the rate of about 30 members a month. Taking the list as revised to February, 1884, it appears that the total number of members was 1,086, of whom 585 were without liabilities. The visits to patients during the year numbered 2,180 and the prescriptions 5,472. In the present healthy and improved state of the Institution, the Directors are hopeful of devoting the revenues from the foundation property to their original purpose, and of forming a fund for the supply of nourishment to indigent sick members.

The following is a list of the Officers of the Dispensary for 1884 :—

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT—Rev. Thos. M. Geddes

VICE-PRESIDENT—G. J. DeCordova.

TREASURER AND HON. SECRETARY—Jno. C. Fegan.

Rev. Horace Peckover

H. B. Shaw

Rev. Father Dupont

P. Elicio Auvray

Rev. Joel Peters

Charles Goldie

L. Hutchings

Chas. L. Campbell

and Daniel Finzi, Esqrs.

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

Henry B. Shaw, Esquire.

P. Elicio Auvray, Esquire.

Charles Goldie, Esquire.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Dr. Jas. Ogilvie, F. R. C. S., Edin.

SECRETARY—Joseph G. A. Benjamin.

COLLECTOR—Thomas Wall.

OFFICE—91 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 10 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

THE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was formed by Lady Musgrave in 1879, and on All Saints Day, 1st November, 1879, the Depository was formally opened in the presence of the Managing Committee by the Rev. E. Nuttall (now Bishop of Jamaica).

Its object is to enable industrious women to help themselves by affording opportunities for selling work of all kinds, especially such work as is calculated to develop the small industries peculiar to the island, as, for instance, work in lace bark, ferns, calabashes, dagger, &c., preserves of different kinds, ginger, guava-jelly, &c.

The Society rents two rooms at Church Street, corner of Water Lane, as a Depository, and provides a Saleswoman. Visitors to the island avail themselves of the opportunity of buying curiosities at the Depository and last year the amount of £465 was realized by the sale of articles placed on deposit. Depositors are charged with an annual fee of 2/ and a commission of 8½ per cent. on all articles sold at the Depository.

Poor needle women are also employed by the Society in making up clothes for the working classes which are afterwards sold at cost price. The Committee hope to extend their work in this direction by co-operation with the Charity Organization Society. As the demands for work of this kind are very pressing and continual the giving of such work is a real assistance to a very needy and deserving class of people, many of whom have seen better days and have no other means of support. The Committee thankfully receive orders for any kind of plain work.

A class for teaching plain needlework meets twice a week at the Society's Rooms under a competent Teacher provided by the Society.

A few well-wishers have helped the Society by donations, and the ladies of the Committee give an annual subscription. With these exceptions the Society is self-supporting.

With the view of extending the benefits afforded by the Self-Help Society it is proposed to establish branches in the principal towns of the island.

PATRONESSES:	
Lady Musgrave.	Mrs. Gamble.
COMMITTEE:	
PRESIDENT —Lady Norman.	VICE-PRESIDENT —Mrs. Charles Campbell.
TREASURER —Mrs. McDowell.	SECRETARY —Miss Burke.

Mrs. Nuttall
Mrs. Hocking
Mrs. Hankey
Mrs. Isaacs
Mrs. Marescaux
Mrs. Mainwaring
Mrs. Macglashan
Mrs. McDermot
Miss McDermot

Mrs. Duncan Campbell
Miss Allwood
Mrs. Batten
Mrs. Boyce
Mrs. Capper
Mrs. DeMercado
Mrs. Downer
Mrs. East
Mrs. Henderson

Mrs. Oughton
Mrs. Ogilvie
Mrs. Peynado
Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. Robinson
Miss Robinson
Mrs. Sawers
Mrs. Saunders
Mrs. White.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS Institution was opened on the 1st July, 1870, and is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew, and established for the exclusive benefit of both; and none but the inhabitants of these parishes, or such other persons as shall have resided and earned their livelihood for the space of one year in either of them are entitled to admission as inmates. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, or whose relatives are capable of affording him or her assistance, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Clerk of the Municipal Board of the parish to which the applicants belong.

The Institution accommodates 161 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 6d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the Medical Officers for the two parishes visiting the inmates regularly.

The Staff of Officers employed consists of a Master, Matron and Clerk and 8 Servants, viz:—1 Cook, 1 Labourer, 1 Messenger, 4 Nurses, and 1 Washerwoman, who washes the clothing of those inmates who are unable to do so for themselves.

The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale.

The stores are supplied by contract, and a store book shewing the daily receipts and issues is kept, and at the end of each month is compared with the balance shewn therein.

The clothing is made up by the inmates, the Master and the Matron doing the cutting out of the work.

The Institution is conducted by a Board of Management appointed by the Governor as follows:—

Chairman—The Hon. James H. McDowell.

Members—The Hon. H. J. Kemble.

John McLean, Esq., J.P.

H. J. Bicknell, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

GIRLS' ORPHANAGE, HALFWAY-TREE.

THIS Orphanage was opened in Kingston on the 13th July, 1865, by the Rev. Duncan H. Campbell, assisted by some members of the congregation of the Parish Church, Kingston. Its object has always been to train in habits of piety, industry and self dependence, young orphan girls of good character. It is supported by the work of the Managers assisted occasionally by voluntary contributions. The elder girls in the last year have earned between £14 and £15 by their work.

In the course of years preceding the hurricane of 1880 one lady alone, the wife of a Clergyman in the mountains had contributed by her work £1,200. Since that time this lady's work has been devoted to another purpose, but work of the same kind is still when required done for the Orphanage. This kind of work (a combination of lace bark, ferns, and the spathe of the Mountain Cabbage Palm) is peculiar to the island, and was invented by another of the Managers for the benefit of the Orphanage when first opened. At one time the Orphanage contained 40 inmates but at present there are only 15. Forty day scholars are taught in a day school attached to the Orphanage for which an educational grant is received on the usual terms allowed for Elementary Schools.

Proofs of the general success of the work are not wanting, though there have been some failures. Many of the girls trained at the Orphanage are respectably married, some are supporting themselves as Teachers of Elementary Schools, and some as domestic servants.

Children above eight years of age are not eligible for admission. This Institution exists through the charitable devotion of Mrs. Duncan H. Campbell.

GREGORY'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

MATTHEW GREGORY, Doctor of Medicine, died December 31st, 1779, aged 86. By will, dated 22nd March, 1765, he left property to be sold, the proceeds of which were to be invested and the interests and profits arising therefrom applied towards relieving any distressed object in St. Jago de la Vega, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion orphan girls at marriage.

At the time of the enactment of the 28th Vic. cap. 23, the sum of £2,400 in the Public Treasury represented the capital of this Charity, which was by that Act permanently sunk and an annuity of £144 guaranteed instead. This income is applied as the Testator directed and at the discretion of the Trustees, who are his Honor the Chief Justice, the Custos of St. Catherine and the Rector of the Parish. There are at present 36 recipients of the bounty—poor females who have seen better days. The allowances vary from £1 to 4s. per month.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Catherine, all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the Parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said Churchwardens and Vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels and a house in Spanish Town.

The will gave the Churchwardens and Vestrymen full power to sell all the property except the house in Spanish Town, which was to be kept for the poor widows to live in.

The Churchwardens and Vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which is still in possession of the parish, being let by the Municipal Board on a long lease at £18 a-year.

Instead of the moneys derived from the sales being invested for the benefit of a fund for the support of three poor widows they were appropriated from time to time to the use of the parish, part having been used for the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison, in possession of the Government. The annual value of the Trust property after the final sale of the lands by the parish was set down at £91 4s., and annuities of £30 8s. were paid by the parish to three widows until the liability was assumed by the Government. In 1847 the Act, 10 Vic. cap. 45, was passed, which authorized the Justices and Vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, in addition to the ordinary parochial taxes, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act, 21 Vic. cap. 44, the power of the parishes to raise taxes was taken away, and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government to be paid out of general revenue. Since the passing of this Act provision for three widows' pensions at the rate of £30 8s. has been made in the parochial estimates of St. Catherine, amongst parochial services to be paid for from general revenue.

In 1878 a vacancy for a widow occurred to which both the Municipal Board and the Churchwardens, claiming independently the right of election, made appointments. A contention then arose between those bodies, which led to a suit brought by the Nominee of the Churchwardens against the Municipal Board, to recover the amounts claimed by her as an Annuitant by virtue of the election by the Churchwardens. The Plaintiff failed to establish her right; and the general effect of the judgments of the Courts in the matter was that as there was no power to any individual body to perform the duties of the Churchwardens and Vestry combined, no body had the power

of electing to the vacancies in the Trust. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Municipal Board, at which the two Churchwardens were present, the original Nominee of the Board was elected to the vacancy.

The question of resorting to legislation to put the Trust on a proper footing has recently been under consideration.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, Mr. John William Gray of the Parish of Saint Mary, merchant, made a will in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his Executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the poor of the Parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Mr. Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor, Mr. Eyre, until the year 1863, when it was invested in island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the Executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the Testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a Poor House for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "a Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Grant, under this law appointed as Trustees the Hon. Mr. Straton, Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, Custos of Saint Mary's and Major Prenderville, Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Henry Westmorland and Mr. W. Gray, a Brother of the Testator, were subsequently, in October, 1874, appointed Trustees in the room of Mr. Straton and Major Prenderville.

On 1st May, 1875, Fort Haldane was handed over to the Trustees, although the deed of conveyance from the Governor to the Trustees was not signed until January, 1877.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of this Charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872.

These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the Poor House, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the Institution, the duties of the Matron and Clerk, and the arrangements for the quarterly meetings of the Trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the Poor House until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a Home has been found in the Poor House for eleven suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the Charity was on 30th September, 1883, £10,814, of which £8,600 is invested in Island Debentures and £624 in the Government Savings Bank; the remainder is uninvested.

In 1880 the Rev. J. A. Thompson was appointed Trustee in consequence of Mr. W. Gray having left the district, and in April, 1881, in consequence of the deaths of the Honorable H. Westmorland and Mr. Thompson, Messrs. F. H. Barker and the Rev. F. H. Sharp were appointed Trustees, so that the present resident Trustees are:—

The Hon. William Macdonald.

Mr. F. H. Barker.

The Rev. F. H. Sharp.

The Clerk of the Trustees of the Charity is Mr. R. M. Cocking, Clerk of the Parochial Boards of St. Mary.

PART XIV.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE value of the imports into Jamaica during the financial year 1882-83 was £1,625,411, and the value of those of the previous year was £1,318,450, or £306,961 less than in 1882-83. A comparison of the imports of the year last named with those of the previous two decades shows a decrease of £107,710 in value on those of 1872-73 and an increase of £537,882 in value on those of 1862-63. The imports in the years 1872-73 and 1862-63 were of the value of £1,733,121 and £1,087,529 respectively.

The value of the goods entered for home consumption during 1882-83 amounted to £1,591,961 and the value of those similarly entered in 1881-82 was £1,321,962. The increase in 1882-83 over the previous year was therefore £269,999. The articles entered for home consumption were divided under the three heads of rated, ad valorem and free goods and contributed to the total value of imports during the years 1881-82 and 1882-83 in the following proportions:—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	Increase.
Rated Goods	£613,196	£678,548	£65,352
Ad valorem Goods	584,266	701,887	117,621
Free Goods	124,499	211,525	87,026

The Collector-General in his annual report for 1882-83 states that “the value of specie imported has, in the past year, been for the first time included in the statement of imports into the colony; and, if omitted with the object of making a fair comparison with the transactions of the preceding year, the apparent increase of value under free importations becomes converted into a decrease of £15,978, the importation of specie amounting in the aggregate to £103,004.”

The classification of the various description of goods entered for home consumption shows the following increases and decreases in the year 1882-83 as compared with the year 1881-82:—

<i>Increase.</i>			
<i>Free Goods.</i>		<i>Rated Goods.</i>	
Bricks	£426	Bacon	£172
Shooks, tierce	636	Beef, wet salted	602
Red Oak Staves	647	Bread and Biscuit	654
Books, printed	1,892	Butter	5,883
Iron, galvanized for roofing, &c.	5,874	Cheese	£48
Pans for boiling Sugar	1,047	Fish, Alewives	1,885
<i>Ad Valorem Goods.</i>		Fish, dried or salted	18,787
Bags and Sacks	1,346	Mackerels, pickled	640
Carriages	1,152	Salmon, pickled	195
Cement	1,401	Hams	204
Clothing, ready-made	998	Lard	1,144
Cotton manufactures	96,380	Meal	1,419
Drugs and Medicines	3,902	Oats	268
Fish, preserved	1,376	Wheat	424
Furniture	2,704	Ale, Beer and Porter	4,842
Groceries and Confectionery	4,344	Flour	9,768
Haberdashery and Millinery	2,584	Rice	164

*Increase.**Rated Goods, continued.*

Salt	£617
Spirits	879
Tobacco, manufactured	206
Tobacco, leaf	1,810
Tongues, wet salted	306
Wines	665

Rated Goods, continued.

Tallow Candles	£164
Matches	600
Woods, Pitch Pine	8,769
White Pine	10,622
Candles, composition and wax	483
Soap	9,324

*Decrease.**Free Goods.*

Coals	£8,274
Ice	752
Shooks, hogsheads	1,010
Shooks, puncheons	540
White Oak Staves	5,155
Grease and Tallow	5,082
Guano and other Manure	1,678
Rosin and Resin	702
Washing Soda	645
Mills and Machinery of all sorts	14,654

Ad Valorem Goods.

Hardware and Cutlery	3,089
Hats and Caps	1,649
Boots and Shoes	4,106

Ad Valorem Goods, continued.

Linen manufacture	£2,081
Oznaburgh	1,681
Paper, not Stationery	1,988
Unenumerated manufactured goods	3,583
Woollen and Worsted manufactures	1,482

Rated Goods.

Corn	368
Oils	10,530
Peas and Beans	350
Cypress Shingles	2,418
White Cedar Shingles	158
Gunpowder	2,027
Pork, wet salted	1,657

The increases "would tend under ordinary circumstances," observes the Collector-General, "to show a considerable amount of prosperity were it not for the melancholy fact that the fire which ravaged the City of Kingston in December, 1882, devoured in its course immense quantities of all classes of goods which had already been entered and paid Customs duty. It is impossible in this report to give even an approximate statement as to the value of the articles thus destroyed; but some conception of the magnitude of this calamitous event and its consequence on the large importations which naturally followed may be formed when the duties involved and remitted on the goods which were then in bond and burnt amounted in round numbers to £10,000.

"Some articles of importation which were materially affected by the fire are worthy of special mention; thus the increases in the quantity of lumber imported is entirely attributable to its effects, whilst the falling-off in the importation of shingles must be considered in conjunction with the increase in the value of the imports of galvanized iron roofing and traced to the City Ordinance, passed immediately after the fire, forbidding the use of wooden coverings for houses in the business portion of the city, as also the remarkable increase in the quantity of soap imported, the local Factories which had been enjoying a fair share of public patronage having been entirely destroyed."

Wet or salted pork is found amongst the decreases and this the Collector-General attributes to the increased number of cattle slaughtered during the year compared with each of the previous four years.*

* For Statement of Cattle slaughtered see page 405.

The value of the exports in each of the last ten years is shewn below :—

Year.	Of produce and manufacture of the colony.	Of British, foreign and other colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.
1873-74	£1,369,507	£72,573	£1,442,080
1874-75	1,359,868	50,616	1,410,484
1875-76	1,440,131	76,884	1,517,015
1876-77	1,419,625	39,004	1,458,669
1877-78	1,165,145	35,560	1,210,705
1878-79	1,262,869	94,702	1,357,571
1879-80	1,427,144	85,834	1,512,878
1880-81	1,104,407	74,187	1,178,594
1881-82	1,471,916	77,141	1,549,057
1882-83	1,365,868	103,578	1,469,446

The above shews that there was a decrease of £79,611 in the gross value of the exports during the financial year 1882-83, when compared with those of the year 1881-82; but an increase of £65,329 on the average of the nine preceding years. The figures also show a decrease of £106,048 in the island produce exported, but an increase of £26,437 in the foreign produce exported, during the two last years.

The exports in 1882-83 compared thus with those of 1872-73 and 1862-63 :—

	1862-63.	1872-73.	1882-83.
Island produce	£970,282	£1,144,173	£1,365,868
Foreign produce	37,643	81,838	103,578

The increase in the value of the island produce exported in 1882-83 over the value of that exported in 1872-73 was thus £221,695, whilst the increase in the case of British, foreign and colonial produce was £21,740. The exports of 1882-83, compared with the exports of 1862-63, shew an increase in island produce of £395,586, and in foreign produce, &c., of £65,935. The total increases stood thus: In 1882-83 over 1872-73, £243,435; in 1882-83 over 1862-63, £461,521.

The increases and decreases in the value of island produce exported in 1882-83, compared with the exports of the previous year, were as follow :—

<u>Increases.</u>		<u>Decreases.</u>	
Cacao	£1,850	Annatto	£ 940
Cocoanuts	4,252	Beeswax	2,196
Coffee	27,082	Cattle, neat	3,306
Bananas	5,058	Cinchona Bark	2,089
Oranges	3,883	Honey	995
Ginger	5,360	Horses and Mules	3,708
Hides	1,612	Sticks, walking	394
Lancewood Spars	736	Tobacco, Cigars	7,689
Lime Juice	1,736	Tobacco, Leaf	3,239
Tortoise Shell	696	Lignumvitæ	944
Turtle	1,791	Logwood	2,544
Bitter Wood	3,334	Rum	69,682
Fustic	1,642	Pimento	10,139
Mahogany	500	Sugar	62,649
Yams, &c.	2,140		

The Collector-General in reviewing the export tables writes as follows :—

“The exports of sugar and rum were so abnormally large in 1881-82 that no other result than a considerable falling off could be anticipated. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to report that the quantity of the former which left the colony during the past year was in excess of the average of the four preceding years by 72,434 cwt., and applying a similar test to the output of rum there appears an excess of 156,735 gallons on the four years' average.

“As regards the other staples of the colony I regret to have to report a steady annual decrease in the quantity of logwood exported. There is, however, an increase in coffee on comparison with 1881-82, although a falling-off of 1,101 cwt. on the average of the four preceding years. Pimento has increased in quantity, but retrograded considerably in price, and I regret to observe, by recent market reports, that there has been another drop in the price since the close of the financial year under review.

“The trade in fruit is still sustained with great activity and it is satisfactory to observe that the export of bananas continues to increase. The output of oranges, although not so good in point of number as in the preceding year, yet the fruit is invoiced at better prices owing, I believe, to greater demand caused by a partial failure of the Florida crop. Pine apples, although exported in somewhat diminished quantity, have so increased on the average of the preceding four years as to warrant the assumption that they will hereafter form no insignificant factor in the aggregate value of fruit exports.

“Tobacco was not exported to its usual extent in consequence of the fire having destroyed so large a quantity that some of the Jamaica-grown tobacco had to be re-imported to supply the home demand.

“The export of cacao has improved and I hope year by year to be able to report steady progress with regard to this article of commerce.

“The large increase in the quantity of esculents exported to Colon can easily be traced to the emigration of laborers to that place.”

The exports from the colony during the last and preceding four years were distributed in the following percentage proportions :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
United Kingdom	73.26	67.3	66.5	62.5	54.46
Dominion of Canada	1.05	5.2	6.2	12.9	16.66
United States	15.	20.1	18.9	17.8	19.07
Other Countries	10.69	7.4	8.4	6.8	6.81

The decrease in the trade with the United Kingdom is due to the fact that a large portion of the island sugars is being taken by the Canadian refineries. The export trade with the United States is affected by the activity of the fruit business which is almost entirely with American ports.

The value of the sugar exported in 1882-83 formed 40 per cent. of the total value of island produce ; rum 16 per cent. ; coffee 12 ; fruit, including coconuts, 11 ; dyewoods, 7 ; pimento 7 ; and minor items together 6.

Appended is a table showing the exports of the principal staples of the island since 1771 to the close of the last financial year, a period of 112 years.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES, FROM 1771 TO 1809.

Year when Ex- ported.	Sugar.	Rum.	Ginger.	Pimento.	Coffee.	Dyewoods.	Remarks.
	Hogsheads.	Puncbeons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	
1771	75,000	30,000	250,000	3,058,000	240,000	1,755	A succession of destructive hurricanes occurred between 1780 and 1780, resulting in a famine among the slaves in the latter year.
1772	76,109	...	...	...	841,558	...
1773	80,738	...	...	...	779,303	...
1774	75,781	...	...	...	739,039	...
1775	81,404	...	...	...	493,981	...
1778	89,340	...	...	...	1,035,368	...
1789	91,021	...	...	...	1,493,282	...
1790	91,131	...	...	...	1,783,740	...
1791	91,020	...	...	...	2,299,874	...
1793	82,136	35,194	1,063,600	1,168,560	3,983,576	...	
1794	97,124	40,628	1,297,100	2,758,080	4,911,549	...	Destruction of St. Domingo.
1795	95,362	38,421	1,996,320	2,626,380	6,318,812	...	
1796	96,460	41,492	2,778,000	1,182,880	7,203,639	...	Largest ginger crop.
1797	85,109	28,746	3,621,260	411,240	7,869,133	...	
1798	95,858	41,940	2,273,980	1,107,900	7,894,306	...	Bourbon cane in general cultivation.
1799	110,946	38,013	1,353,460	2,570,640	11,745,425	...	
1800	105,584	37,841	652,320	1,640,880	11,116,474	...	Largest sugar crop.
1801	135,056	40,636	34,080	1,806,720	13,401,468	...	
1802	140,113	46,837	260,980	1,041,540	17,961,923	...	Largest rum production.
1803	115,494	44,006	419,940	1,941,060	15,866,291	...	
1804	112,163	42,663	769,480	2,603,700	22,063,980	...	Abolition of the slave trade.
1805	150,352	53,950	412,860	910,680	24,137,393	...	
1806	146,601	58,780	460,660	2,541,000	29,298,036	...	
1807	135,203	52,811	425,320	2,401,380	26,761,188	...	
1808	132,333	53,507	394,400	823,980	29,528,273	...	
1809	114,630	44,850	1,229,140	4,365,200	25,586,668	...	

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES, FROM 1810 TO 1834.

Year when Ex- ported.	Sugar. Hogsheads.	Rum. Puncheons.	Ginger. Pounds.	Rimento. Pounds.	Coffee. Pounds.	Dyewoods. Tons.	Remarks.
1810	112,208	43,335	485,720	3,429,240	25,885,285	...	
1811	138,292	55,098	803,640	2,763,720	17,460,068	...	Storm in October, 1812.
1812	113,173	44,111	574,900	1,141,000	18,481,986	...	
1813	104,558	45,604	579,360	1,925,640	24,623,572	...	Largest coffee crop.
1814	109,158	44,698	642,160	1,356,240	34,045,585	...	
1815	127,269	54,221	946,540	3,438,240	27,362,742	...	Storm in October, 1818, which ravaged Surry.
1816	100,382	36,416	1,311,160	3,518,820	17,289,393	...	
1817	123,766	48,766	1,824,020	2,068,320	14,793,706	...	
1818	121,758	50,827	1,391,040	2,697,900	25,329,456	...	Storm in October, 1819, which ravaged Cornwall.
1819	116,344	45,333	943,160	3,098,760	14,901,983	...	
1820	122,922	46,393	617,420	1,666,740	22,127,444	...	
1821	119,560	47,870	524,520	3,199,560	16,819,761	...	Extreme drought in 1821.
1822	94,515	29,403	454,140	2,366,460	19,773,912	...	Mr. Canning's resolutions relative to slavery in the West Indies.
1823	101,271	36,244	527,700	2,918,640	20,326,445	...	Severe drought in 1824, the previous year.
1824	106,009	38,760	1,121,240	4,104,540	27,677,239	...	
1825	79,090	28,747	2,015,260	2,614,140	21,254,656	...	
1826	106,712	37,522	2,924,040	2,065,920	20,352,886	...	
1827	87,399	33,570	2,464,300	3,785,400	25,741,520	...	
1828	101,575	38,235	2,724,480	3,762,780	22,216,780	...	
1829	97,893	37,430	2,070,650	5,043,900	22,234,640	...	
1830	100,205	35,025	1,743,800	5,560,620	22,256,950	...	
1831	74,881	36,411	1,614,640	3,172,320	14,055,350	...	
1832	98,686	33,685	2,355,560	4,024,800	19,815,010	...	Emancipation Act passed.
1833	85,101	34,976	2,811,760	8,423,100	9,866,060	1,859	Apprenticeship system commenced 1st August.
1834	84,756	32,111	2,976,420	3,605,400	17,725,731	4,052	

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES, FROM 1835 TO 1859.

Year when Exported.	Sugar.	Rum	Ginger.	Pimento.	Coffee.	Dyewoods.	Remarks.
	Hogsheads.	Puncheons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	
1835	77,970	27,530	2,050,840	7,284,660	10,593,018	2,543	Entire emancipation, 1st of August. Favourable seasons, but the canes not taken off. Drought. Drought succeeded by heavy rains.
1836	67,094	20,536	2,620,280	5,654,340	13,446,053	1,728	
1837	61,505	21,976	2,759,840	5,744,220	8,955,178	1,745	
1838	69,613	26,380	2,567,640	2,708,640	13,551,795	1,243	
1839	49,243	16,072	1,663,200	3,812,760	8,897,421	895	
1840	33,066	11,472	1,400,800	3,063,985	7,279,670	1,704	First arrival of coolies. Passing of Sugar Duties Act. Heavy rains. Appearance of Cholera.
1841	34,491	11,769	1,834,120	3,595,380	6,433,370	1,858	
1842	50,295	16,566	2,008,300	3,753,940	7,084,914	5,788	
1843	44,169	15,046	1,456,725	3,546,720	7,367,113	4,638	
1844	34,444	11,631	1,993,600	1,462,440	7,148,775	5,732	
1845	47,926	16,997	1,888,480	7,181,220	5,021,209	6,923	Minor staples sent to Paris Exhibition.
1846	36,223	14,394	1,462,048	2,997,060	6,047,150	6,404	
1847	48,554	18,077	1,324,512	2,800,140	6,421,122	6,624	
1848	32,045	19,552	803,936	4,627,920	5,412,327	3,665	
1849	40,672	16,367	1,089,760	7,042,020	3,430,228	3,614	
1850	36,038	15,581	2,781,856	4,824,720	5,042,417	5,584	Minor staples sent to Paris Exhibition.
1851	40,270	18,481	1,176,672	4,524,072	5,595,873	6,938	
1852	34,449	15,703	996,352	5,447,203	7,127,780	4,882	
1853	29,199	10,484	578,368	4,679,105	5,017,689	4,294	
1854	32,729	18,646	710,080	5,102,728	3,990,672	7,519	
1855	28,715	19,646	583,744	7,662,573	5,657,101	11,547	Minor staples sent to Paris Exhibition.
1856	25,972	14,482	348,656	6,848,622	3,328,147	19,760	
1857	30,459	15,997	381,136	8,719,748	7,095,623	25,686	
1858	33,032	18,193	709,632	9,466,261	5,237,689	14,196	
1859	28,750	16,213	589,904	4,809,847	5,399,925	16,335	

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL STAPLES, FROM 1860 TO 1883.

Year when Ex-ported.	Sugar.		Rum.		Ginger.		Pimento.		Coffee.		Dyewoods.		Oranges.		Bananas.		Remarks.
	Hogsheads.	Pounds.	Punchons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	Number.	Bunches.	Number.	Bunches.	Number.	Bunches.	
1860	34,774	1,051,232	19,205	3,826,243	6,562,004	17,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"Revivalism"
1861	35,064	709,744	20,673	8,863,249	6,766,954	18,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drought.
1862	36,757	841,344	19,873	5,536,513	5,001,157	32,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Disturbances in Eastern Parishes.
1863	33,372	807,520	17,274	4,466,855	8,485,731	31,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	28,593	679,952	13,597	8,909,870	5,424,184	31,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865	26,814	1,013,040	14,586	4,574,823	6,402,405	28,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866	34,305	1,697,584	19,434	3,516,186	7,820,945	37,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867	31,166	1,730,568	18,764	6,593,631	5,509,636	42,735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868	35,911	1,958,006	20,046	2,783,909	8,754,769	43,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869	28,831	1,267,898	14,890	7,657,065	4,824,911	107,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	31,066	608,326	17,161	4,288,108	9,832,234	112,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Largest exportation of Dyewoods.
1871	37,014	632,031	19,376	6,857,838	5,508,989	60,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	35,553	600,786	20,113	5,340,898	9,510,739	82,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	28,428	815,659	16,574	6,024,551	7,199,144	53,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	28,398	1,181,789	19,354	5,761,273	1,311,427	65,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hurricane.
1875	27,847	1,490,845	21,349	6,440,040	7,136,327	85,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	29,075	1,323,764	22,049	4,474,700	8,649,049	77,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Drought and subsequent heavy rains.
1877	30,569	1,097,863	20,648	6,760,603	9,532,887	48,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	26,066	908,603	18,115	6,195,109	9,611,662	37,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	29,141	769,636	18,791	5,881,176	10,842,127	58,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	32,115	889,847	18,584	10,215,479	10,188,897	62,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	21,056	679,901	13,952	6,058,164	9,846,906	47,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	38,392	664,412	22,742	8,514,517	7,418,638	34,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	34,204	836,889	20,349	9,551,630	9,448,100	33,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Largest Pimento crop.

Note.—The entries in the first line of this Table are the average annual Exports from 1768 to 1771 as supplied in Long's History of Jamaica, Vol. I. The entries from 1772 to 1846 are from "Papers relating to the labouring population in the British Colonies," laid before Parliament in 1847. The entries from 1846 to 1868 are from "Paper on Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions (West Indies)" laid before Parliament in 1868. The entries from 1867 to 1883 are made up from Returns supplied by the Collector-General. No entries appear in the Returns for the years 1776 to 1787 and for the year 1792.—COMPILERS.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom	80,410 3 3	100,281 7 7	81,566 0 3	60,405 4 8
" British Possessions	220,975 18 9	192,798 17 4	202,668 16 0	210,540 2 2
" U.S. of America	320,981 14 3	390,985 6 2	331,494 19 7	312,195 13 8
" Other Countries	12,795 11 7	14,023 13 4	13,612 1 4	9,211 2 4
Total Food Stuffs	635,163 7 10	698,069 4 5	629,341 17 2	592,352 2 10
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom	58,739 6 3	58,058 8 7	55,182 15 7	49,052 2 7
" British Possessions	2,163 2 1	1,852 11 0	1,849 5 0	1,933 7 0
" U.S. of America	317 19 2	138 0 8	607 6 0	971 6 4
" Other Countries	7,318 16 2	8,986 15 8	9,442 2 8	9,000 16 10
Total Liquors	68,539 3 8	69,035 15 11	67,081 9 3	60,957 12 9
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom	1,267 9 11	651 3 0	991 16 3	465 7 7
" British Possessions	180 2 3	69 17 6	3 0 0	72 0 0
" U.S. of America	12,964 18 0	15,450 15 11	13,013 6 8	9,091 4 9
" Other Countries	3,201 13 0	2,981 7 9	2,490 15 0	2,191 17 0
Total Tobacco	17,614 3 2	19,153 4 2	16,498 17 11	11,820 9 4
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom	15,192 7 3	18,303 15 9	17,146 4 4	14,437 9 6
" British Possessions	51 14 5	13 2 0	28 3 4	315 16 5
" U.S. of America	499 3 11	2,206 19 7	4,119 9 10	3,961 9 7
" Other Countries	999 15 4	1,553 16 11	741 16 4	1,586 0 1
Total Household Furniture	16,743 0 11	22,076 14 3	22,035 13 10	20,300 15 7
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom	509,445 10 1	443,039 2 11	470,773 17 1	394,217 9 7
" British Possessions	26 9 8	102 16 0	211 16 10	998 17 0
" U.S. of America	657 6 3	688 15 1	5,754 13 4	10,078 19 9
" Other Countries	5,282 0 9	6,854 17 0	10,567 4 11	4,695 19 6
Total Clothing	515,411 6 9	450,685 11 0	487,307 12 2	409,991 5 10
HARDWARE & IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom	85,139 17 0	81,239 19 6	78,664 3 0	83,047 18 3
" British Possessions	204 18 0	285 11 3	227 7 2	76 17 6
" U.S. of America	6,406 9 1	7,788 0 9	6,211 2 10	5,243 6 4
" Other Countries	932 17 8	312 12 9	590 6 0	168 4 5
Total Hardware & Ironmongery	92,684 1 9	89,626 4 3	85,692 19 0	88,536 6 6

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
61,142 2 4	64,125 7 5	51,478 12 8	82,265 15 7	60,352 3 8	53,387 5 5
220,979 0 3	199,387 3 6	194,968 6 1	174,432 15 5	168,182 17 4	206,780 19 1
325,126 19 3	288,777 6 6	328,407 5 7	416,368 15 0	252,829 12 11	276,298 13 7
8,444 0 8	4,091 5 8	2,423 18 3	2,038 16 7	3,189 10 0	1,188 19 7
615,692 2 6	556,381 3 1	577,278 2 7	675,106 2 7	484,554 3 11	537,655 17 8
48,058 17 10	55,499 6 5	51,702 19 1	46,993 14 6	48,720 13 5	63,114 2 2
1,802 5 0	1,372 4 9	1,520 8 6	732 12 0	350 3 1	297 17 7
796 18 0	767 10 10	1,043 9 3	722 1 1	630 6 9	739 3 3
9,243 9 11	7,391 17 0	5,694 0 7	2,888 4 9	3,551 18 11	3,944 16 10
59,901 10 9	65,030 19 0	59,960 17 5	51,336 12 4	53,253 2 2	68,095 19 10
861 18 10	210 16 6	113 14 7	445 2 11	215 12 9	681 0 11
32 6 6	77 11 0	3 6 0	4 1 9	120 3 0	61 0 0
14,706 3 4	10,501 4 4	11,450 12 7	11,245 1 2	10,142 12 9	12,010 10 9
1,764 4 8	783 17 7	1,145 19 11	653 0 10	490 16 11	514 5 7
17,364 13 4	11,573 9 5	12,713 13 1	12,347 6 8	10,969 5 5	13,266 17 3
11,640 0 3	11,049 6 10	10,196 14 5	10,479 16 6	12,147 11 4	11,160 11 11
22 3 5	...	180 14 1	162 10 6	7 1 7	...
3,970 2 11	3,735 4 2	4,532 1 2	2,779 9 9	3,140 18 4	6,013 19 2
573 6 11	940 16 9	619 19 2	189 5 7	214 18 4	134 8 5
16,205 13 6	15,725 7 9	15,529 8 10	13,611 2 4	15,510 9 7	17,308 19 6
364,008 2 11	345,029 3 7	431,990 3 2	305,917 1 6	393,056 15 11	489,897 6 9
112 17 10	2,229 13 1	1,235 4 9	757 10 11	396 6 3	946 13 7
13,293 19 10	22,469 12 7	16,960 1 10	5,042 14 8	6,799 8 3	9,951 10 4
2,737 17 4	2,734 7 0	1,542 17 10	716 1 5	388 10 8	380 13 -1
380,152 17 11	372,462 16 3	451,728 7 7	312,433 8 6	400,641 1 1	501,206 3 9
63,184 19 5	45,677 12 8	60,618 3 8	53,790 4 8	57,704 18 4	56,246 6 9
79 8 0	80 6 1	141 19 1	1,296 10 7	716 7 4	856 18 6
5,600 8 5	6,839 11 10	1,662 0 8	9,231 15 4	6,056 7 7	11,166 10 1
363 8 7	690 5 9	65 4 11	55 16 6	.....	2 0 0
69,228 4 5	53,287 16 4	62,487 8 4	64,374 7 1	64,477 13 3	68,271 15 4

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom	11,709 19 0	18,849 16 4	16,118 16 4	14,282 0 10
" British Possessions	28,564 13 2	15,066 13 3	11,253 1 1	11,307 14 7
" U.S. of America	26,145 7 0	37,194 12 10	38,069 1 11	31,193 0 1
" Other Countries	1,558 17 6	1,535 8 3	178 11 9	89 9 6
Total Building Materials	67,978 16 8	72,646 10 8	65,619 15 1	56,872 5 0
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.				
(Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom	52,709 13 5	66,308 7 7	48,944 10 6	47,464 6 9
" British Possessions	104 4 0	1,298 4 11	94 0 0	66 0 9
" U.S. of America	20,664 6 10	25,765 6 5	15,415 5 2	25,198 1 2
" Other Countries	234 0 10	51 0 0	4 0 0	197 14 5
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies	73,712 5 1	93,422 18 11	64,457 15 8	72,926 3 1
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom	6,135 19 10	11,048 19 2	1,620 13 10	11,918 0 7
" British Possessions	198 10 0	.....	0 9 0	.....
" U.S. of America	1,484 3 1	1,623 19 2	1,968 0 0	1,059 8 2
" Other Countries	137 8 4	6 12 0	28 9 0	267 16 4
Total other Machinery & Tools	7,956 1 3	12,679 10 4	3,617 11 10	13,245 5 1
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom	103,394 15 10	64,318 19 3	62,969 12 0	49,326 0 0
" British Possessions	1,139 15 0	87 10 0	111 0 0	470 0 0
" U.S. of America	4,176 19 2	3,926 11 3	.....	2,214 0 0
" Other Countries	.....	675 15 6	.....	438 0 0
Total Coals and Coke	108,711 10 0	69,008 16 0	63,080 12 0	52,448 0 0
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom	7,549 9 4	6,685 14 2	7,846 18 6	9,132 8 4
" British Possessions	.....	5 10 0	.....	.....
" U.S. of America	251 19 0	253 9 2	402 1 1	754 2 8
" Other Countries	72 4 2	14 0 11	74 10 1	48 5 6
Total Books and other Printed Matter	7,873 12 6	6,958 14 3	8,323 9 8	9,934 16 6
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom	85,931 19 9	96,695 18 11	126,127 11 11	99,233 5 5
" British Possessions	1,787 5 3	869 1 10	982 1 0	1,047 3 5
" U.S. of America	57,643 10 2	54,123 16 10	50,537 7 0	51,164 15 8
" Other Countries	4,644 16 2	5,102 4 3	9,549 2 9	11,508 19 10
Total Miscellaneous	150,007 11 4	156,791 1 10	187,196 2 8	162,954 4 4
Grand Total	1,762,395 0 11	1,760,174 6 0	1,700,253 16 3	1,552,339 6 10

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS—*continued.*

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10,511 16 6	12,001 10 9	8,044 1 6	13,286 1 2	14,814 10 3	24,013 4 4
8,075 19 10	6,446 3 2	8,902 19 0	8,723 9 5	9,416 10 10	16,633 9 5
29,926 8 7	27,338 16 8	29,565 1 2	31,715 11 10	33,739 5 10	43,474 8 2
726 4 7	372 9 4	47 6 11	53 8 5	327 2 1	80 15 5
49,240 9 6	46,158 19 11	46,559 8 7	53,778 10 10	58,297 9 0	84,201 17 4
35,430 6 8	23,644 5 1	27,351 12 8	37,259 2 8	17,459 2 8	29,124 1 6
1,030 12 0	708 19 0	233 16 0	522 1 8	173 17 10	618 11 8
12,054 17 10	8,109 5 6	13,857 2 8	10,908 8 4	21,003 12 6	20,995 13 10
1,000 5 0	1 1 0	11 4 0	66 0 0	275 1 6	.....
49,516 1 6	32,463 10 7	41,453 15 4	48,755 12 8	38,911 14 6	50,638 7 0
4,781 4 1	3,119 0 7	2,952 5 9	2,644 4 6	1,618 1 8	8,399 7 11
.....	.....	47 16 8	171 1 1	312 12 8	357 2 3
1,092 0 8	1,552 9 11	1,762 15 11	1,686 1 2	566 5 3	4,222 9 3
19 0 0	66 0 0	1 0 0	18 12 0	40 10 0	120 8 3
5,892 4 9	4,737 10 6	4,763 18 4	4,519 18 9	2,537 9 7	13,099 7 8
43,985 3 2	35,269 10 0	38,838 12 10	13,473 1 0	28,069 6 10	21,272 19 10
.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	200 0 10	244 7 2
850 6 4	1,842 0 0	34 0 0	1,036 16 0	1,311 0 5	319 3 7
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	.....
44,835 9 6	37,111 10 0	38,872 12 10	14,513 17 0	29,588 8 1	21,836 10 7
7,862 12 11	6,856 1 3	7,183 18 4	5,976 6 2	6,057 2 2	17,259 17 9
.....	.....	8 11 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	383 4 2
1,128 7 8	371 1 10	965 12 5	329 8 2	512 10 5	2,102 6 8
1 7 9	18 4 10	19 12 0	72 14 3	45 19 3	18 14 0
8,992 8 4	7,245 7 11	8,177 13 9	6,386 8 7	6,617 11 10	19,764 2 7
105,559 14 3	83,433 6 7	87,156 10 4	73,519 13 3	86,197 2 8	123,178 6 8
1,284 8 10	1,235 10 4	1,273 19 10	2,074 18 6	2,635 4 4	1,175 18 10
62,355 17 4	50,793 11 1	63,876 3 10	58,655 16 4	66,474 14 1	104,253 5 0
6,500 4 8	9,701 1 3	3,365 3 4	1,212 7 8	1,396 12 3	1,458 6 10
175,700 5 1	145,163 9 3	155,671 17 4	135,492 15 9	156,703 13 4	230,065 17 4
1,492,722 1 1	1,347,342 0 0	1,475,197 4 0	1,392,656 3 1	1,322,062 0 11	1,625,411 15 10

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	26,841	456,305	26,893	439,169	26,108	370,630	26,902	467,687
" British Possessions	255	4,341	109	1,742	82	1,155	85	1,445
" United States of America	1,137	19,332	726	1,620	2,812	39,921	3,505	59,570
" Other Countries	165	2,800	119	1,913	73	1,044	77	1,322
Total Sugar	28,398	482,778	27,847	454,444	29,075	412,750	30,569	530,024
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	18,073	271,106	20,426	306,729	21,050	315,754	19,424	291,364
" British Possessions	152	2,273	169	2,710	154	2,302	187	2,811
" United States of America	12	182	65	992	85	1,282	203	3,052
" Other Countries	1,114	16,704	689	10,343	760	11,393	834	12,503
Total Rum	19,354	290,267	21,349	320,774	22,049	330,731	20,648	309,730
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	61,285	223,064	36,442	123,630	63,123	219,464	55,453	171,899
" British Possessions	3,403	12,594	2,835	9,920	2,892	10,122	1,739	5,394
" United States of America	23,444	86,738	22,884	80,082	7,452	26,080	25,006	84,622
" Other Countries	3,933	14,561	1,156	5,452	3,756	13,150	2,917	9,045
Total Coffee	92,065	336,957	63,317	219,084	77,223	268,816	85,115	270,960
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	32,594	22,813	39,394	27,575	29,260	27,498	46,254	51,438
" British Possessions	185	130	...	...	22	26	...	...
" United States of America	12,513	8,759	10,894	7,626	7,052	8,227	8,784	10,248
" Other Countries	6,151	4,306	7,212	5,049	3,618	4,222	5,324	6,213
Total Pimento	51,439	36,008	57,500	40,254	39,952	39,973	60,362	67,899
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	48,562	116,464	65,835	204,770	58,923	233,910	38,683	126,388
" British Possessions	177	419	160	496	...	...	361	1,227
" United States of America	9,435	22,254	14,721	45,999	12,196	48,184	8,252	27,948
" Other Countries	7,177	17,275	4,488	13,946	6,689	26,584	1,091	3,652
Total Dyewoods	65,351	156,412	85,204	265,211	77,808	308,678	48,387	159,215

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
23,957	347,370	27,204	387,654	23,355	362,002	13,287	212,595	23,104	369,668	14,250	229,818
74	1,123	894	12,736	4,368	67,726	3,860	61,760	11,823	189,170	14,883	240,033
1,939	29,097	948	13,513	4,190	61,952	3,707	59,315	3,198	51,178	4,600	74,183
96	1,517	95	1,495	202	3,142	202	3,231	267	4,267	471	7,602
26,066	379,107	29,141	415,398	32,115	497,822	21,056	336,901	38,392	614,283	34,204	551,636
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
17,544	206,148	17,957	188,551	17,413	195,900	12,760	159,497	20,945	272,289	18,400	206,994
111	1,992	212	2,239	224	2,528	200	2,501	271	3,519	450	5,066
104	1,219	161	1,698	214	2,408	180	2,247	337	4,385	263	2,956
356	4,628	461	4,832	733	8,255	812	10,161	1,189	15,452	1,236	10,947
18,115	213,987	18,791	197,320	18,584	209,091	13,952	174,406	22,742	295,645	20,349	225,963
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
64,788	211,644	69,170	178,183	61,705	172,775	63,948	168,311	41,004	82,665	51,153	97,396
2,606	8,513	4,943	12,734	7,851	21,984	5,841	15,372	4,489	9,049	6,303	12,001
11,417	37,298	16,308	42,009	16,455	46,074	11,485	30,225	13,411	27,037	15,034	28,626
5,221	13,994	6,289	16,208	4,959	3,887	6,639	17,475	7,334	14,784	11,867	22,594
84,032	271,449	96,710	249,134	90,970	244,720	87,911	231,383	66,238	133,535	84,357	160,617
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
42,353	54,353	44,229	66,874	63,597	101,500	39,460	64,083	57,498	85,327	67,613	81,407
...	...	53	80	445	710	36	58	154	229	619	746
11,844	20,496	7,248	10,959	22,276	35,553	12,818	20,817	16,739	24,841	15,020	18,083
1,116	599	979	1,481	4,890	7,805	1,776	2,885	1,631	2,420	2,029	2,443
55,313	75,418	52,509	79,394	91,208	145,568	54,090	87,843	76,022	112,817	85,281	102,679
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
23,150	74,846	34,280	111,329	48,289	118,958	39,513	117,860	25,630	76,516	29,016	86,845
...	...	...	...	20	69	277	712	198	555	10	27
10,846	27,495	21,386	69,232	10,536	36,114	5,452	16,043	4,620	13,749	498	1,486
1,509	4,547	3,321	10,796	3,346	11,466	2,226	6,641	4,084	12,214	4,083	12,232
37,505	106,888	58,987	191,407	62,191	166,607	47,468	141,296	34,532	103,034	33,607	100,590

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	12
" British Possessions	...	41	...	51	...	71	...	27
" United States of America	...	10,208	...	9,284	...	20,373	...	22,310
" Other Countries	...	136	...	1	...	18	...	1
Total Fruit	...	10,391	...	9,336	...	20,467	...	22,350
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	548	...	950	...	4,232	...	4,528
" British Possessions	...	...	...	40	...	25	...	...
" United States of America	...	25	...	...	...	7	...	39
" Other Countries	...	499	...	965	...	72	...	134
Total Tobacco	...	1,072	...	1,955	...	4,336	...	4,701
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	42,410	...	42,606	...	46,632	...	43,719
" British Possessions	...	793	...	667	...	959	...	250
" United States of America	...	3,058	...	4,309	...	4,690	...	8,493
" Other Countries	...	11,235	...	7,665	...	2,404	...	2,199
Total Minor Products	...	57,496	...	55,247	...	54,685	...	54,661
CATTLE.	Head.	£			Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	60
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	279	2,676	...	...	4	40	103	830
Total Cattle	280	2,679	...	...	4	40	106	890
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£			Head.	£
To United Kingdom	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries	...	...	1	26	...	...	1	25
Total Horsekind	5	150	1	26	...	...	1	25
MISCELLANEOUS.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	...	7,898	...	8,587	...	9,020	...	2,390
" British Possessions	...	4,465	...	4,510	...	3,268	...	2,240
" United States of America	...	2,499	...	3,199	...	3,360	...	4,350
" Other Countries	...	62,014	...	27,941	...	60,891	...	29,234
Total Miscellaneous	...	76,876	...	44,157	...	76,539	...	38,214
Grand Total	...	1,441,086	...	1,410,484	...	1,517,015	...	1,458,669

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS—continued.

1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.		1883.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	...	...	25	...	50	...	28	...	32	...	140
...	72	...	29	...	240	...	535	...	598	...	969
...	39,385	...	40,112	...	51,026	...	43,645	...	123,633	...	153,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	29
...	39,457	...	40,166	...	51,316	...	44,215	...	124,269	...	154,246
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	lbs. £	...	£
...	6,032	...	2,712	...	4,366	...	12,313	21,763	7,430	...	937
...	220	...	22	...	41	...	1,437	2,876	1,510	...	741
...	91	...	281	...	162	...	977	2,466	259	...	235
...	...	...	6,125	...	557	...	1,685	77,476	5,158	...	1,523
...	6,343	...	9,140	...	5,126	...	16,412	104,581	14,357	...	3,436
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	45,956	...	47,289	...	52,077	...	27,694	...	37,998	...	28,580
...	791	...	647	...	1,979	...	4,448	...	5,906	...	8,936
...	9,410	...	14,068	...	27,054	...	19,074	...	16,552	...	19,863
...	1,259	...	1,717	...	5,240	...	2,680	...	2,981	...	5,779
...	57,416	...	63,721	...	86,350	...	53,896	...	63,437	...	63,158
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80
1,487	17,030	1,210	12,581	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	82	880
1,487	17,030	1,210	12,581	1,006	8,896	1,339	11,506	497	4,266	88	960
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	450	...	...	8	395	39	695	23	580
362	6,761	30	684	3	32	32	881	360	5,578	112	2,004
363	6,796	38	1,134	3	32	40	1,276	399	6,273	135	2,584
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	8,903	...	12,336	...	10,599	...	20,826	...	36,398	...	48,149
...	2,556	...	37,834	...	13,854	...	19,146	...	9,342	...	12,268
...	5,074	...	10,577	...	40,817	...	31,201	...	14,079	...	11,734
...	20,280	...	37,438	...	32,180	...	8,287	...	17,322	...	31,427
...	36,813	...	98,185	...	97,450	...	79,460	...	77,141	...	103,578
...	1,210,704	...	1,357,530	...	1,512,978	...	1,178,594	...	1,549,067	...	1,469,447

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1873-74	419	203,272	10,499	117	68,284	2,889	536	271,556	13,388	241	84,541	3,609
1874-75	370	207,089	10,176	118	76,052	3,057	488	283,141	13,233	223	64,332	2,850
SAILING												
1875-76	241	47,477	2,103	69	20,679	663	310	68,156	2,766	227	52,864	1,795
1876-77	248	47,613	2,076	55	14,885	513	303	62,498	2,583	193	42,765	1,435
1877-78	248	53,166	2,271	59	17,835	907	397	71,001	3,178	218	41,156	1,542
1878-79	254	50,359	2,211	76	21,908	711	330	72,267	2,922	185	31,974	1,324
1879-80	247	50,443	2,137	76	22,504	719	323	72,947	2,856	159	34,152	1,188
1880-81	225	35,167	1,720	52	14,457	475	277	49,624	2,195	120	26,615	880
1881-82	184	31,241	1,388	22	5,845	220	206	37,086	1,608	125	30,362	972
1882-83	196	28,870	1,466	50	14,220	452	246	43,090	1,918	106	29,921	874
STEAM												
1875-76	126	170,003	8,162	43	40,142	1,980	169	210,145	10,142	26	27,244	2,094
1876-77	135	170,663	8,207	21	26,714	1,310	156	197,377	9,517	20	15,815	1,564
1877-78	115	159,443	7,562	39	44,553	1,784	154	203,996	9,346	28	21,692	2,053
1878-79	145	184,886	8,462	58	47,316	2,113	203	232,202	10,575	19	14,704	1,133
1879-80	157	192,275	8,312	54	59,842	2,349	211	252,117	10,661	40	18,461	1,119
1880-81	203	223,234	9,133	70	67,561	2,514	273	290,798	11,977	25	13,463	937
1881-82	182	190,836	7,962	62	67,028	2,352	244	257,864	10,314	65	36,472	1,900
1882-83	179	182,957	7,863	73	72,086	2,928	252	255,043	10,791	67	36,566	2,087

TOTAL NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF SAILING AND

Year.	BRITISH.											
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
1873-74	402	222,676	11,433	154	52,890	2,171	556	275,566	13,604	253	104,695	4,507
1874-75	385	228,120	10,991	132	57,590	2,338	517	285,710	13,329	239	77,238	3,412
SAILING												
1875-76	275	66,597	2,611	82	11,312	592	357	77,909	3,203	269	64,349	2,208
1876-77	241	51,106	2,159	97	14,924	697	338	66,030	2,856	232	51,293	1,815
1877-78	229	52,272	2,123	87	13,150	608	316	65,422	2,731	246	42,213	1,628
1878-79	234	54,209	2,142	80	12,361	586	314	66,570	2,728	276	55,030	2,060
1879-80	270	62,364	2,414	49	8,337	370	319	70,701	2,784	223	41,998	1,632
1880-81	205	40,985	1,701	84	13,252	667	289	54,237	2,368	118	27,273	953
1881-82	153	24,987	1,167	55	12,586	455	208	37,573	1,622	147	36,399	1,203
1882-83	200	32,239	1,519	52	9,686	423	252	41,925	1,942	117	28,102	983
STEAM												
1875-76	126	161,719	8,358	44	44,046	1,791	170	208,765	10,149	44	50,455	3,441
1876-77	139	178,241	8,845	17	14,910	793	156	193,151	9,638	32	27,966	2,533
1877-78	139	183,367	8,809	17	16,189	799	156	199,556	9,608	48	33,916	3,197
1878-79	133	172,510	8,255	63	55,139	2,087	196	227,640	10,342	21	20,380	1,489
1879-80	157	193,312	8,728	53	59,420	1,980	210	252,732	10,708	42	19,655	1,212
1880-81	203	227,958	9,647	65	58,651	2,238	268	286,609	11,885	29	14,492	1,026
1881-82	199	206,163	8,829	44	50,373	1,725	243	256,536	10,554	83	52,485	2,668
1882-83	190	198,357	8,717	57	51,061	1,739	247	249,418	10,456	100	57,611	2,997

Note.—Until the year 1875-76 Sailing Vessels were not distinguished from

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
91	44,518	1,871	332	129,059	5,480	660	287,813	14,108	208	112,802	4,760	868	400,615	18,868
97	34,304	1,454	320	98,636	4,304	593	271,421	13,026	215	110,356	4,511	808	381,777	17,537
VESSELS.														
104	24,046	840	331	76,910	2,635	468	100,341	3,898	173	44,725	1,503	641	145,066	5,401
84	20,447	703	277	63,212	2,138	441	90,378	3,505	139	35,332	1,216	580	125,710	4,721
106	2,080	790	324	62,006	2,332	466	94,322	3,813	165	38,685	1,697	631	133,007	5,510
139	32,325	1,117	324	67,299	2,441	439	85,333	3,535	215	54,233	1,828	654	139,566	5,363
108	19,751	762	267	53,903	1,950	406	84,595	3,325	184	42,255	1,481	590	126,850	4,806
54	14,650	483	174	41,265	1,363	345	61,782	2,000	106	29,107	958	451	90,889	3,558
51	14,227	446	176	44,589	1,418	309	61,603	2,360	73	20,072	666	382	81,675	3,026
43	9,225	349	149	39,149	1,223	302	58,791	2,340	93	23,445	801	395	82,236	3,141
VESSELS.														
21	27,228	1,583	47	54,472	3,677	152	197,247	10,256	64	67,370	3,563	216	264,617	13,819
12	10,392	1,022	32	26,207	2,586	155	186,478	9,771	33	37,106	2,362	188	223,584	12,133
23	15,799	1,304	51	37,491	3,357	143	181,135	9,615	62	60,352	3,088	205	241,487	12,703
8	8,323	519	27	23,036	1,682	164	199,590	9,595	66	55,648	2,662	230	255,238	12,257
3	1,208	80	43	19,669	1,199	197	210,736	9,461	57	61,050	2,429	254	271,786	11,890
6	1,561	126	31	15,024	1,063	228	236,697	10,370	76	69,125	2,670	304	305,822	13,040
24	18,200	920	89	54,681	2,820	247	227,308	9,862	86	85,237	3,272	333	312,545	13,134
46	30,503	1,381	113	67,069	3,468	246	219,523	9,950	119	102,589	4,309	365	322,112	14,259

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
85	25,650	997	338	130,345	5,504	655	327,371	15,940	239	78,540	3,168	894	405,911	19,108
73	21,653	676	312	98,891	4,088	624	305,358	14,408	205	79,243	3,014	829	384,601	17,417
VESSELS.														
76	18,598	564	345	82,947	2,772	544	130,946	4,819	158	29,910	1,156	702	160,856	5,975
58	15,806	436	290	67,099	2,251	473	102,399	3,974	155	30,750	1,133	628	133,129	5,107
70	18,625	516	316	60,838	2,174	475	94,485	3,751	157	31,775	1,154	632	126,260	4,905
38	8,634	284	314	63,714	2,314	510	109,239	4,202	118	21,045	870	628	130,284	5,072
39	11,920	312	262	53,918	1,974	493	104,362	4,046	88	20,257	712	581	124,619	4,758
53	14,795	417	171	42,068	1,370	323	68,258	2,654	137	28,047	1,084	460	96,305	3,738
27	7,895	204	174	44,294	1,407	300	61,386	2,370	82	20,481	659	382	81,867	3,029
39	13,713	346	156	41,815	1,325	317	60,341	2,502	9	23,399	763	408	83,740	3,265
VESSELS.														
3	3,009	103	47	53,464	3,544	170	215,174	11,799	47	47,055	1,894	217	262,229	13,693
.	.	.	32	27,966	2,533	171	206,207	11,378	17	14,910	793	188	221,117	12,171
7	3,751	165	50	37,697	3,362	182	217,313	12,006	24	19,940	964	206	237,253	12,970
.	.	.	24	20,380	1,485	157	192,890	9,744	63	55,130	2,087	220	248,021	11,831
3	1,304	65	45	20,959	1,277	199	212,967	9,940	56	60,724	2,045	255	273,691	11,985
2	219	28	31	14,711	1,054	232	242,450	10,673	67	58,870	2,266	299	301,320	12,939
7	1,941	142	90	54,426	2,810	282	258,648	11,497	51	52,314	1,867	335	310,962	13,364
13	9,815	484	113	67,426	3,481	290	255,968	11,714	70	60,876	2,223	360	316,844	13,937

Steam Vessels in the Records of Tonnage.

FOOD IMPORTS.

THE following is a comparative statement showing the total value of all articles imported into the three principal West India Islands and into British Guiana during the eight years ended 1882. Sir Anthony Musgrave, in his Lecture before the Royal Colonial Institute in London in 1880, stated that "from some data furnished to me, I find that in 1878 the value of the food imported into Jamaica amounted only to £1.23 per head of the population, while it amounted in British Guiana to £3.68, in Barbados to £3.57, and in Trinidad to £4.22: that is, that these places are dependent for their food supply upon foreign sources to three times the extent that Jamaica requires." Since then the Official Returns have been extended to the close of the financial year 1882 and it has thus been ascertained that while the average importation of food into Trinidad has been £4.37 per head, in British Guiana £3.52 per head and in Barbados £3.32 per head per annum during the eight years, the average importation into Jamaica has been but £1.22 per head during the same period.

Year.	Colony.	Value of all Articles Imported.	Value of Food Imported.	Value of Food Imported per caput.
		£	£	£
1875	Jamaica .	1,759,942	778,542	1.44
	B. Guiana .	1,837,158	671,959	3.05
	Barbados .	1,187,493	586,151	3.26
	Trinidad .	1,507,794	506,788	4.22
1876	Jamaica .	1,700,254	707,700	1.31
	B. Guiana .	1,983,165	647,606	2.94
	Barbados .	1,027,871	557,806	3.10
	Trinidad .	1,666,268	568,267	4.73
1877	Jamaica .	1,552,339	663,400	1.23
	B. Guiana .	2,229,908	803,992	3.65
	Barbados .	1,144,314	573,732	3.19
	Trinidad .	1,708,458	605,754	5.65
1878	Jamaica .	1,492,722	664,600	1.23
	B. Guiana .	2,150,174	809,766	3.68
	Barbados .	1,102,732	642,166	3.57
	Trinidad .	1,901,401	506,973	4.22
1879	Jamaica .	1,347,342	621,144	1.15
	B. Guiana .	2,065,045	902,201	4.05
	Barbados .	1,023,398	540,135	3.00
	Trinidad .	1,149,953	432,655	3.60
1880	Jamaica .	1,475,197	652,006	1.21
	B. Guiana .	2,002,696	935,586	4.25
	Barbados .	1,170,736	603,351	3.35
	Trinidad .	1,243,116	517,489	4.31
1881	Jamaica .	1,392,669	731,731	1.26
	B. Guiana .	1,784,145	845,066	3.35
	Barbados .	1,119,213	614,137	3.57
	Trinidad .	2,226,276	684,934	4.47
1882	Jamaica .	1,318,451	550,109	0.95
	B. Guiana .	2,099,633	795,007	3.15
	Barbados .	1,162,867	601,834	3.50
	Trinidad .	2,399,794	672,148	4.39
Total for the 8 years ending 1882.		£	£	Mean per annum of 8 years. £
	Jamaica .	12,038,916	5,369,232	1.22
	B. Guiana .	16,151,924	6,418,183	3.52
	Barbados .	8,938,624	4,719,314	3.32
	Trinidad .	13,803,060	4,495,008	4.37

PART XV.

CULTIVATION.

THE extent of cultivation in Jamaica can only be ascertained by reference to the in-givings for the property tax. These returns show payments (including arrears) on 595,387 acres of cultivated and cleared lands in 1883 as against 602,738 in 1882; 559,099 in 1881; 572,958 in 1880; 565,448 in 1879; 580,777 in 1878; 574,896 in 1877; 566,844 in 1876; 570,278 in 1875, and 555,763 in 1874. With the exception of 1882, when the sugar crop was the largest for 40 years the cultivation in 1883 was larger than in any other of the ten years.

Ground provisions, which are the ordinary food of the people, occupied the largest area of cultivated land. Next came the land in sugar canes, then coffee. The two latter articles are the principal cultivated staples of the island. Pimento, another of the staples, is an indigenous plant and grows spontaneously in common pastures and elsewhere; and fruits, which now form a large item in the export trade, grow indifferently among other products,—in Guinea grass pastures, in common pastures, &c., &c.

During the year 1883 there was a large introduction of new seeds and plants into the Botanic Gardens of the colony.

Among the special additions from Kew were seeds and plants of *quillia saponaria*, a tree of Chili rich in saponine; palm seeds of *Howea*, *Hedysepe*, and *Wallichia*; *wigatea spicata*; *nymphaea stellata*; *cinchona ledgeriana* and *luculia gratissima*; also two wardian cases containing a selection of other valuable plants. From the Trinidad Botanic Gardens, para nut, *bertolletia*, *excelsa* and ivory nut, *phytelephas macrocarpa*; suckers of Pitch Lake pine apple; seeds of *licuala spinosa*; and a wardian case containing 50 plants. From the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, 4 packets of seed of *cinchona ledgeriana* and *cinchona hybrid* variety. From the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, seeds of *corypha umbraculifera*, &c. From the Botanic Gardens, Hong Kong, seeds of various kinds, including *pinus sinensis*, *ptychosperma alexandrae* and *nymphaea pygmaea*. From the Botanic Gardens, Natal, *zizyphus mucronata*, *dombeya natalensis*, *anona senegalensis*, *luffa spherica*, *gloriosa irescens* and *littonia* sp. From the Botanic Gardens British Guiana, *prosoqueria latifolia*, *dipterix odorata* and *solanum pentadactylon*. From the Nilgiris through the Royal Gardens, Kew, *eugenia montana*, *pittosporum undulatum*, *osbeckia gardnerianum*. From the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, palm seeds including *corypha umbraculifera*, *borassus flabelliformis* and others. From Doctor Hector, New Zealand, a large collection of native seeds. From Thomas Steadman, New Zealand, seeds of *arca sapida*, *dammara australis* and *sophora tetranthera*.

Mr. D. Morris, the Director of the Public Gardens and Plantations, in his report for 1883, thus writes of the cultivation of some of the minor staples:

Cacao:—The cultivation of this article in connection with bananas is making good progress and I estimate that nearly 1,000 acres of land in the island are now established with cacao. Increased attention appears to be devoted to the curing of the crop and under the influence of interest lately taken both by Government and the Institute of Jamaica the quality of Jamaica cacao in the London market is increasing. On samples of Jamaica cacao lately submitted to London Brokers the following reports have been received:—

From Messrs. J. S. Fry & Son, of Bristol:—"Your sample is good. The cacao hitherto imported from Jamaica has not fetched a high price in the market. It seem

somewhat imperfectly cured, many of the beans are defective and mouldy, and the cacao looks as though it had been picked unripe. In the best samples the kernel or nib is of a nice pale colour. The consumption of cacao in England is increasing steadily though not very rapidly."

From Mr. Thomas Christy :—"I am in receipt of your favour of 17th January together with a bag of cacao, and I at once proceeded to exhibit it on our market. It was very much appreciated and one of the questions asked was, if it was 'picked,' that is to say if all the small berries had been thrown out, as it was such a very fine sample, and it was valued as high as from 80/ to 90/ per cwt. by some of the buyers."

From Messrs. Lewis and Peat :—"We have carefully examined the sample you hand us and find it one of the very best prepared specimens of Jamaica-grown cacao we have seen. It is prepared like Trinidad, and would find a ready sale here both for home trade and export. It is rather wanting in strength and flavour and we should imagine this could be remedied either by being grown on higher ground or improved soil. Its value here to-day we estimate at about 75/ per cwt. Suffice it to say that you could not have a better criterion of the success of your experiment than to be able to publish the market price that is accorded to your cacao. Before I named where the cacao came from it was classified as 'high class Trinidad.'"

From Messrs. Park, Macfayden & Co., Lime Street, London :—"We have the pleasure to own receipt of your esteemed favour of 17th January as well as the sample of cacao therein referred to and, as requested, have had the same thoroughly tested and now beg to report thereon as follows :—*Quality good, red dullish, highly dried, dullish break, little flavour*, value about 72/ @ 74/ per cwt. The curing of this sample is a great improvement upon what we are usually in the habit of receiving from Jamaica and would, we think, work itself into favour. The price of ordinary Jamaica just now is 66/ @ 68/ per cwt. Placing your sample alongside Trinidad production it would require a practiced eye to tell the difference, and if the flavour could be more fully retained a higher value would without doubt be attainable."

Mangoes :—The export of mangoes is not extending although the fruit is so abundant and so largely sought for in America. This is chiefly owing to a want of care in picking and carefully selecting the fruit as well as in packing. It may be mentioned that the new East Indian varieties possess much better keeping properties than the ordinary No. 11 of Jamaica, and grafted plants of the former are always available at the Hope Plantation. The export of mangoes for the year 1883 was 81,320 of the value of £106.

Pine Apples.—For export purposes the more common kinds such as the Jamaica black pine appear to be in greater request than the choice Ripley as the latter does not travel so well. During the past year the Cuban and Scarlet pines from the Bahamas, as well as the cultivated Pitch Lake pine of Trinidad, have been introduced for experimental purposes. A fine selection of the best English pines from Windsor Castle and Lord Carrington's nurseries, have also been obtained through the Royal Gardens, Kew, which are doing well at the Hope Plantation. The export of pine apples last year was 7,722 dozens of the value of £1,158.

Oranges :—The export of oranges chiefly to the American market has now reached the large number of 34 millions of the estimated value of £37,560. With a few notable exceptions, however, the cultivation has not much improved and the self-sown trees which yield this large return are practically wild. The Tangerine orange is receiving greater attention, and I am hopeful that orange culture in Jamaica will before long be taken up as seriously and as intelligently as it is in Florida and California. Orange trees on lands in the neighbourhood of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works are doing well ; and there is no reason to doubt that orange growing as a regular industry—which it is not now—would prove highly remunerative.

Ginger :—The cultivation of ginger in Jamaica would appear to be gradually dying out. This is no doubt owing to the smaller yield of plants cultivated so persistently on the same land, to the uncertain nature of the crop no less than the difficulty experienced in many districts in curing it properly. Only the richest and best lands are suitable for the ginger plant ; and as it is a very exhausting crop its continuance as an industry in the island is entirely dependent on the reserve of good land still available in the districts in which it is cultivated.

Bananas :—This is the most extensive and most valuable fruit interest in the island. The exports for 1883 were 937,951 bunches of the value of £93,795, which is more than six times the number and value of those for 1877. As the bananas are utilized in many cases as nurse-plants for cacao, nutmegs, oranges, Liberian coffee, cinnamon, coco-nut, cardamoms, and rubber-yielding plants the banana culture is leading to numerous permanent cultivations which will remain after the bananas have died out. In this respect it is the means of permanently reclaiming extensive areas which hitherto had been utterly neglected.

Sarsaparilla :—The cultivation of this plant is confined to a small district in the Parish of St. Elizabeth where settlers treat it as they do the ordinary yam. The plants, mostly seedlings, are put out at about 20 feet apart and trained to stakes and trellises. They begin to yield crop, consisting of the roots (washed and dried in the sun) in about two or two-and-a-half years. Mr. Syme, who visited the district, mentions that as much as 20 pounds of dried roots are yielded per plant as a first crop and from 30 to 40 pounds as a second crop. At the present price of sarsaparilla, the gross return is estimated at 30s. per plant or at the rate of £50 per acre.

Annatto :—The seeds of this dye plant (*bixa orellana*) are still exported in fairly large quantities in spite of the low prices at which they are quoted in the New York market. The exports last year were 131,288 pounds of the value of £1,367.

Fibre-yielding Plants :—Increased attention is being devoted to the utilization of the many native plants capable of yielding fibre. The most promising plants appear to be the various species of agave, furcraea, sansevieria, and the China grass, *boehmeria nivea*. *Furcraea cubensis* is widely distributed in the island and especially in the Parish of Westmoreland where it is known as "silk grass." The common *Keratto* yields a good soap as well as a fair fibre. The bamboo is utilized also for fibre purposes, being exported in a crushed state and packed by hydraulic pressure in convenient bales. The New Zealand flax has been introduced and is now established at the Cinchona Plantation.

The number of plant (other than cinchona) distributed in the island from the Government Gardens during the year 1883 was as follows:—

Nutmegs	536	Kola Nut	104
Cinnamon	124	Vanilla	286
Mangoes	56	Miscellaneous fruit and economic plants	753
Liberian Coffee	1,633	Orchids	642
Cacao	4,802	Ferns	426
Oranges	1,881	Miscellaneous trees and shrubs	11,113
Ramie	42	Total number of plants distributed	22,574
Cardamoms	58		
Tea	22		
Black Pepper	96		

Seeds distributed in the island—Liberian coffee cherries 17 quarts, best cacao (Trinidad varieties) 152 pods equal to 5,320 seeds. Miscellaneous seeds 462 seeds.

The number of cinchona plants, seeds and seedlings distributed during the same period was as follows:—

Year ending 30th September, 1883.	Seed.	Seedlings.	Plants.
	Ounces.		
C. Officinalis	381	353,000	116,417
C. Succirubra	19½	.	1,037
C. Hybrid	99½	164,300	436
C. Ledgeriana	.	.	1,450
C. Calisaya	20½	21,800	210
C. Magnifolia	.	.	30
Total	520½	539,100	119,580

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Parish.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provi- sions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pas- ture.	Common Pas- ture and Pi- mento.	Pimento.	Total number of Acres under cultivation and care.
Kingston	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	114	.	.	189
St. Andrew	1,176	3,044	1	.	17	.	24	12	9	6,231	2,600	7,667	666	.	21,447
St. Thomas	4,480	2,116	.	.	11	.	24	4	2	5,355	1,115	19,541	.	.	32,628
Portland	903	520	.	5	.	.	1	123	.	5,476	444	15,104	951	200	23,727
St. Mary	2,992	368	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	4,924	3,545	22,125	3	793	34,760
St. Ann	2,323	1,732	8	.	19	.	.	1	2	4,824	24,706	21,674	39,971	33	95,293
Trelawny	5,853	115	49	.	.	.	.	.	1	3,022	18,463	22,685	3,214	876	54,278
St. James	4,203	226	1	.	.	1	6	2	.	3,695	7,573	18,956	.	.	34,663
Hanover	2,731	7	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	3,535	8,252	25,139	2	53	39,722
Westmoreland	6,461	168	15	4	8	.	.	.	1	4,749	9,107	40,824	30	.	61,375
St. Elizabeth	916	1,776	1	.	578	.	5	.	1	6,236	17,055	23,784	2,077	.	49,429
Manchester	152	6,983	15	.	27	.	1	.	.	5,564	9,262	15,976	871	19	38,870
Clarendon	6,581	1,830	11	.	159	.	108	.	6	7,472	5,914	23,989	.	.	46,070
St. Catherine	3,333	2,247	1	1	64	.	57	20	6	12,971	13,220	27,142	879	.	59,941
Total	42,107	22,132	102	10	883	3	227	170	30	74,034	121,331	281,720	48,664	1,974	592,387

The following statement shows the acreage under cultivation during the ten years ending 30th September, 1883 :—

Year.	Cane.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cacao.
1874 .	47,785	21,995	197	70	1,215	8	1	267	49
1875 .	48,246	21,199	160	65	1,351	5	...	360	44
1876 .	47,683	21,616	273	64	1,769	3	1	460	45
1877 .	46,215	22,940	199	51	1,453	3	1	373	42
1878 .	46,474	23,309	150	47	1,322	2	...	398	21
1879 .	44,948	22,853	130	33	649	4	...	341	37
1880 .	43,247	22,288	158	29	670	2	12	295	34
1881 .	39,804	19,885	112	8	741	2	...	448	26
1882 .	40,045	22,842	130	10	952	1	1	359	50
1883 .	42,107	21,132	102	10	883	3	...	227	170

Year.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1874 .	104	51,737	119,642	262,792	48,489	1,412	555,763
1875 .	507	51,840	119,696	277,104	47,726	1,975	570,278
1876 .	67	53,958	120,224	273,791	43,946	2,444	566,344
1877 .	62	54,714	122,984	271,574	52,334	1,951	574,896
1878 .	4	57,838	121,587	276,913	51,719	993	580,777
1879 .	44	58,444	122,369	272,431	42,010	1,155	565,448
1880 .	19	62,871	121,632	270,640	50,431	630	572,958
1881 .	30	55,786	122,087	262,753	55,704	1,713	559,099
1882 .	530	74,630	124,778	289,060	47,975	1,375	602,738
1883 .	30	74,034	121,331	281,720	48,664	1,974	595,387

NOTE.—Fruits are not included in the above statement as they grow indifferently among other products, in Guinea grass pastures, in common pastures &c., &c.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1882-83.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
ST. THOMAS.	Acre.					PORTLAND.	Acre.				
	Less than 1	1,478	190	23½	390		Less than 1	776	508½	104	250½
	Between 1 and 5	1,181	2,300	97	1,793		Between 1 and 5	1,725	2,976½	151	2,401½
	— 5 " 10	144	107	157	684		— 5 " 10	434	631½	151	2,335½
	— 10 " 20	70	111	109	713		— 10 " 20	284	501½	15	3,363½
	— 20 " 50	48	515	134	2,383		— 20 " 50	158	320	16	4,324½
	— 50 " 100	21	979	93	3,495		— 50 " 100	63	123	6	4,940
	— 100 " 200	22	1,280	187	4,278½		— 100 " 200	47	81	40	6,276½
	— 200 " 500	27	523	30	11,875		— 200 " 500	45	19	5	13,471
	— 500 " 800	21	330	25	18,350½		— 500 " 800	21	209	20	12,336
	— 800 " 1000	15	300	299	11,461		— 800 " 1000	14	73	63	11,587½
ST. MARY.	— 1000 " 1500	26	2,520	507	15,032	ST. CATHARINE.	— 1000 " 1500	18	324	155	19,706½
	Over 1500	16	3,270	133	47,309½		Over 1500	9	321	61	17,273
	Total	3,069	12,485	1,798½	117,764½		Total	3,504	6,087½	407½	98,291½
	Acre.						Acre.				
	Less than 1	140	84	—	56		Less than 1	803	241	3	213½
	Between 1 and 5	1,900	1,840	20	2,640		Between 1 and 5	3,115	6,053	565	4,839½
	— 5 " 10	260	344	6	1,570		— 5 " 10	1,047	3,027½	391½	6,762½
	— 10 " 20	140	190	12	2,000		— 10 " 20	551	1,597½	249	7,550½
	— 20 " 50	69	130	25	1,947		— 20 " 50	251	800½	311½	7,464½
	— 50 " 100	35	62	11	2,819		— 50 " 100	89	360½	373	5,339½
	— 100 " 200	12	13	20	1,838		— 100 " 200	49	160	1,000½	5,934½
ST. ANN.	— 200 " 500	7	62	2,211	13,949		— 200 " 500	56	513	1,975	14,254½
	— 500 " 800	22	295	—	10,416		— 500 " 800	25	255½	2,621	12,315½
	— 800 " 1000	13	660	594	10,416		— 800 " 1000	10	393	650	7,959½
	— 1000 " 1500	15	473	196	17,233		— 1000 " 1500	22	817	2,425	22,624½
	Over 1500	8	1,200	1,101	11,872		Over 1500	28	2,758	2,886½	66,824½
	Total	2,612	5,298	2,053	68,551		Total	6,046	16,976½	13,462½	161,930½
	Acre.						Acre.				
	Less than 1	1,604	253	4	524	CLARENDON.	Less than 1	1,306	670	—	35
	Between 1 and 5	2,721	1,466	11	4,939		Between 1 and 5	3,689	3,126	55	4,656
	— 5 " 10	744	856	2	4,913		— 5 " 10	706	1,425	58	4,176
	— 10 " 20	399	644	4	5,310		— 10 " 20	331	639	24	5,136
	— 20 " 50	264	559	28	7,932		— 20 " 50	234	470	68	6,586
	— 50 " 100	99	230	50	6,856		— 50 " 100	87	227	21	7,332
	— 100 " 200	49	155	112	7,265		— 100 " 200	39	360	45	6,681
	— 200 " 500	57	219	904	17,698		— 200 " 500	47	87	139	14,871
	— 500 " 800	24	93	1,787	13,403		— 500 " 800	24	796	606	14,665
	— 800 " 1000	9	46	1,884	6,115		— 800 " 1000	14	466	625	11,524
	— 1000 " 1500	20	982	3,690	24,689		— 1000 " 1500	27	2,367	2,557	34,662
MANCHESTER.	Over 1500	24	2,817	16,403	72,884		Over 1500	32	4,128	2,806	84,463
	Total	6,014	8,320	24,939	172,438		Total	6,516	14,767	7,964	194,417
	Acre.						Acre.				
	Less than 1	458	370	—	—	TRELLAWAY.	Less than 1	1,381	544½	71	22½
	Between 1 and 5	2,870	3,000	—	5,609		Between 1 and 5	1,764	1,847½	51	702½
	— 5 " 10	930	2,000	—	3,570		— 5 " 10	154	221½	56½	745½
	— 10 " 20	541	740	—	8,280		— 10 " 20	106	165	23½	1,211½
	— 20 " 50	240	390	—	6,865		— 20 " 50	69	144	260½	3,424½
	— 50 " 100	57	310	50	3,283		— 50 " 100	29	187½	505	2,137½
	— 100 " 200	57	390	99	8,151		— 100 " 200	18	27½	173	2,237½
	— 200 " 500	49	980	171	7,090		— 200 " 500	26	42	788	8,063½
	— 500 " 800	27	810	245	18,000		— 500 " 800	11	129	1,104	3,763
	— 800 " 1000	10	50	108	10,500		— 800 " 1000	16	708	1,788	12,035½
	— 1000 " 1500	18	100	478	15,360		— 1000 " 1500	19	2,079	5,236	13,260
MANCHESTER.	Over 1500	9	750	500	14,250		Over 1500	20	3,111	7,900	48,235
	Total	5,266	9,710	1,651	100,928		Total	3,619	9,204	17,952½	97,846

CLASSIFICATION OF LANDHOLDERS IN 1882-83.

Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate & Wood.
ST. JAMES.	Less than 1 Acre.	835	452½	20½	51½	HANOVER.	Less than 1 Acre.	440	130	24	158
	Between 1 and 5	1,288	2,731½	403	1,739½		Between 1 and 5	1,314	1,792	168	2,246
	5 " 10	299	56½	14	1,401		5 " 10	259	269	116	1,026
	10 " 20	179	11	113	2,532		10 " 20	118	120	256	7,684
	20 " 50	86	18	205	1,294½		20 " 50	78	214	1,437	17,763
	50 " 100	35	93	433	2,051		50 " 100	26	1,063	1,756	11,046
	100 " 200	25	138	130	1,613		100 " 200	17	675	2,154	2,756
	200 " 500	28	150	452	4,401½		200 " 500	22	-	834	7,324
	500 " 800	28	1,151	1,912	16,673		500 " 800	16	-	-	2,504
	800 " 1000	8	177	677	5,866		800 " 1000	11	-	-	6,956
WESTMORELAND.	1000 " 1500	23	2,094	2,582	23,659	ST. ELIZABETH.	1000 " 1500	9	-	-	12,298
	Over 1500	7	690	1,554	20,153		Over 1500	18	-	-	8,976
	Total	2,839	7,671½	8,495½	80,246½		Total	2,328	5,079	6,745	80,737
	Less than 1 Acre.	148	117½	8½	49½		Less than 1 Acre.	722	300½	3½	63
	Between 1 and 5	1,829	2,937½	65	3,785½		Between 1 and 5	3,038	3,192½	115½	3,191½
	5 " 10	431	592½	66	2,756½		5 " 10	1,289	1,814½	163½	5,984½
	10 " 20	224	276	56	3,581½		10 " 20	940	1,475	412½	8,925½
	20 " 50	189	180½	133	4,768½		20 " 50	493	868½	496	12,588½
	50 " 100	46	56½	174	3,997½		50 " 100	133	198	319	8,637½
	100 " 200	38	25	429	5,315		100 " 200	67	226	491	8,627
ST. ANDREW.	200 " 500	23	234	360	7,425		200 " 500	73	72	2,422	19,011
	500 " 800	11	3	144	8,084		500 " 800	22	40	1,668	13,284
	800 " 1000	12	428	225	8,178		800 " 1000	7	12	700	5,348
	1000 " 1500	14	777	2,554	21,141½		1000 " 1500	10	122	629	10,660
	Over 1500	29	4,735	6,330	67,849		Over 1500	28	644	11,277	75,562
	Total	2,976	10,065	10,544½	130,931		Total	6,822	8,962	18,995	170,680½
Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	ACREAGE.			Parish.	Classification of Holdings.	No. of Holdings.	SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE.		
			Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate and Wood.				Under Cultivation.	In Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture, Ruinate and Wood.
ST. ANDREW.	Less than 1 Acre.	1	445	504	4	ST. ANDREW.	Less than 1 Acre.	1	10,536	3,917	99½
	Between 1 and 5	1,897	2,068½	240	2,313		Between 1 and 5	28,302	35,2104	1,801	40,8104
	5 " 10	533	952	179½	2,900½		5 " 10	7,226	12,207	1,225½	38,913½
	10 " 20	260	582	200½	3,000½		10 " 20	4,113	7,051½	1,465½	54,067½
	20 " 50	134	279½	219	3,465½		20 " 50	2,295	4,805½	3,696½	80,694½
	50 " 100	75	222½	275½	4,759½		50 " 100	708	5,612	3,856½	68,143½
	100 " 200	48	212	200	6,530		100 " 200	488	3,755½	5,086	66,902½
	200 " 500	47	768	289	13,577½		200 " 500	505	3,403½	8,491	141,186½
	500 " 800	24	581½	219	11,526		500 " 800	276	4,693	10,469	153,833½
	800 " 1000	8	128	30	6,183		800 " 1000	147	3,449	7,643	113,927
ST. JAMES.	1000 " 1500	14	1,511	630	14,580½	ST. JAMES.	1000 " 1500	255	14,166	21,939	246,346½
	Over 1500	3	-	70	4,512		Over 1500	237	24,334	50,621½	541,163½
	Total	-	3,495	7,325½	2,556½		Total	-	55,168	122,054½	1,549,820½

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1882-83.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1883.	
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. ANDREW.								
Constant Spring	J. Sawers	H. T. Ronaldson	204	1,937½	Steam	Centrifugal	160	141
Mona	Louis Verley	Wm. Berry, Snr.	300	1,872	Water	"	200	167
ST. THOMAS.								
Leith Hall	Thos. Daniel	D. J. Davis*	124	1,019	Steam	Common Process	93	88
Pltn, Garden River	Crum Ewing	D. J. Davis	250	950	Steam & water	"	226	176
Wheelerfield	The Colonial Co., England	William Ogilvie	120	780	Water	"	88	65
Hordley	Hawthorn & Sheddin	Jas. Harrison	290	1,414	Steam & water	"	310	170
Amity Hall	James Harrison	"	300	951	Water	"	320	185
Holland	Watson-Taylor	J. H. Clerk	250	1,654	Steam	"	310	184
Duckenfield	E. H. T. Dawkins	D. J. Davis	300	1,700	Steam & water	"	270	170
Golden Grove	Lady Huntingdon	"	300	1,994	"	"	252	210
Lyssons	Chas. Levy & Co.	J. H. DeMercado	250	2,979	Steam	"	202	112
Retreat	Samuel Shortridge	C. E. Scudamore	187	1,004	"	"	165	116
Belvidere	Heirs Count Freeman	D. J. Davis	250	2,042	Water	"	186	138
Hall Head	McDowell & Hankey	W. S. Richards	260	2,362	"	"	251	114
Blue Mountain	Sir Wm. Fitzherbert	"	205	847	Steam	"	245	117
Serge Island	Chas. Levy	Hon. D. Marchallick	350	1,371	Water	"	518	226
Coley	"	Marchallick & Wallace	320	645	"	"	400	191
Norris	W. S. Richards	"	174	1,232	Water & steam	" and Centrifugal	90	41
Albion	J. S. Carson	W. S. Richards*	566	4,411	"	Vacuum Pan and "	374	219
PORTLAND.*								
Burlington	G. Solomon & Co.	R. Valdes	165	340	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal	140	113
Spring Garden	Quintin Hogg	W. B. Esquent	396	2,004	"	"	-	20
Woodstock	P. A. Moodie & Co.	G. W. Middleton	123	1,277	Water	Common Process	120	59
ST. MARY.								
New Ramble	Hon. M. Solomon	"	250	1,460	Steam	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c.	300	280
Quebec	A. L. DaCosta	"	182	1,717	"	"	83	27
Trinity	J. Pringle	"	130	766	"	"	125	70
Llaurunney	"	J. C. Melville	100	919	"	Aspinal Pan, &c.	135	70

Ballards Valley†	Colonel Dawnsy	F. H. Barker	192	986	Steam	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c	150	75
Nonsuch	Estate late Hon. I. Levy	...	245	2,248	"	Steam Clarifiers	122	73
Water Valley	Hon. W. Macdonald	...	126	2,010	"	"	140	70
Orange Hill	Estate late Hon. I. Levy	...	217	679	"	Wetzel Pan, Centrifugal, &c	400	200
Agnalta Vale	"	...	265	580	"	"	283	180
Gray's Inn	...	Henry Braham	394	1,612	"	"	500	340
Gibraltar	M. E. Westmorland	Wilnot Westmorland	254	706	"	"	230	120
Iter-Boreale	...	Harvey & Bourke	200	2,075	"	"	200	170
Dover	...	J. C. Melville	140	1,297	"	Aspinal Pan	120	70
Brimmer Hall	J. Pringle	...	56	678	Water	Common process	45	64
ST. CATHERINE.								
Ewing's Caymanas	A. C. Ewing	D. Sime	508	4,490	Steam	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugals	750	240
Dawkin's Caymanas	Col. W. G. Dawkins	...	269	796	"	Open Pans, &c.	145	72
Bushy Park	Louis Verley	William Gunter	530	3,438	"	Vacuum Pan and Centrifugals	235½	121
Lloyds	George Stielbel	H. T. Ronaldson	232	3,254	"	Common Process	57	24
Lodge	H. T. Ronaldson	Ditto	175	811	"	"	211	96½
Cherry Garden	Charles Robinson	Bryan Edwards	232	1,526	"	" and Aspinal Pans	246	197
Wakefield†	Hon. J. H. McDowell	W. S. Richards	500	3,785	Water	"	180	180
Bybrook	F. R. Hall	...	83	1,269	"	" and Centrifugal	280	180
Tulloch	John McPhail	...	253	1,709	"	Common Process	160	164
Dove Hall	F. G. Bather	...	133	2,187	Steam	"	122	55
Knollis	John McPhail	...	140	684	Cattle	"	82	52
Rose Hall	D. Campbell	...	-	-	"	"	50	23
Treadways	Col. W. G. Dawkins	...	-	-	"	"	434	443
Worthy Park	Talbot and Carpenter	J. Scarlett	339	7,238	Water & steam	"	157	91
Spring Vale	Hon. J. H. McDowell	W. S. Richards	179	2,122	Steam	"	155	148
ST. ANN.								
Windsor	H. J. Biagrove	Richard Todd	180	510	Water & steam	Common Process, &c.	278	232
Drax Hall	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	300	1,238	"	Helical & Aspinal Pan, &c.	105	93
Seville	H. P. Thompson	...	102	2,190	Water	Open Battery of Boilers, &c.	347	200
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	Henry P. Thompson	339	2,249	"	"	338	210
Richmond	Bernal Family	Henry P. Thompson	300	1,517	"	"	125	109
Orange Valley	H. J. Biagrove	Richard Todd	190	3,210	Steam	Wetzel Pans & Centrifugal	95	66
Bengal	Uttin T. Todd, Snr.	Ditto	120	1,462	Water	Ranger cured	100	60
Queen Hithe	George French	Robt. L. Young	167	1,483	Steam	Ordinary Process	300	165
Greenock	Heirs of John Anderson	...	150	913	"	Helical & Aspinal Pans, &c.	292	267
Gave Valley	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	200	880	"	Common Process	84	38
Goshen	Hawthorne & William	Jas. Harrison	200	1,288	"	"	"	"

† Included with Spring Vale.

NOTE.—The persons against whose names the asterisk is shown have leased the respective properties from the owners.

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1882-83.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1883.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruins.			Hds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
CLARENDON.								
Amity Hall	J. W. Mitchell	Arthur James	.346	287	Steam	Centrifugal	.336	198
Bensouton Vale	J. W. McKenzie	...	.19	.36	"	Common Process	.12	8
Bog	J. Morant	John McGregor	.426	3,384	"	Centrifugal	.503	345
Carlisle	Hon. J. M. Gibb	...	.200	706	"	Common Process	.177	100
Caswell Hill	H. T. Ronaldson	...	.160	1,948	"	" and Centrifugal.	.128	77
Denbigh	Lord Penrhyn	Thos. Ellis	.292	5,047	"	"	.162	117
Dry River	J. Dingwall	...	.140	944	"	"	.40	19
Dunkleys	Geo. Solomon & Co.	...	.152	1,134	"	"	.65	28
Danks	Wm. Farquharson	J. M. Farquharson	.142	1,679	"	" (included with Bog)	.200	150
Gibbons	John Morant	John McGregor	.112	522	"	Centrifugal	.216	141
Greenwich	George Stichel	F. R. H. Erskine	.280	880	"	Vacuum Pan	.120	79
Halse Hall	H. T. Ronaldson	...	.195	4,151	"	Centrifugal	.160	160
Hill Side	James Harvey	Thos. Ellis	.253	2,229	"	Common Process	.44	15
Knights	L. P. Williams	"	.112	1,370	"	"	.405	213
Money Musk	John Morant	Quintin Logan	.376	1,771	"	" and Wetzel Pan	.156	118
Moreland	J. H. Mitchell	...	.420	2,862	"	"	.92	52
New Yamouth	E. C. Elliott (Lessee)	W. Jump	.180	672	"	" and Centrifugal	.300	254
Parnassus	Col. W. G. Dawkins	...	.357	3,528	"	"	.177	93
Perrins	H. T. Ronaldson (Lessee)	E. C. Elliott	.200	1,025	"	"	.183	107
Pusey Hall	D. B. Callaghan	Thos. Ellis	.259	1,271	"	"	.149	72
Raymonds	Estate of J. Harvey	T. H. Sharpe	.180	1,656	"	"	.200	160
Rock River	F. G. Harvey	G. F. Dent	.230	693	"	"	.243	125
Suttons-Chesterfield	Col. W. Dawkins	...	.180	594	Water	" and Centrifugal	.80	50
Savoy	J. W. Kemp	...	.160	3,353	Steam	"	.274	272
Savens Plantation	J. J. Grinan	Quintin Logan	.320	6,813	"	"	.180	125
St. Jago	J. H. Mitchell	...	.200	3,061	"	"	.180	90
Whitney	E. C. Elliott (Lessee)	H. T. Ronaldson	.100	1,275	"	"	.63	31
Yarmouth	T. P. Williams	...						

TRELAWNY.

Arcadia	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	200	1,251	Steam	Common Process & Centrifugal	183	115
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. V. Proctor	J. Sime	190	1,412	"	"	135	88
Brampton Bryan	"	"	154	1,181	"	"	110	75
Braco	C. A. H. Gordon	Joseph Shearer	220	1,608	"	and Centrifugal	174	116
Cambridge	Simon Thomson	"	187	785	"	and Aspinall & "	123	93
Chester	William Gentles	"	125	943	"	"	117	50
Dundee	Hon. W. Kerr & Mrs. D. Kerr	"	187	863	"	and Centrifugal	51	40
Etingdon	L. C. Shirley	"	221	849	"	"	121	111
Fontabelle	C. H. Stewart	James Sime	150	1,354	Water	"	97	61
Georgia	J. W. Gordon	Shearer & Sime	240	877	Steam	and Aspinall	221	165
Green Park	Heirs of Atherton	Robertson & Fletcher	340	1,725	"	"	218	128
Gales Valley	Ed. M. Gale	Hon. Wm. Kerr	167	2,244	"	"	124	90
Golden Grove	Miss A. M. Jarrett	"	160	1,490	" & Water	"	106	59
Good Hope	F. R. Coy	"	159	1,613	Water	and Centrifugal	121	62
Hyde Hall	L. C. Shirley	"	200	1,440	Steam	"	156	108
Hopewell	Simon Thomson	Walter Ogilvy	250	3,478	"	and Aspinall	230	178
Harmony Hall	Stirling Brothers	"	120	792	"	"	82	70
Hampstead	G. P. Dewar	"	154	952	"	and Aspinall	90	100
Kent	William Gentles	"	125	2,750	"	and Centrifugal	126	83
Kent	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. Wm. Kerr	74	934	"	"	80	50
Lottery	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	235	1,825	"	and Centrifugal	145	100
Long Pond	J. B. Sheriff	H. M. Purchas	180	2,287	"	"	127	102
Lancaster	C. W. H. Gordon	Joseph Shearer	210	1,115	"	and Aspinall	168	131
Nightingale Grove	Mrs. A. Wilson	H. M. Purchas	120	799	"	and Centrifugal	92	60
Oxford	C. M. Barrett	Simon Thompson	187	3,939	"	"	83	79
Orange Valley	H. N. Jarrett	Hon. Wm. Kerr	261	2,248	"	and Wetzel Pan	96	72
Swanswick	G. R. Clarke	H. M. Purchas	240	2,394	"	and Centrifugal	178	137
Steelfield	Simon Thomson	"	133	826	"	"	87	83
Spring	Richard Moss	W. Ogilvy	70	788	Water	"	46½	34½
Tilston	Miss A. M. Jarrett	Hon. Wm. Kerr	182	1,836	Steam	and Centrifugal	60	42
Vale Royal	Henry Sewell	Joseph Shearer	230	1,048	"	"	238	165
ST. JAMES.								
Eden	J. W. Parkin	"	80	691	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	75	81
Providence	DeB. S. Heaven	"	154	912	"	Wetzel Pan	100	59
Tronshore	Hon. Wm. Kerr	"	180	972	"	"	144	98
Spring	"	"	137	890	Steam & water	Ordinary open Battery	144	74
Tryall	Hon. J. W. Fisher	"	160	965	"	and Centrifugal	117	57
Running Gut	— Lawrence	"	102	605	"	"	70	68
Rose Hall	Geo. Robertson	"	140	479	Water	"	90	74
Cinnamon Hill	Geo. Robertson	"	184	1,271	"	Ordinary open Battery	89	73
Success.	Jas. Fletcher, (Lessee)	"	75	664	Cattle	"	34	26

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1882-83.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1883.	
			Cane in Cult.	Grass, Wood, and Ruinate.			Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.
ST. JAMES— <i>contd.</i>								
Belfield	A. C. Houchen (Lessee)	...	162	1,123	Steam	Ordinary open Battery	48	41
Hampton	...	H. M. Purchas	144	1,301	"	" and Centrifugal	61	48
Lima	Wm. Sterling (Lessee)	Henry Goodall	160	2,462	"	Ordinary open Battery	98	59
Content	...	"	160	1,506	"	"	87	50
Leocan	C. R. Sivewright	...	124	487	"	"	64	32
Windsor Lodge	John McFarlane	...	50	1,008	Mules	"	73	39
Guildbro'	Hon. W. Kerr	...	92	486	Steam & water	"	102	60
Latium	...	DeB. S. Heaven	214	1,426	"	Wetzel Pan	249	171½
Irwin	Hon. J. W. Fisher (Lessee)	...	138½	1,498	Water	Ordinary open Battery	106½	52
Friendship	Charles McKie	...	80	559	Water & steam	"	63	33
Retirement	G. L. Phillips	...	60	1,467	Water	Wetzel Pan	66	33
Fairfield	J. W. Parkin (Lessee)	...	240	310	"	"	132	66
Catherine Mount	J. W. Parkin	...	77	423	"	Ordinary open Battery	77	48
Catherine Hall	Miss Janet	...	240	780	"	" and Centrifugal	212	170
Unity Hall	Hon. Wm. Kerr	...	70	765	"	Ordinary open Battery	32	15
Wiltshire	...	...	95	1,149	Steam	Wetzel Pan	58	34
Anchovy Bottom	Hon. William Kerr	...	179	1,061	"	"	139	161
Hazelymph	J. W. Parkin	...	151	1,067	Water	Ordinary open Battery	146	99
HANOVER.	Joseph Whittingham	...						
Chester Castle	A. E. Cooke	...	110	614	Steam	Old Process	94	51
Golden Grove	...	DeB. S. Heaven	123	2,378	"	"	107	73
Content	John Hodson	...	90	1,212	"	Centrifugal	80	72
Copse	Heirs R. Hind	G. L. Phillips	232	1,670	"	Old Process	148	90
Round Hill	G. F. Lawrence	Wm. Kerr	150	1,139	"	"	116	60
Flint River	Heirs R. Hind	J. M. Mills (Lessee)	78	979	"	"	53	30
Tryall	J. W. Parkin	...	200	1,384	Water	"	160	87
Mosquito Cove and Barbican	Frederick Topper	...	174	896	Wind	"	26	12
Point	D. T. Mudie	...	120	1,413	Steam	"	104	56

Kew & Georgia	Vickers & Sadler	292	2,735	"	"	193	131
Riley	H. Davis & Son	100	402	"	"	107	74
Haughton Court	Hon. A. W. Taylor	200	1,245	"	"	130	99
Orange Cove	Jacob Jackson	176	433	"	Centrifugal and Centrifugal	141	84
Spring Valley	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	180	1,472	"	Wetzel Pan	178	90
Prospect	Mrs. Cooke	140	1,429	"	Wetzel Pan and Old Process	141	103
Haughton Hall	Hawthorn & Watson	100	803	"	Old Process	121	75
Phoenix	Wm. Farquharson	105	481	"	"	100	50
WESTMORELAND.							
Albany	Anthony Charley	170	622	Steam	Centrifugal	99	61
Bellicle	Hon. Wm. Vickers	704	2,042	Steam & water	Vacuum Pan	393	243
Blue Castle	Eustace Greig	194	1,391	Steam	Centrifugal	212	155
Blackheath	"	310	2,273	Water	"	369	316
Carawina	Mrs. E. Cooke	150	1,446	Steam & water	"	99	69
Cornwall	Col. Lushington	240	3,094	Water	"	317	157
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	210	1,390	Steam	"	120	100
Friendship	C. W. Eves & Co. & E. J. Sadler	200	2,161	Water	"	263	212
Frome	Hon. Wm. Vickers	*	*	"	"	179	92
Fort William	Heirs of Admiral Hay	240	2,310	"	"	228	193
Fontabelle	H. A. Vickers	300	1,040	"	"	242	235
George's Plain	Sarah Watt	280	2,447	Steam & water	"	253	199
Grandvale	David King	290	3,821	Steam	"	187	103
Glasgow	Helen Whitelocke	280	645	"	"	259	222
Masemore	Anthony Charley	463	1,147	"	"	310	167
Mount Eagle	Richard Burgess	300	2,256	"	"	250	235
Mint	A. H. Sinclair	214	2,154	"	"	184	151
McLersfield	Eustace Greig	272	2,366	Water	"	217	188
Mesopotamia	"	220	1,312	Steam	"	258	273
New Hope	Alexander Stewart	220	1,312	"	"	182	168
Retrieve	Hawthorn, Shedden & Co.	220	2,334	"	"	237	160
Roaring River	Heirs of Admiral Hay	174	914	Water	Ranger Cured Centrifugal	304	240
Shrewsbury	Lady S. Seymour	298	2,257	"	"	176	120
ST. ELIZABETH.							
Appleton	Wm. Hill	42	6,161	"	Ordinary Process	63	68
Bogue	Foster	95	6,485	"	"	115	69
Elm	J. M. Farquharson	54	4,695	"	"	60	77
Holland	Messrs. Gladstone & Co.	261	4,620	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	219	185
Ipswich	DeB. S. Heaven	71	1,935	Steam	Ordinary Process	103	58
Mexico and Island	Arthur Parcels	108	1,483	Cattle & Water	"	165	97
Y.S.	DeB. S. Heaven	140	5,864	Water	"	158	99

* Included with Belleisle.

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

AN Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, unless when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "To provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom"; 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs Duties or Taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The only paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, which, originally commencing business in this island under a Royal Charter, now carries on its operations under the Imperial Act, 19 and 20 Victoria, chap. 3, (Private Act) entitled "An Act to extend the period limited for the exercise of the powers of the Colonial Bank and for other purposes."

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act of 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins under the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here by law are—Spanish and Mexican doubloons of full weight at £3 4s. (Colombian and other Spanish and Mexican doubloons are seldom worth more than £3 each); all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (*one dollar* gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of one sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of three pence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations	—		
Gold Doubloons (seldom seen)	—		
Old Mexican, average	—	£3	4 0
Colombian	—	3	0 0

Aliquot parts in proportion.

American (United States) Gold (seldom seen)	—		
“ Double Eagle	—	£4	2 0
“ Single	—	2	1 0
“ Half	—	1	0 6
“ Quarter	—	0	10 3
“ Dollar	—	0	4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the amount of specie introduced into the island at any period, but the following is a statement of the value of the gold and silver coin imported and exported by the Colonial Bank in each of the years from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1883 :—

Years.	Imported.	Exported.
1867	£25,100 0 0	£27,291 13 4
1868	25,050 0 0	33,894 1 8
1869	47,050 0 0	25,681 5 8
1870	11,700 0 0	17,173 10 0
1871	17,000 0 0	41,737 14 2
1872	38,500 0 0	26,631 13 4
1873	26,700 0 0	23,250 0 0
1874	52,900 0 0	12,438 15 0
1875	9,500 0 0	46,250 0 0
1876	14,880 14 6	10,061 3 4*
1877	5,000 0 0	63,732 10 0
1878	Nil	26,917 0 0
1879	Nil	59,418 10 0
1880	7,600 0 0	31,645 5 0
1881	Nil	20,541 10 0
1882	66,300 0 0	21,459 7 6
1883	86,142 18 4	30,675 0 0

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank are as follow :—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	—	1 per cent. premium
60 Days	—	1½ " " "
30 Days	—	2 " " "
7 Days	—	2½ " " "

Drafts on Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares & Co., drawn to order on demand, are sold at the following rates :—

Not exceeding £10 at	4/
" " 15 "	6/
" " 20 "	8/
" " 25 "	10/
" " 30 "	12/
" " 35 "	14/
" " 40 "	16/
" " 45 "	18/
" " 50 "	20/

N. B.—An extra charge of 1/ for each draft is made on the day on which Mails for England are made up.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Sight Drafts only issued ; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

STAFF OF COLONIAL BANK.

Oscar Marescaux, Manager.	E. Lucie Smith, Clerk.
C. L. Hall, Accountant.	G. W. Deane "
C. E. Gunter, Cashier.	A. A. Forbes "
E. L. Marshall, Sub. Acct.	A. S. Duff "
R. McCutchin, Clerk.	J. L. Davidson "
Vivian Hosking "	H. Melville "
W. M. Jones "	T. A. Smith "
J. A. Robison "	J. H. Aikman "

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for nineteen years, that is, from 1865 to 1883 inclusive.

* Of this amount £2,936 3s. 4d. was exported to Hayti.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1865 *	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	£85,027 82,404 75,790 74,703	£79,481
1866	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	88,360 98,461 96,840 84,954	92,154
1867	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	83,281 91,027 81,851 76,167	83,082
1868	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	83,197 92,799 87,696 82,995	86,672
1869	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	91,478 114,590 122,693 110,160	109,730
Average Circulation for the 5 years, 1865-69		...	£90,224
1870	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	£112,166 124,352 117,552 109,810	£115,970
1871	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	117,274 138,340 130,217 123,591	127,355
1872	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	153,587 168,064 154,892 140,020	154,141
1873	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	148,393 164,571 150,231 148,418	152,903
1874	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	175,888 168,981 159,827 148,948	163,411
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1870-74		...	£142,756

*Disturbances in Jamaica, October, 1865.

COLONIAL BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1875	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	£167,486 176,217 155,439 148,489	£161,908
1876	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	162,783 163,771 147,524 134,381	
1877	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	152,537 151,302 136,893 130,156	152,115
1878	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	135,586 134,939 126,689 121,935	142,722
1879	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	135,929 138,224 126,817 135,983	130,537
Average Circulation for the 5 years 1875-79		...	134,238
1880	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	£146,907 145,771 134,383 127,094	£138,539
1881	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	123,560 120,748 112,005 117,002	
1882	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	121,764 136,739 137,510 140,007	118,328
1883	31st March 30th June 30th September 31st December	147,978 162,481 152,181 146,485	134,755
			15,228

LABOR IN JAMAICA.

THE working hours in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Spanish Town are from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, between 11 and 12 o'clock. On Saturdays from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

In the country the hours vary considerably, but as a rule they are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. with one hour for breakfast, and the people seldom turn out to work on Saturdays.

The average rate of wages paid about Kingston and Spanish Town under ordinary circumstances is given below. Owing, however, to the demand for labor at the Isthmus of Panama wages during the past year have risen, so that 15 to 20 per cent. must be added to the rates here given to show the rates now prevailing.

DAY-WORK.

Fitters (scarce, but not in much demand)	5s. to 6s. per day
Masons and Bricklayers	3s. to 3s. 6d. per day
Carpenters and Joiners	2s. 9d. to 3s. 4d. per day
Painters	2s. 3d. to 3s. per day
Blacksmiths	2s. 6d. to 4s. per day
Laborers	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per day
Women	1s. per day
Hire of mule and cart (or dray) with driver	5s. per day
Ditto ditto, with two mules	7s. per day.

TASK-WORK—LABOR ONLY.

Ordinary Brickwork	6s. to 7s. per cubic yard
Rubble Walling in Mortar	5s. to 6s. per cubic yard
Dry Stone Walling	1s. to 1s. 3d. per cubic yard
Shingling	3s. 6d. per square of 100 feet
Painting per coat	1d. to 1½d. per sup. yard
Whitewashing Walls	½d. to ¾d. per sup. yard
Cartage including all charges	1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton mile
Mixing Cement and putting in position	1s. 6d. to 2s. per cubic yard
Cutting Cordwood	1s. to 2s. per cord
Cutting Grass per 100 bundles of 28lbs each	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Fencing Stake and Rail	3s. 6d. to 5s. per chain
Wire Fencing	3s. to 4s. per chain
Penguin Fencing	3s. to 4s. per chain
Digging Stumps per 100	2s. to 3s.
Cleaning Ruinate Land	10s. to 20s. per acre
Cleaning Commons and Grass Pieces	1s. 6d. to 4s per acre
Excavating and throwing out Earth	4d. to 9d. per cubic yard
Ditto ditto and removing to a distance not exceeding 80 yards	9d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Excavating Rock	2s. to 3s. per cubic yard
Drilling and Blasting Rock	2d. to 3d. per lineal foot
Breaking Road Metal	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per cubic yard
Making and Burning Bricks	30s. to 35s. per 1000.

Day-labor rates are lower in the country districts, but after making allowance for shorter hours the rates remain practically the same for town and country. In some parts artisans are very scarce, and inferior men have to be employed at town prices.

On a rough average, labor costs from 50 to 100 per cent. more in Jamaica than in England. To mention one instance, good brickwork costs 7/ per cubic yard in Jamaica and only 3/6 for similar work in England.

Laborers make good navvies after a little practice, and the women work well by task.

The Government so far have experienced no difficulty in getting all the labor required for public works;—in fact the supply has almost always been in excess of the demand, but in some districts there is a scarcity of labor for sugar estates.

The foregoing prices are only approximate and do not refer to work on estates where the prices paid are somewhat lower.

In connection with the question of labor it is opportune perhaps to give here some particulars of the emigration of the laboring population from Jamaica to the Isthmus of Panama which has for some time been going on.

Between the 27th of October, 1881, at which date a record of the exodus first

began to be kept by the Government, and the 31st December, 1882, the departures from Jamaica for the Isthmus numbered 3,453. No record was kept of the numbers who returned from the Isthmus during this period.

Between the 1st of January, 1883, and the 31st of December, 1883, no less than 13,348 persons left Jamaica for the Isthmus; whilst 4,992 persons returned to Jamaica.

The record for the year 1884 up to the end of May is as follows: *Departures*—January 3,189; February 2,525; March 999; April 750; May 1781; or 9,244 departures in all. *Arrivals*—January 475; February 878; March 1,110; April 1,383; May 1,297; or 5,143 in all. It will be observed that whilst the departures in the first two months of this year were largely in excess of the arrivals, the number of persons who returned to Jamaica from the Isthmus during the months of March and April was greater than the number of those who went thither during those months. And in May the departures exceed the arrivals.

From 1st January, 1883, to 31st May, 1884, during which period a record of the departures and arrivals has been kept, it will be seen that the departures and arrivals numbered respectively 22,592 and 10,135, that is the departures were upwards of 50 per cent. in excess of the arrivals.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Parish.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Kingston	3,386	3,243	3,151	3,354	3,507	3,891	3,957
St. Catherine	888	749	904	939	923	1,233	1,588
St. Andrew	368	376	411	414	399	436	545
St. Thomas	310	266	266	269	299	325	408
Portland	537	413	421	463	545	680	806
St. Mary	401	383	535	476	570	713	821
St. Ann	938	854	985	997	955	1,168	1,483
Clarendon	367	435	466	378	320	559	665
Manchester	610	565	644	615	690	878	1,051
St. Elizabeth	607	530	563	617	659	944	1,001
Westmoreland	565	546	263	662	792	904	932
Hanover	383	369	273	285	297	333	413
St. James	526	529	559	508	521	530	738
Trelawny	497	534	536	523	427	545	557
Total	10,183	9,792	9,977	10,500	10,904	13,139	14,694

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

Bread	3d. per lb.	Salt Beef	9d. per lb.
Sugar	2d. per lb.	Salt Pork	8d. per lb.
Coffee	5d. per quart	Fresh Pork	9d. per lb.
Meal	2½d. per quart	Pumpkins	1½d. per lb.
White Flour	3d. per quart	Yams	1d. per lb.
Butter	2/ 1/6 and 1/3 per lb.	Shads	4d. per lb.
Corn	2½d. per quart	Herrings	3d. per lb.
Arrowroot	6d. per quart	Mackerels	4½d. per lb.
English Cheese	2/ per lb.	Ham	1/6 per lb.
American "	1/3 per lb.	Onions	6d. per lb.
White Rice	4½d. per quart	Fine Salt	2d. per quart
Brown Rice	4d. per quart	Coarse Salt	1½d. per quart
Red Peas	7½d. per quart	Oatmeal	6d. per lb.
Split Peas	4½d. per quart	Lard	7½d. per lb.
English Peas	4½d. per quart	Sago	6d. per lb.
Quick Increase	4½d. per quart	Sugar, White	7½d. per lb.
Jamaica Potatoes	3d. per lb.	Tea	5/ per lb.
American Potatoes	2d. per lb.	Vermicelli	1/ per lb.
Coconut Oil	1/6 per quart	Vinegar	6d. per quart
Fresh Fish	6d. per lb.	Bananas	1/ per 100 lbs.
Salt Fish	6d. per lb.	Tallow Candles	9d. per lb.
Salmon	9d. per lb.	Sperm Candles	1/ per lb.
Fresh Beef	6d. per lb.	Kerosene Oil	6d. per quart
Fowls	9d. per lb.	Matches	7½d. per doz. boxes.

PRICES OF ORDINARY CLOTHING.

Alpacas, Black, peryard	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	8-4 Brown Calico, peryard	9d.	1/	1/3		
Ditto, Colored	"	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	White Long Cloth	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Mohair, Dress Stuffs	"	4½d.	6d.	7½d.	Ditto Croydons	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Black, White and					10-4, 11-4, 12-4 White				
Col'd. Sateens	"	9d.	1/		Sheeting	"	1/6	2/	2/6
Im. Japanese Silks	"	6d.	9d.	1/	7-8 Fancy Prints	"	3d.	4½d.	
Russell Cords	"	9d.	1/		9-8 Ditto ditto	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.
Dark Grey Gambroons	"	6d.	9d.	1/	Striped and Checked				
Col'd. Cotton Trow-					Oxford Shirts		1/	1/3	1/6
serings	"	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Ditto Harvard Shirts		1/6	2/	2/6
3-4 Union Trowserings	"	1/	1/6	2/	Men's White L. C. Shirts		2/	2/6	3/
6-4 Melton	"	1/6	2/	2/6	Brown Cotton Socks		3d.	4½d.	6d.
3-4 Union Serges	"	9d.	1/	1/6	Col'd. Striped ditto		3d.	4½d.	6d.
Ditto, ditto Woollen	"	2/	2/6	3/	Self Colors		6d.	9d.	1/
Black Broad Cloths	"	2/6	3/	4/	Women's White Cot-				
Blue ditto ditto	"	2/6	3/	4/	ton Hose		3d.	6d.	9d.
Flat Thread Osnaburgs	"	4½d.			Striped and Self Colors		4½d.	6d.	9d.
Round ditto ditto	"	6d.			Brown Cotton Under-				
Brown Duck	"	6d.	9d.	1/	shirts		9d.	1/3	1/6
Bleached Duck	"	6d.	9d.	1/	White Merino Finish		1/3	1/6	2/
Brown Drill	"	6d.	9d.	1/	Men's Black and Col'd.				
Ditto Linen for dresses	"	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Felt Hats		1/6	2/	4/
Bleached Linen	"	9d.	1/	1/3	Men's Straw Hats		1/6	2/	6/
White Cotton Drills	"	9d.	1/		Col'd Rugs		1/6	2/	
Blue Striped Regattas	"	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Col'd Quits		2/	3/	4/
Blue Jeans	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.	8-1, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4				
Blue Mottles	"	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Woollen Blankets 5/ 6/		7/	8/	10/
Plain and Striped					Col'd. Cotton Bandannas		3d.	4½d.	6d.
Denims	"	4½d.	6d.	9d.	Im. Madras Handker-				
Striped and Checked					chiefs		6d.	9d.	1/
Oxfords	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Real Madras ditto		1/3	2/	5/
Brown Oxfords	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Women's Lace Shoes		4/	4/6	5/
Blue Florentines	"	4½d.	6d.		Ditto Boots, elastic sides		4/	5/	6/
Cotton Tick	"	3d.	4½d.	6d.	Men's Shoes		6/	8/	10/
Brown Domestic	"	2½d.	3d.	4½d.	Men's Elastic Side Boots		8/	10/	12/

PETROLEUM.

LAW 23 of 1871 and Law 27 of 1882 regulate the sale and storage of Petroleum and other oils that are dangerous to life and property. No oil that gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 95° Fahrenheit's Thermometer can be kept in any building whatever, whether specially appointed for the storage of Petroleum or not. No Petroleum can be kept otherwise than for private use, or for purposes of retail sale, except in such buildings as may be specially appointed by the Governor. A fire-proof building will be considered safe for the purpose, provided it is not also used as a shop or dwelling house, or as a store for articles liable to spontaneous or easy ignition, such as lucifer matches, heaps of waste cotton or hemp, &c. Buildings not fire-proof will be licensed when they are so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood, and where those other buildings are of such a class, that the store may be considered safe from danger of ignition externally, and provided that they are not also put to any of the other uses before mentioned. Before a building is certified by the Governor it must be inspected by the Inspector of Constabulary and an officer of the Works Department of the district, and the Director of Public Works must give his opinion as to the security of the premises, &c.

The following conditions as to the storage of Petroleum, and as to the nature of the goods with which Petroleum may be stored, have been prescribed by the Governor in accordance with the 6th section of Law 23 of 1871:—

1st—Petroleum, if in casks, shall be stored in tiers or rows; the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask in depth and two casks in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row, which, as well as all the other tiers or rows, may consist of two casks in depth and two casks in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between every tier or row, and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least

four feet. If the Petroleum be in cases, it shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows ; the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two cases in depth and four cases in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row, which as well as all the other tiers or rows may consist of four cases in depth and four cases in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between each tier or row ; and to every such passage between tiers or rows there shall be access by a passage of at least three feet.

2nd—None but unflammable goods shall be kept in the same store with the Petroleum.

3rd—Any Officer or Sub-officer of the Constabulary, or other proper Government Officer, shall, at all reasonable times, have access to the Petroleum Store, for the purpose of inspecting the store, or of testing the Petroleum whenever he may think it necessary to do so.

4th—Two locks shall be placed on the Petroleum store, one a box lock, and the other a padlock, the keys of which are to be kept in the possession of the proprietor, or, in his absence, by his head clerk or headman. Both these locks to be kept closed always, at night, and one at least to be kept closed always in the day-time, except when goods are in process of being received into or removed out of the store.

5th—No goods, including Petroleum, shall be received into or removed from the Petroleum store except during daylight.

6th—No lighted candle, lamp, or lantern, and no match, shall be at any time, by day or night, taken into the Petroleum store, under any pretence whatever.

7th—No smoking shall, under any circumstances, be permitted in any Petroleum store.

All buildings used for storage of Petroleum must be well ventilated, in order that the temperature of the oil may be kept low. The store should never be entered by any person bearing a light.

Petroleum, for the purposes of the Law, includes all kerosene oil, rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burmah oil, and all products of any of them ; and any oil made from petroleum, coal, schist, shalt, peat, or other bituminous substance, and all such lamp oils as give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature less then 95 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

The Justices of the Peace of the several parishes are authorized to grant licenses to sell Petroleum by retail, and to annex to such licenses any conditions as to the quantity of Petroleum which may be kept at any one time on any premises for retail purposes. The following is a memorandum of the quantity of Petroleum thus allowed to be kept in the several parishes :—

Parish.	Quantity.	Parish.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		Gallons.
St. Thomas . . .	50	St. Elizabeth . . .	40
St. Mary . . .	16	Manchester . . .	80
Hanover . . .	40	Clarendon . . .	80
St. Andrew . . .	25	St. Ann . . .	64
Trelawny . . .	54	St. James . . .	32
St. Catherine . . .	50	Portland . . .	96
Kingston . . .	25	Westmoreland—No limit is placed on Retailers as to the quantity to be kept.	

Any Petroleum kept in contravention of the Law is liable to be forfeited, and, in addition, the occupier of the place in which the Petroleum is kept is liable to a penalty of £50 ; but this penalty is not leviable in respect to Petroleum not used for burning and kept in close bottles not containing more than eight ounces.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE population of Jamaica was returned by the Census of the 1st April, 1881, as 580,804. The natural increase during the remaining six months of the financial year 1880-81, was 3,107 and of each of the succeeding two years 8,875 and 10,735 respectively. These additions made the population on the 30th September, 1883, 603,521.

The births during the year were 24,132 and the deaths 13,397. This increase of births over deaths was greatly in excess of any previous year being at the rate of 18.4 per each 1,000 persons living at the time of the taking of the last Census. The highest rates of increase per 1,000 population were reached in Manchester 32.0, St. Elizabeth 28.0, Clarendon 25.0 and St. Ann 24.3, and the lowest in Trelawny 10.6 and Portland 10.7.

Of the total number of births (24,132), 12,033 were males and 12,099 were females, shewing an excess of 66 females. The highest birth-rates were reached in Manchester (48.3), St. Elizabeth (47.8) and St. Andrew (47.3); and the lowest rates in Kingston (31.9), St. James (35.0) and Trelawny (36.9). The illegitimate children born in 1882-83 numbered 14,503, a proportion of 60.9 or nearly 61 in every 100 births. "This," says the Registrar General, "is an increase over previous years and the figures should be sufficiently suggestive to those who desire the moral advancement of the people of this country." Year by year St. Thomas and St. Catherine furnish the most unfavourable rates of illegitimacy, while Manchester and St. Elizabeth continue to maintain the highest places of credit.

The deaths registered in 1882-83 (13,397) showed a death-rate for the colony of 23 per 1,000 of the population. This was an increase of 1,523 deaths over those of the previous year. This increase in mortality did not fall on any particular parishes but was general throughout the island. The males who died during 1882-83 numbered 6,658, and the females 6,739. Of the total deaths of the year 3,695 or 27.6 per cent. were those of children under one year of age, and 5,555 or 41.5 per cent. were those of children under 5 years of age. Comparing deaths under one year with births the island rate was 15.3 for each 100 births; and in the same way deaths under 5 years were 23.0 for each 100 births. Kingston showed 22.6 deaths under one year to each 100 births; Trelawny 20.8; and Portland 20.0.

In only 2,457 cases, out of the 13,397 reported deaths, were professional certificates as to the cause supplied to the Registrar-General. The per centages of deaths in the classes of diseases thus reported were as follow : Zymotic, 32.1; Constitutional, 14.5; Local, 24.3; Developmental, 22.1; Violence, 1.81; Not known, 5.2. Of the Zymotic diseases one was a case of small-pox which occurred on board a steamer in the Port of Salt River; 114 were cases of measles and 8 were cases of yellow fever. Of the latter cases 6 occurred at Port Royal, 3 of which (according to the report of the Commissioner of Health) were taken there by H.M.S. "Mallard" from Port-au-Prince, and 3 were those of persons who habitually indulged in the excessive use of alcoholic drink. One other case was that of a native of Jamaica who died in Kingston, and the other was that of a man who died in the Public General Hospital at Spanish Town. In this connection it will be interesting to read the following extract from a Minute recently written by the Health Commissioner for Kingston :—

"Under the directions of the Local Board of Health, acting under the authority of Law, much attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the City and Parish of Kingston, and every effort has been made for its improvement. As a rule there is not generally much sickness among the inhabitants. From year to year, with the exception of the year 1874, when small-pox was introduced into the city from the Island of Cuba, and the disease prevailed in epidemic form, the majority of deaths have taken place from ordinary causes, comparatively few having occurred from diseases of the Zymotic class, or from peculiar climatic influences. Yellow fever was formerly the scourge of the island, and the cause of great fatality among Europeans, especially the non-acclimated, but in later years it has been remarked that only few cases have occurred, and this may be said not only with regard to Kingston but to the whole island. It is worthy of note, however, and as showing that yellow fever is not endemic to Kingston, that at those periods when it appeared to any extent in the city it was introduced from some adjacent island where the disease prevailed. Qua-

quarantine was not then observed against the importation of yellow fever cases, nor was it adopted against infected ports. The non-contagious doctrine predominated at the time, and although the infectious character of the disease was shown by its rapid spread immediately after its introduction among the shipping in the harbour and its appearance among Europeans in the city, the then authorities were not awakened to the importance of using precautions against such introduction. But for some years past, whenever necessary, quarantine has been judiciously and effectively enforced, and the result has been that whilst epidemics of yellow fever have occurred in Hayti, the Island of Barbados, Cuba and other adjacent places, between which and ports in Jamaica there has always been free intercourse, commercial and otherwise, the inhabitants of Kingston, and indeed of all Jamaica, have enjoyed an almost perfect immunity from this disease—and I think I am justified in saying that this is due to the rigid observance of quarantine. The occurrence now of a case of yellow fever in Kingston is something exceptional. In the Report for 1883, a case of death from the disease in the person of a native is mentioned, and whilst the circumstance is inexplicable, and the correctness of the diagnosis may not be questioned, I must express a doubt if the case has any precedent in the island.

"Intermittent and remittent fevers sometimes prevail, and this is the case in Kingston and throughout the island after the rainy months of May and October, especially the latter; but the mortality from these forms of fever is not high—both Europeans and natives are susceptible of attacks. At different periods of the year, probably determined by certain meteorological conditions, sickness varies in character and extent, but the mortality returns (the deaths that take place in the several Public Institutions being deducted) shew that, among the inhabitants of Kingston, there has been an average death-rate of from 20 to 25 per thousand, in a population according to the Census taken in 1881 of 36,846. The mortality from all causes throughout the island is considerably lower, and I regret that I have no statistical records at hand to enable me to give equally definite information on this point.

"Under a scheme of thorough street reconstruction about to be commenced in Kingston, and in connection with it the establishment of a more perfect and efficient system of drainage, there is every reason to believe that a high sanitary condition will be attained. If a necessity should arise for flushing the drains so constructed, there will be the advantage of obtaining an abundance of water from works under the control of the Government, which give a supply to the city daily of about 1,400,000 gallons."

The marriages registered during the year 1882-83 numbered 2,869, being at the rate of 4.9 per 1,000 of the population. The number during the previous year was 2,968 or 4.0 per 1,000; and the number in 1880-81, 2,178, or 3.7 per 1,000 of the population. These figures show a progressive increase in the number of marriages solemnized in the colony.

The following tables as to the population and their ages are taken from the last Census Returns:—

Age.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	35,268	35,716	70,984	37,652	38,001	75,653
5 to 10	31,856	31,258	63,114	37,320	38,082	75,402
10 to 15	31,332	29,378	60,710	35,936	35,596	71,532
15 to 20	23,788	25,547	49,335	27,181	28,652	55,833
20 to 30	47,463	52,473	99,936	52,452	57,072	109,524
30 to 40	28,617	29,919	58,536	35,498	37,511	73,009
40 to 50	20,146	21,199	41,345	23,411	24,000	47,501
50 to 60	13,184	14,627	27,811	12,578	14,008	26,586
60 and upwards	13,929	19,100	33,029	17,238	20,559	37,797
Age unknown	990	334	1,324	3,691	4,276	7,967
	246,573	259,581	506,154	282,957	297,847	580,804

CENSUS, 1881.

Parish.	White.			Colored.			Black.			Coolie.			Chinese.			Not Stated.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kington	2,580	2,419	4,999	5,334	8,686	14,020	7,757	11,403	19,160	151	54	205	69	15	84	37	61	98	15,928	22,638	38,566
St. Andrew	881	600	1,481	2,351	2,655	5,006	13,724	14,264	27,988	277	106	473	8	1	4	15	15	30	17,251	17,731	34,982
St. Thomas	181	109	290	1,837	1,813	3,650	14,398	14,984	29,382	390	206	596	1	3	4	12	11	23	16,819	17,126	33,945
Portland	154	155	309	2,148	2,209	4,357	11,579	12,009	23,588	371	180	560	.	.	.	42	45	87	14,294	14,607	28,901
St. Catherine	663	461	1,024	5,290	5,758	11,048	22,681	23,945	46,626	1,291	824	2,115	.	.	.	147	150	297	29,072	31,138	61,110
St. Mary	221	156	377	3,361	3,242	6,603	15,323	15,567	30,890	1,039	659	1,698	2	.	2	64	62	126	29,010	19,686	39,696
St. Ann	587	674	1,261	4,347	4,784	9,131	17,844	18,269	36,113	39	21	60	.	.	.	14	5	19	22,831	23,753	46,584
Clarendon	513	342	855	3,840	3,965	7,805	19,411	19,521	38,932	1,343	732	2,075	1	.	1	72	75	147	25,180	24,065	49,845
Manchester	428	501	929	3,668	3,945	7,613	19,440	20,336	39,776	72	34	106	.	.	.	14	17	31	23,622	24,826	48,458
St. Elizabeth	277	225	502	6,497	6,677	13,174	19,564	20,670	40,174	269	139	408	.	.	.	65	52	117	26,612	27,763	54,375
Westmoreland	327	308	635	4,495	4,825	9,228	18,552	18,554	37,106	1,245	779	2,024	2	.	2	20	20	40	24,549	24,486	49,035
Hanover	204	154	358	2,789	3,297	6,086	11,312	11,463	22,775	139	111	250	.	.	.	14	24	38	14,518	15,049	29,567
St. James	316	294	610	2,876	3,648	6,524	12,433	13,779	26,292	134	59	193	2	.	2	54	50	64	15,815	17,810	33,925
Trelawny	405	394	799	2,552	3,119	5,671	12,474	12,970	25,444	121	72	193	.	.	.	4	4	8	15,556	16,559	32,115
The whole Island, 1881	7,637	6,765	14,402	51,263	58,653	109,916	216,432	227,724	444,186	6,941	4,075	11,016	80	19	99	554	571	1,125	282,937	297,847	580,804
Ditto 1871	6,909	6,192	13,101	48,048	52,298	100,346	191,498	201,290	392,797	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246,573	250,581	506,154
Ditto 1861	7,265	6,521	13,816	38,223	42,842	81,065	167,277	179,097	346,374	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	213,521	227,743	441,264

POPULATION OF KINGSTON.

	Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
City Proper	11,983	18,290						
" Scattered Out- skirts, &c.	706	778						
	12,689	19,068	31,757	11,340	17,507	28,847	2,910	.
Fletcher's Town	292	439	731	266	404	670	61	.
Smith's Village	170	214	384	129	152	281	103	.
Hannah's Town	218	286	504	180	224	404	100	.
Allman Town and Kingston Gardens.	687	1,053	1,740	492	784	1,276	464	.
Brown's Town	264	425	689	118	145	263	425	.
Rae Town	272	445	717	233	347	580	137	.
Shipping at Kingston	317	7	324	328	26	354	.	80
Ditto at Port Royal	480	35	515*	149	2	151	364	.
Port Royal	539	666	1,205	673	815	1,488*	.	283
	15,928	22,638	38,566	13,908	20,406	34,314	4,565	313
Total Increase	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,252	

POPULATION OF THE OTHER CHIEF TOWNS.

Parish.	Town.	Census, 1881.			Census, 1871.			Increase.	Decrease.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	2,556	3,133	5,689	2,019	2,994	5,013	676	.
Portland	Port Antonio	512	793	1,305	422	634	1,056	249	.
Clarendon	Chapelton	293	361	654	415	502	917	.	263
St. Elizabeth	Black River	573	706	1,279	479	655	1,134	145	.
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	1,024	1,474	2,498	972	1,334	2,306	192	.
Hanover	Lucca	692	1,010	1,702	589	913	1,502	200	.
St. James	Montego Bay	1,836	2,815	4,651	1,574	2,584	4,158	493	.
Trelawny	Falmouth	1,228	1,791	3,029	1,303	1,875	3,178	.	149
St. Mary	Port Maria	3,283	3,458	6,741	3,165	3,169	6,334	407	.
St. Thomas	Morant Bay	443	557	1,000	667	801	1,468	.	468
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	695	870	1,565	479	676	1,146	419	.
Manchester	Mandeville	104	114	218	200	265	465	.	247

* Including Garrison and Dock Yard.

PART XVI.

THE KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Benefit Building Society, which, with the exception perhaps of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, is the most prominent, as it undoubtedly is the most important, of the co-operative movements for social advancement established in this island within the past few years, is the pioneer of the Building Societies, of which there are several in Kingston and other parts of the island. It was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. J. Gardner, with the avowed object of providing freehold houses and improved dwellings for its members. It has not only achieved a vast success in its mission, but has besides that secured to the public a profitable source of investment—a source of investment which, by combining the advantages of a Savings Bank with the commercial working on safe principles of the capital invested, has commanded the confidence of all classes of society, the chief result from a social point of view being the fostering of habits of thrift among the humbler class of the people.

The Society was organized on the determinable principle, that is to say, all its transactions range over and are completed in seven years. It requires that time for the shares to mature, and consequently the loans made for the purchase, building or repairs of dwellings are likewise limited to that period. The working capital is obtained by shares, the number of which is not limited but left to be regulated according to the requirements of those who desire to borrow or invest. The ultimate value of a share is £20 and may be subscribed for in one of two ways, either by the payment at once of £14 4s., for which a scrip of the value of £20 is given in return, or by monthly payments of 4s. per month on each share. The first of these are called paid-up shares and participate equally in the bonus with the others, which are subscription shares. The money is loaned on mortgage of the premises to be purchased, built or repaired, at 9 per cent. interest; and as the principal as well as the interest is re-paid by monthly instalments, the capital is constantly being again and again put out and compound interest is thereby secured. Under a new scheme loans are under certain circumstances extended to ten or even fourteen years; but while these loans bear only 5 per cent. interest the borrowers do not share in the profits.

Interest is written up to the credit of each share annually and the balance of profits carried to a reserve fund from which a septennial division is made and given to the members as bonus. The first declaration of bonus was made in 1871, and the total amount that has been awarded in this way up to the date of the last report of the Directors amounted to £50,263. The bonus declared in 1883 was £2 16s. 0d. per share and that in 1884, £2 8s. 0d. per share. To convey a proper idea of the extent of the Society's operations we might state that from the commencement to the present time the loans to members have exceeded in amount £540,000. The transactions of the year ending 28th February, 1884, (which is the close of the Society's financial year) represented advances on mortgage amounting to £24 323. temporary loans, £10,432, and special loans £16,946. The Share List then exhibited a total of 14,773 shares, 260 paid-up and 4,289 subscription shares having been taken during the twelve months.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas Richard Surridge, Esq.

James Cecil Phillippo, Esq., M.D.

Hon. Henry J. Kemble,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. Wm. Griffith, Chairman. C. L. Campbell, Esq., Vice-Chairman
Eml. X. Leon, Esq. B. Mortimer Dias, Esq.
Charles W. Tait, Esq. Kenneth J. Spicer, Esq.
Albert H. Jones, Esq. J. A. B. Clarke, Esq.

John Parry, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Oughton & Garsia.

AUDITORS.

Simon Eml. Pietersz, Esq. Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

ARBITRATORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica. Rev. D. J. East.
H. J. Bicknell, Esq. John T. Orrett, Esq.

Wm. Malabre, Esq.

SECRETARY.—J. M. Polson, Esq. CASHIER.—Mr. F. A. Ritchie.

BANKERS.—Colonial Bank.

THE JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed late in the year 1878 and has just completed its fifth year.

The published report shews there were in the Society on 31st December, 1883,
1,454 Proprietary Shares representing £14,540, the amounts paid on them
being — — — — — £13,711
1,003 Paid-up Shares, amounts paid — — — — — 10,030
561 Deposit Shares — — — — — 5,599
2,966 Subscription Shares — — — — — 3,956 10s.

The amount of loans on 31st December, 1883, was £34,315 14s. 10d and the cash in the Bank at call was £1,204 18s. 1d.

The profit on the last year's transactions amounted to £760 15s. 8d. which gave a dividend on the proprietary shares of 4 per cent. per annum in addition to 5 per cent. paid semi-annually, leaving £249 1s. 7d. to be added to the reserve which now amounts to £900 13s. 1d.

The special feature of this Society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out.

Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, repayable by £10 shares in 4 years at 3s. 9d. per month; in 7 years at 2s. per month; in 10 years at 1s. 3d. per month. Office—8, Duke Street, Kingston.

DIRECTORS.

George Henderson, Esq., Chairman.
Alexander Berry Charles J. Ward Louis F. Verley Robert Kirkland
P. Elicio Auvray George Adams George Stiebel Colin A. C. Hogg, Esqs.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Burke & Gray.

TRUSTEES.

George Solomon. Wm. R. Macpherson John Ewers Martin, LL.D., Esqs.
SECRETARY.—Henry Ford, Esq.

THE VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second Building Society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the Island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The objects of the Society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the said Act of 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, those holding paid-up and those holding subscription shares; the former pay down £12 and the latter pay 2s. 6d. per share monthly; and on the shares of each class is added interest annually, according to a scale fixed by the rules, making the ultimate value £20 in ten years. Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of £7 10s. per cent. per annum, payable monthly, and with each subscription share is paid one penny per month as contribution towards the working expenses.

The law charges range from 21s. for a loan of £100 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The Society affords a safe means for investment for capital for fixed periods at £6 per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

At the end of the fourth year of the Society's existence there were subscribed 1,929 shares held by 241 members.

The property of the Society is vested in three Trustees, whilst its general management is conducted by a Board of Directors and its Secretary.

TRUSTEES.		
Honorable E. Noel Walker.	William Malabre, Esq.	John T. Orrett, Esq.
DIRECTORS.		
E. H. E. McLaverty, Esq.—Chairman.		
E. J. Andrews, Esq.	David Henderson, Esq.	S. H. Watson, Esq.
Dr. James Oglivie.	J. W. Middleton Esq.	J. C. Silburn, Esq.
	William Titley Malabre, Esq.	
AUDITORS.		
Edgar Marshall, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.	
SOLICITORS.—Harvey & Bou'ke.		
SECRETARY.—W. Arbouin Paine, Esq.		
OFFICE.—72 A. Water Lane, Kingston.		

SAINT ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year.

The history of the Society shows a steady progress, but its benefits have been felt more in the parish generally than at St. Ann's Bay. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town, and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only one in each year of the Society's existence, purchases of house property not requiring more than repairs have taken place which could not have been effected except with the aid of the Society.

There are 1,753 shares in existence, of which 226 are paid-up shares and 1,527 subscription shares. "As the former are taken by the richer portion of the community, while the latter are the property of those most needing the benefit of the association, the evidence is afforded," say the Directors in their last report, "that an increase of subscription shares is an index of increased good." A bonus of £3 4s. 0d. per share has been paid in each of the three last years. The loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1883, amounted to £14,149.

PRESIDENT—Hon. Michael Solomon.

PRESIDENT.		TRUSTEES.	
Hon. Michael Solomon.		John Cameron, Esq.	
DIRECTORS.			
Charles W. Steer, Esq., Chairman.		Joseph H. Levy Esq.	
Sylvester Cotter, Esq., Vice-Chairman.		John Boyd, Esq.	
Leslie Fraser, Esq.		Joseph D. Ormsby, Esq.	
Edmund N. Hart, Esq.		Charles S. Campbell, Esq.	
SOLICITOR.—James O'Meally, Esq.			
AUDITORS.			
Thomas Bartlett, Esq.		John Colston Lewis, Esq.	
ARBITRATORS.			
Rev. W. C. Murray		Rev. J. G. Bennett.	
Rev. Thos. Griffiths.			
BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank		SECRETARY.—Rev. Josias Cork.	

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS Society was established in January, 1874, and during the ten years ended in December, 1883, its receipts have amounted to £44,833 9s. 4d. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses, and has considerably increased the value of land by affording facilities for its sale and improvement. It has also been of great advantage to the community in the facility it affords for the investment of savings of large or small amount on deposit at call at a much higher rate of interest than is given by the Government Savings Bank.

The bonus awarded on matured shares for the last three years is four guineas per share, which is equal to 12 per cent. per annum compound interest on the subscriptions.

Paid-up shares of £14 4s. each bear interest at 17s. each per annum, which is equal to 6 per cent., and they may be withdrawn at any time, but if left undrawn for seven years they are entitled to the bonus in addition.

The interest on loans is 9 per cent. but the bonus reduces it to 6 per cent. It has a Reserve Fund of £1,719 to meet any unforeseen losses.

TRUSTEES.		
Rev. Henry Clarke.	William Ewen, Esq.	Dr. R. S. Harvey.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. H. Clarke, Chairman.	Richard Burgess, Esq.	Rev. H. Clarke, Jr.
Stainton Clarke, Esq.	Fred. Gooden, Esq.	Dr. R. S. Harvey
Rev. C. E. Randall.	Joseph S. Segre, Esq.	Jas. C. Young, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Levy & Palache.		
AUDITORS.		
Joseph S. Segre, Esq.	W. Murray Robertson, Esq.	
SECRETARY.—Rev. Henry Clarke.		
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Clement Clarke, Esq.		

THE TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Trelawny Benefit Building Society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Its progress has been slow but steady.

The object of the Society is to provide for the purchase of freehold lands, and the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members; to provide improved dwellings for the working classes; and to enable any member, subject to the rules of the Society, to receive out of the funds a sum or sums of money by way of loan to be expended in and about the purchasing, erecting or repairing of dwelling houses, with the appurtenances, and other houses, erections and buildings, and the purchasing of land or real estate.

The Report passed at the Annual General Meeting, 31st July, 1883, stated that on 31st March, 1883, the Society attained the eighth year of its existence, with continued success. A bonus of £3 4s. was declared on 45 shares which had matured, and, after laying aside £324 5s. for the proportion of profit on current shares, £25 was kept as reserve and £11 3s. 5d. carried forward on profit and loss account.

The Society consisted of 163 members owning 613 shares among them, of whom 50 members had effected loans to the extent of £3,628 1s. 5d. The balance on hand, £618 2s. 8d., was since invested in loans at interest.

In achieving the object of its establishment, the Trelawny Benefit Building Society can be fairly said to have been successful, and while the small householder and landowner can thankfully acknowledge its beneficent aid its operations might have been greatly extended had the capitalists of the district invested or interested themselves by becoming shareholders. The progress has been gradual but is now fully assured.

There had been 50 new subscribing members during the year; and the Directors had voted £100 to J. S. Cornaldi, Esq., the late Secretary who has resigned on leaving the Parish.

TRUSTEES.		
F. Guiselin, Esq.	L. J. Preston, Esq.	Rev. J. Kingdon.
BANKERS.		
The Government Savings Bank.		
ARBITRATORS.		
Hon. Robert Nunes.	A. B. Dignum, Esq.	Rev. Ellis Fray.
DIRECTORS.		
Rev. J. Kingdon, Chairman.	John Pasmore	J. R. T. Main
F. Guiselin	A. L. Delgado	Saml. Binns
W. Cork	Jos. Phillips	C. L. Main, Esqs.
AUDITORS.—W. Cork and John Pasmore, Esqs.		
SOLICITOR.—Daniel Hart, Esq.		
SECRETARY.—Henry Levy, Esq.		
Office in Falmouth open Mondays and Thursdays from 11 to 3,		

THE PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY.

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A Company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as Bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits in current account or otherwise.

The Company commenced to work in February, 1879, with a capital of £958 and at the end of March, 1884, the completion of the fifth financial year, the working capital amounted to £22,906. Bills are discounted at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Shareholders and depositors are paid five per cent. per annum on the amount of their investments. The bills discounted during the year ended 30th March, 1884, yielded a profit of £2,031 2s. 3d. After deducting the working expenses from the receipts and carrying a sum of £62 to the reserve fund (which now amounts to £482) the Directors were able to declare a bonus of 1 per cent. which, with the 5 per cent. paid for interest, was equal to 6 per cent. per annum.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. W. Clarke Murray.	Rev. T. M. Geddes, Chairman.	
E. X. Leon, Esq.	C. L. Campbell, Esq.	J. Bewley, Esq.
R. Kirkland, Esq.	George Adams, Esq.	P. W. Abbott, Esq.
	Alfred Pawsey, Esq.	E. Bolivar Wolfe, Esq.
	H. Garsia, Esq.	

SECRETARY.—Geo. J. Peynado, Esq.

THE JAMAICA STREET CAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS undertaking has proved one of the most successful of local enterprises and the laying down of the Tramway was one of the quickest operations that Jamaica has ever seen.

When application was made to the Governor and Legislative Council for the necessary parliamentary powers for laying the line the bulk of the community believed that this would be one of those still-born projects which would not go further than the obtaining of the bill.

The inception of the enterprize is due to Mr. Tracy Robinson, an American Engineer, formerly on the Panama Railway Company, and Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

Mr. Robinson on arrival in Jamaica saw that facilities of locomotion were largely needed in the City of Kingston and the suburbs, which numbered 40,000 inhabitants, and he proposed if Mr. Burke would raise the necessary capital they should jointly operate for the purpose of establishing a Tramway. Mr. Burke having investigated the plans as to expense of laying, equipping and working the line, and the calculations as to traffic, became satisfied that a Tramway would not only be of great importance to Kingston but would prove a financial success. He therefore agreed to obtain the necessary capital and to finance the concern. Six gentlemen agreed to find the capital and the Company was started.

The subscribed capital at the beginning of operations was £6,150 in 1,230 paid-up shares at £5 per share. It having become necessary to raise further capital to complete the lines debentures were issued to the amount of £4,000, bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum, the same having been first offered to the public at 6 per cent. without success.

The first 4 miles and 51 chains of the Tramway were completed and opened for traffic on the 13th November, 1876. In 1878 the principal line was extended to Halfway-Tree; and in the following year a line was laid down from the Kingston Parade, along East Queen Street, to Paradise Street. The cost of the extension of the two last lines amounted to £4,000, which was taken from the profit arising from the working of the former lines, making the cost of the then entire line £14,150.

The extent of each line of Tramway is as follows :—

	Miles.	Chains.
From Victoria Market to Halfway-Tree	3	51
Harbour Street to Race Course	1	12
Railway to Race Town	1	20
Parade to Paradise Street	1	20
Parade to May Pen Cemetery	1	—
The total length of the lines being now	8	23

The passenger traffic on the lines has been as follows :—

1876.—13th November to 30th June, 1877	383,320	Passengers
1877.—1st July to 30th June, 1878	597,689	"
1878.—1st July to 30th June, 1879	630,094	"
1879.—1st July to 30th June, 1880	653,148	"
1880.—1st July to 30th June, 1881	755,655	"
1881.—1st July to 30th June, 1882	857,604	"
1882.—1st July to 30th June, 1883	979,331	"

The net revenue has been :—

30th June, 1877	£1,284	30th June, 1881	£2,070
30th " 1878	1,682	30th " 1882	2,250
30th " 1879	1,782	30th " 1883	3,003
30th " 1880	1,759		

The Shareholders drew no dividends for six years, and having paid off all the debentures and the other liabilities of the Company they issued new shares to the extent of £5,850 at £5 per share as a bonus to the original shareholders, making the capital £20,000. Since then shares of the Company have been sold to capitalists at premiums of 10, 13 and 15 per cent.

The Directors after paying a dividend last year of 10 per cent. to the Shareholders carried £800 to Reserve Fund and carried over £203 11s. 6d. to the next year's account.

The branch line from the Kingston Parade to May Pen Cemetery on the Spanish Town Road has just been completed; the cost was defrayed out of the capital of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

S. C. Burke, Esq., Chairman.	
Charles James Ward, Esq.	P. E. Auvray, Esq.
W. R. McPherson, Esq.	Louis Verley, Esq.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—Mr. T. L. Barber.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE following is a list of the Fire Insurance Offices doing business in Jamaica :—

Commercial Union	Agents—McDowell, Hankey & Co.
Guardian	John C. Fegan & Sons.
Imperial	Hiam Barrow.
Lancashire	Turnbull & Co. and John Bonitto.
London & Lancashire	L. C. MacCormack.
Liverpool, London and Globe	A. L. Malabre & Co.
Lion	James Gall.
North British and Mercantile	Davidson, Colthirst & Co.
Northern	H. W. DaCosta.
Norwich Union	Turnbull, Mudon & Co.
Phoenix	Bravo Bros. & Co.
Queen	William Malabre & Co.
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe.
Sun	Harvey & Bourke.
Transatlantic	William Schiller.
Fire Insurance Association (Limited)	Archd. Munroe.
London Assurance Corporation of London	Alt. DeCordova.
City of London Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	Cecil H. C. Goffe.
Jamaica Co-Operative (Limited)	Secy.—Henry Ford

RATES OF FIRE INSURANCE.

All the English Companies by Tariff Union. Kingston—Fire proof, 10s; non-Fire-proof, 15s. to 50s. Estates, 10s. to 25s. Trash houses, 126s.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in July, 1873, under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., Governor of Jamaica, and under the Chairmanship of the late Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank.

The Company was formed with the object of reducing the rates of Fire Insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful. It commenced with a lower tariff than that of the English Companies, and has since twice reduced its tariff, so that Fire Insurance is now at only about half its former rates of premium.

Its subscribed capital is ... £72,000

The profits are divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured.

The profits in nine years to 31st July, 1882, amounted to £19,987 2s. 11d., after paying all losses and expenses and 5 per cent. interest on its capital. Out of this amount the sum of £10,411 5s. 8d. has been divided mutually between the shareholders and the insured. The great fire of Kingston on 11th December, 1882, proved the stability of the Company and the extent of its resources; its losses were £54,676 18s. 9d., which were promptly paid, and this without sacrificing any of its securities. A large call was made on the shareholders who responded quickly and thus preserved the investments as the capital for future business and retained the confidence of the community.

DIRECTORS.

S. Constantine Burke, Esq., Chairman.	P. E. Auvray, Esq.
Robert Russell, Esq., Vice-Chairman.	Thomas Oughton, Esq.
George Henderson, Esq.	Charles J. Ward, Esq.
P. B. Desnoes, Esq.	Thos. N. Cripps, Esq.
Alexander Berry, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.	John Murray, Esq.
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SECRETARY.—Henry Ford, Esq.

THE JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, &c., and on hulls of droghers trading coastwise or with neighbouring islands.

The capital of the Company is divided into 25,000 shares of £2 each.

The subscribed capital to 17th November, 1883, was £2,170 4s., the assets £1,300, and the reserve fund £1,647 17s.

The Company has paid for losses on hulls of droghers £556 7s. and on goods damaged, from 17th November, 1877, to 17th November, 1883, including those by the cyclone on the 18th August, 1880, £3,218 11s. 10d., making a total of £3,774 18s. 10d.

The Company pays 5 per cent. interest and a dividend of 5 per cent., which is equal to 10 per cent. per annum on the investments of the shareholders.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, Esq., Chairman.	P. B. Desnoes, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
C. L. Campbell, Esq.	L. Hutchins, Esq.
Alexander Berry, Esq.	Henry Ford, Esq.
Alex. M. Nathan, Esq.	

AUDITORS.—John Murray and E. L. Marshall, Esqs. MANAGER.—John C. Fegan, Esq.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

IT was at the close of the year 1843, over forty years ago, that seven gentlemen, all now deceased, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica. Those gentlemen were Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordan, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, W. W. Anderson, Henry Franklin, and John V. Purrier, Esquires. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made

to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In the Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. Mr. John S. Brown, one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 6 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Mr. Darling (afterwards Governor of the colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Mr. Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Mr. Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first policy was issued on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31,450.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's funds had reached the amount, interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past forty years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity, and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the Society. The early supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefit conferred on the families of deceased Assurers; and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society have now reached over a quarter of a million.

There have been twelve bonuses paid	-	-	£ 89,585	4	8
Claims by death paid	-	-	182,459	4	1
Capital Stock	-	-	96,395	3	5
<hr/>					
			£368,439	12	2

The number of policies issued is 1,968, and the income of the Society exceeds £15,700 per annum. Nine hundred and three policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £304,563, and the total assets are £97,133 10s. 2d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the Assurers, and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar Society in the island. For example, a policy of £500 taken out in 1844 now amounts, with bonus additions, to £1,388 6s. 5d., while another for a similar sum taken out ten years after has been increased to £945 14s. 3d.

The stability may be described by the following extracts from Reports of the Actuary—Alexander Glen Finlaison, Esq. In 1873 he wrote: "It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to find that the condition of the Society's engagements may be announced with perfect confidence to be at this moment in a state of prosperity such as cannot be questioned by the most rigorous judgment." In 1876 he said: "The financial condition of the Society is on the present occasion in a relatively stronger position than it was three years ago. This is a state of affairs which will form a subject of congratulation." In 1879 he stated: "The position of the Society is superior from a financial point of view to that which was the case on the 4th January, 1876;" and, in 1882, he says: "The Society is now on a level of stability with the highest class of Assurance Societies in England."

One of the main causes of the success of the Society is the extreme vigilance of the Directors in the selection of lives, which has led to the death-rate being always below the average. The Directors have also given great care and attention to the investments. At present there are £16,625 0s. 7d. invested in mortgage security at 7 per cent. and £4,907 13s. 1d. at 6 per cent., £4,900 in Island Debentures at 6 per cent., and £12,656 7s. 9d. on security of policies to the extent of their cash surrender value at a similar rate of interest. The sum of £5,460 is in Government Debentures at 5 per cent., £1,294 12s. in Kingston Benefit Building Society's Shares, also at 5 per

cent., £9,900 in Railway Debentures at 4½ per cent., and £30,700 in "Redemption" (Government) Debentures at 4 per cent.

From the above it will be seen that the investments yield an average rate of interest exceeding five-and-a-quarter per cent. per annum.

Another cause for congratulation is the remarkable circumstance that a Company carrying on a large business for so many years should have been saved from litigation of any kind; this speaks volumes for the good feeling and confidence which have always existed between the Directors and the entire body of members.

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Russell, Esquire, LL.B., Chairman.

Simon Emanuel Pietersz, Esq.

William Lee, Esq.

Francis Belinfante Lyons, Esq.

John Ewers Martin, Esq., LL.D.

John Thomas Orrett, Esq.

Rev. George W. Downer.

M. C. Morgan, Esq.

Peter Blaise Desnoes, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Albert H. Jones, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—Samuel Constantine Burke, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Herman John Burger, Esq.

Stephen W. Mais, Esq.

J. Macglashan, Esq.

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES.

THE following is a list of the leading Life Insurance Offices doing business in the Island. The Jamaica Mutual Society is purely local, while the Royal Insurance Company is the wealthiest in the world.

Offices.	Agents.	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.		1 12 5		1 15 10		2 1 7		2 5 11
New York Life	Wm. Schiller	2 11 10	1 7 0	2 19 2	1 10 9	3 8 9	1 15 9	4 1 7	2 2 5
Northern	H. W. DaCosta	3 2 10	1 12 3	3 8 8	1 15 3	3 15 10	1 18 11	4 4 10	2 3 6
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	3 8 0		3 15 4		4 6 0		4 15 6	
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe	3 9 4	1 15 5	3 14 2	1 17 11	4 0 5	2 1 1	4 8 6	2 5 4
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	3 8 9		3 18 4		4 8 11		5 1 4	
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	4 6 5	2 4 6	4 11 9	2 7 3	4 18 2	2 10 7	5 6 3	2 14 9
London Assurance	O. Marecaux	2 14 0		3 19 6		4 6 13		4 14 11	
Sun Mutual	J. C. Fegan & Co.	3 0 4		3 6 8		3 14 10		4 4 10	
Whittington	William Andrews	3 2 7	1 12 6	3 8 9	1 15 9	3 15 11	1 19 6	4 4 11	2 4 3
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$12 43		\$14 19		\$16 49		\$19 57	

Offices.	Agents.	Age 45.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.	
		Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.	Yearly.	Half Yearly.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jamaica Mutual	A. H. Jones, Sec.		2 13 7		3 1 3		3 8 8		3 15 5
New York Life	Wm. Schiller	4 18 11	2 11 6	6 2 11	3 8 11				
Northern	H. W. DaCosta	4 16 9	2 9 8	5 12 4	2 17 8	6 13 2	3 8 6	8 1 6	4 3 2
Queen	W. Malabre & Co.	5 9 3		6 4 6		7 0 1		7 18 9	
Royal	Anderson, Watson & Wolfe	5 1 11	2 12 3	6 0 0	3 1 8	7 2 7	3 13 6	8 13 8	4 9 10
Standard	Hon. H. J. Kemble	5 14 11		6 11 1					
Scottish Amicable	Harvey & Bourke	6 1 3	3 2 0	6 10 1	3 11 8	8 0 1	4 2 6		
London Assurance	O. Marecaux	5 6 5		6 1 5		7 1 5		8 12 11	
Sun Mutual	J. C. Fegan & Co.	4 17 5		5 13 3		6 12 11			
Whittington	William Andrews	4 15 5	2 9 10	5 10 6	2 17 5	6 13 7	3 9 6	8 4 9	4 5 9
Equitable Life	A. DeCordova	\$23 73		\$29 49		\$37 45		\$48 52	

PART XVII.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, viz., the District Grand Lodge of East Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the Provincial Grand Mark Master's Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of East Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Jamaica, Collegium Fabrorum, United Service and Kingston Lodges, in Kingston; the Phoenix in Port Royal; the Hamilton in Spanish Town; the Westmoreland in Savanna-la-Mar and the Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay, which last-named holds, however, direct communication with London. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex and Friendly Lodges; to this latter the title of "Clifton Mount" has been given in compliment to the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., the late District Grand Master, this being the name of one of his properties in the island. The Phoenix Lodge at Port Royal holds a warrant also for a Mark Master's Lodge. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution. The Glenlyon and St. John are in Kingston, the Athole Union in Falmouth, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay and the Caledonian in Port Maria. Mark Master Lodges are connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 49 called the "Jamaica" and No. 80 called the "Kingston," under the "Supreme Council of England;" and there has recently been established another Chapter in Kingston under the authority of the "Supreme Council" for Scotland.

A Council for "The Royal Ark Mariners' Degree" has lately been erected in Kingston, and another at Port Royal; but at present little can be recorded of them. On the 16th September, 1880, a Preceptory of Knights Templars was opened in Kingston and is now in working order.

The following schedule gives the Brethren who now hold office in the several Grand Lodges and the Masters of the Subordinate Lodges and Chapters in the island:—

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF EAST JAMAICA.			
Right Wor.	Altamont DeCordova	Deputy District Grand Master	
"	G. J. DeCordova	District Grand Senior Warden	
"	B. Stines, Jr.	" Junior Warden	
Very Wor.	Rev. A. Findlay	"	Chaplains
"	Rev. G. W. Downer	"	Treasurer
"	A. H. Jones	"	Secretary
"	J. Mayner	"	Senior Deacon
"	M. Delgado	"	Junior Deacon
"	W. L. Mudon	"	Superintendent of Works
"	W. G. McFarlane	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	G. Duff	"	Sword Bearer
"	A. H. Alexander	"	Pursuivant
"	Izett W. Anderson	"	Asst. Supt. of Works
"	G. P. Myers	"	Asst. Dir. of Ceremonies
"	M. P. C. McCormack	"	Assistant Secretary
"	W. Duff	"	Assistant Pursuivant
"	E. X. Leon	"	
"	D. P. Ross	"	
"	W. D. Smedmore	}	Stewards.
"	C. L. Campbell		
"	W. D. Byles		
Bro.	Geo. Magnus		

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND FOR JAMAICA.

Right Wor.	S. C. Burke	Provincial Grand Master	
"	James Ogilvie	"	Past Substitute Master
"	K. J. Spicer	"	Substitute Master
"	Wm. Arbouin Paine	"	Senior Warden
"	Geo. H. Pearce	"	Junior Warden
"	B. Mortimer Dias	"	Secretary
"	A. H. Jones	"	Treasurer
"	Wm. Duff	"	Senior Deacon
"	Edward Melville	"	Junior Deacon
"	George M. Duff	"	Inner Guard
Very Wor.	Rev. A. Findlay	"	Past Chaplain
"	Rev. W. C. McCalla	"	Chaplain
"	Charles Plummer	"	Bible Bearer
"	S. J. Streadwick	"	Architect
Right Wor.	J. W. Scott	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	M. H. Lawrence	"	President of Board of Stewards
"	Jonas Polack	"	Sword Bearer
"	D. N. Berwick	"	Director of Music
"	T. C. Dias	"	Standard Bearer
"	C. M. L. Knox	"	Marshal
"	G. F. Coward	}	Stewards
"	H. Steer		
"	J. Webb		
"	W. D. Smedmore		
Bro.	E. Bolivar Wolfe		
"	H. J. Burger		
"	Geo. Thompson		
"	C. Arrambury		
"	A. Lyon		
"	A. Munroe		
"	H. D. Gammage	"	Tyler.
"	John Hoyes	"	

MARK MASTER PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor.	J. W. Whitbourne	Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master	
"	G. J. Sargeant	Pro. Grand Mark Senior Warden	
"	B. Stines, Jr.	"	Junior Warden
Very Wor.	O. Delgado	"	Master Overseer
"	J. L. Ashenheim	"	Senior Overseer
"	O. Delgado Jr.	"	Junior Overseer
"	T. N. Aguilar	"	Treasurer
"	G. A. Campbell	"	Registrar of Marks
"	E. X. Leon	"	Secretary
"	D. Barned	"	Senior Deacon
"	G. R. Taylor	"	Junior Deacon
"	T. Allen	"	Inspector of Works
"	A. H. Jones	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	L. C. Hollar	"	Sword Bearer
"	C. P. Myers	"	Standard Bearer
"	W. D. Smedmore	"	Inner Guard
"	J. M. Simpson {	"	Stewards
"	A. P. Alberga }	"	
Bro.	G. Magnus	"	Tyler.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No.		Wor. J. M. Simpson	Master
Royal, Kingston	207	.	Solomon Morais	"
Friendly "	239	.	G. N. Cox	"
Sussex "	354	.	A. G. Ffrench	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	1440	.	J. Campbell	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	914	.	J. S. Trench	"
Westmoreland, Sav.-la-Mar	1377	.	C. Goldie	"
Jamaica, Kingston	1771	.	B. Bolton	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	1836	.	F. W. Melville	"
United Service, Kingston	1873	.	W. S. Richards	"
Kingston "	1933	.	Phillpots Brown	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	393	.		"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	.	Most Excell. Compn. Wm. Duff, Principal Z.
Friendly	.	Moses Delgado "
Sussex	.	A. H. Jones "
Phoenix	.	L. C. Hollar "

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{ Excell. Bro. J. Harris, Most Wise Sovereign
		C. W. Tait, Prelate
Kingston	" 80	{ " W. C. H. Hastings, Most Wise Sovereign
		G. M. Duff, Prelate.

PRECEPTORY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Sir Knight W. L. Mudon, Eminent Preceptor. Sir Knight A. H. Jones, Constable.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 316	. Rt. Wor. J. Polack	. Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	. " A. J. Webb	. "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	. " A. D. C. Levy	. "
St. John, Kingston	" 623	. " Geo. M. Duff	. "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . Most Excellent K. J. Spicer, Principal Z.

ROSE CROIX.

Illust. Bro. S. C. Burke, 33 deg., Most Wise Sovereign and General Superintendent for the West Indies.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1,	{	. Right Wor. J. W. Whitbourne, Master
Kingston		
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov.	{	. " A. DeCordova "
No. 2, Kingston		
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov.	{	. " C. L. Campbell "
No. 3, Kingston		
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov.	{	. Very Wor. O. Delgado "
No. 4, Kingston		

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge East Jamaica	.	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland	.	First Thursday in February, May and August, and on the 30th November.
Provincial Grand Lodge Mark Master	{	Fourth Wednesday in March and September.
Masons		

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal	.	. First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix, Port Royal	.	. First Tuesday "
United Service	.	. First Tuesday "
Kingston	.	. First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	.	. First Thursday "
Friendly	.	. Second Monday "
Glenlyon	.	. Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	.	. Second Thursday "
St. John's	.	. Fourth Monday "
Sussex	.	. Third Wednesday "
Jamaica	.	. Fourth Tuesday in every other Month.

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	.	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Phoenix, Port Royal	.	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and October.
Friendly, Kingston	.	. Third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Sussex	.	. First Tuesday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	.	. First Wednesday in March, June, September and December.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	.	. Not fixed.
Clifton Mount Keystone	.	. First Monday in March, June, September and December.
Royal Keystone	.	. Third Monday in March, June, September and December.
Glenlyon	.	. Not fixed.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets on the second Wednesday in each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are eight Courts in this island, all of which communicate direct with the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts and of the Secretaries for the term :—

Court Hinds, Kingston, G. J. Mills	Court Union, Port Royal, H. Morais
Court Westmorland, Annotto Bay, R. L. Henry	Court Jackson, Spanish Town, J. B. Edwards
Court Murray, Sav-la-Mar, H. E. Ibbott	Court Solomon, St. Ann's Bay, A. P. Lake
Court Nunes, Falmouth, J. A. Browne	Court Kerr, Montego Bay, E. J. Williams.

There are over three hundred members in the several Courts, about eighty being attached to Court Hinds of Kingston ; this is the oldest Court in the island, having been organized in 1863 by the late Brother Jacob Hinds of Court Western Star of Barbados, who died on the 11th of April, 1883, and to whose memory a tablet has recently been erected on the Lodge premises in Hanover Street. Each Court meets once a month for ordinary business.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

THERE are three Lodges in Kingston (organized during the year 1880-81) consisting of 150 members. These Lodges are under the immediate control of a District Lodge, recently established, of which Leonard Mudahy is Secretary.

The Oddfellows Fraternity is a Charitable and Benevolent Institution, and is based on the three grand principles of "Friendship, Love and Truth." The members of the Fraternity contribute monthly in order to create a fund for the following purposes : To afford relief in sickness and distress, to grant funeral allowance in case of death, and to provide for the widows and orphans of deceased members.

The following are the names of the Lodges and their places of meeting, together with the names of the respective Secretaries for the Term :—Surrey Lodge, 1,954, No. 46, Barry Street, Edward Pincock ; Kingston Lodge, 2042, same place as above, George A. Munro ; Concordia Lodge, 2,174, N. W. corner of Highholborn and Barry Streets, Henry A. Calder.

Each Lodge meets twice a month for ordinary business.

There is also organized in connection with the Order The Household of Ruth, which the female relatives of those who are members are allowed to join. The Household consists of 40 members and meets under the control of the Kingston Lodge at their Rooms once a month. Leonard Mudahy is the Worthy Recorder.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13, was organized on the 4th October, 1882. It now numbers 60 members. The object of this Order is to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety. The Lodge meets on the first and third Mondays in each month at No. 54, Hanover Street. The Worthy Chief for 1884 is Brother Robert Miller, and the Secretary Brother James A. Thomas.

The St. Mary's Lodge is for females and works in conjunction with the St. Luke's Lodge : it numbers over 70 members. The presiding Daughter for 1884 is Mrs. Sarah Morrison and the Daughter of Records Mrs. Ellen Barrett.

There are other Lodges of Good Samaritans in Kingston.

The St. Matthew's numbers 44 male members.

The St. Martha's for females work in conjunction with the St. Matthew's.

The St. John's numbers 75 male and female members.

The St. Mark's numbers 37 male and female members.

These Lodges work under warrant from the National Grand Lodges of Good Samaritans in New York and Philadelphia respectively.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

GOOD TEMPLARY was introduced into Jamaica in January, 1875, when the Lodge designated The Hope of Port Royal was established. Since then the Order has been progressing satisfactorily, and has been the means of forming a very healthy tem-

perance sentiment in the community. There are now 13 working Lodges in existence, with an active membership of 316. These Lodges are distributed over seven parishes. There are in the City of Kingston three subordinate Lodges and one Grand Lodge.

The officers of the Grand Lodge for the year 1884-85 are :-

E. H. MacLavery, G.W.C.T.	G. H. Thompson, G.W.S.	Leslie Alexander, G.W.G.
T. Arbouin, G.W.C.	Henry Ford, G.W.T.	E. Morales, G.W. Sentinel.
Geo. Mould, G.S., Juv. Tem.	W. B. Hylton, G.W.C.	C. T. Burton, G.W.A.S.
E. N. McLaughlin, G.W.V.T.	Justin McCarthy, G.W.M.	Hy. DaCosta, jnr., G.W.D.M
	W. T. Campbell, G.W.M.	Wm. Duff, P.G.W.C.T.

The following is a list of the Subordinate Lodges and their places of meeting :-

Name of Lodge.	Name of Deputy.	Place of Meeting.	Situation of Lodge.
Pioneer	G. H. Mould	U. P. Schoolroom, John's Lane	Kingston
St. Michael	W. B. Hylton	East Branch Schoolroom, Fleet Street	"
Imperial	Geo. H. Thompson	Presbyterian Schoolroom, John's Lane	"
Hope of Port Royal	J. E. Simmons	Wesleyan Schoolroom	Port Royal
Aboukir Guiding Star	Geo. Good	"	"
St. Peter's	Geo. P. Myers	...	"
Trelawny	B. Lewis Graw	...	Falmouth
St. Catherine	Chas. F. Richards	Monk St. Schoolroom	Spanish Town
Musgrave	B. Morris Lazarus	...	Falmouth
Anchor	M. H. Edwards	Court House	Port Antonio
St. Ann's	Alexander Lake	Foresters' Court Room	St. Ann's Bay
Gun and Thistle	James West	New Castle	...
St. James Union	Rev. E. J. Wortley	...	Montego Bay.

The Kingston Lodges meet weekly, on the following evenings : "Imperial" on Monday ; "Pioneer" on Thursday, and "St. Michael's" on Friday. The St. Catherine's Lodge meets at Spanish Town every Tuesday evening.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 10,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the Articles of Association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession."

The laws of the Branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, Vice-President, a President elect, Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council.

There have been six Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order :-

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin	James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.	A. Saunders, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng.

The office bearers for the year 1884 are :-

M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, President.
 J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. President Elect.
 F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng., Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.

James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.
 Jasper Cargill, M.D., New York, L.R.C.P., London.
 C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.
 D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.
 J. Pringle, M.B., C.M., Aberd.
 A. Saunders, M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Eng.
 J. S. Gerrard, M.R.C.S., Eng.

} Members of Council.

The general meetings are held on the second Wednesday in January, April, July and October at the Public Library in East Street, when papers are read and discussed, and notes of interesting cases brought to the notice of the members.

Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the Branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such.

All legally-qualified and registered Medical Practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by majority at a general meeting.

Applicants for membership must be proposed by any three members, to one at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the Secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated.

The office bearers are elected annually. Honorary Secretary and Members of Council are eligible for re-election.

An annual general meeting is held during the last week of December of each year, when the result of the election of office bearers for the ensuing year is declared. At this meeting the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

The Branch at present numbers 29 members.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five Registered Medical Practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a President and the election of a Secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. Consideration of any diplomas, licenses, or certificates, granted after and in consequence of a course of study and examinations as thorough and sufficient as is the minimum course in any like case approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council under section 21 of 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.
- c. The removal from the Register of any Registered Practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

The following are the recommendations of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom which have been approved by Her Majesty's Privy Council under the Act last referred to :—

That the course of professional study required for a License shall comprehend attendance during not less than four winter sessions, or three winter sessions and two summer sessions, at a school recognized by any of the licensing bodies mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act 21 and 22 Victoria, chap. 90.

That the following are the subjects without a knowledge of which no candidate should be allowed to obtain a qualification entitling him to be registered :—

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy. | 6. Practical Pharmacy. |
| 2. General Anatomy. | 7. Medicine. |
| 3. Physiology. | 8. Surgery. |
| 4. Chemistry. | 9. Midwifery. |
| 5. Materia Medica. | 10. Forensic Medicine. |

The rules of the Medical Council of Jamaica, approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 24th May, 1878, are as follow :—

That full minutes of the proceedings of the Medical Council be kept, in accordance with Section 12 of Law 47 of 1872.

That the meetings of the Council be held at the Island Medical Office, but that when considered necessary for the purposes of a practical surgical or medical examination an adjournment may be made to the Public Hospital.

That the examination shall be conducted *visà voce* and in writing, and in the event of the candidate being a foreigner and unable to give the necessary answers in English, he shall provide a non-medical interpreter, to be approved by the Board.

That the subjects upon which the candidate may be examined shall be as follow :—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Anatomy. | 5. Physiology. |
| 2. Surgery. | 6. Medicine. |
| 3. Midwifery. | 7. Medical Jurisprudence. |
| 4. Chemistry. | 8. Materia Medica. |

9. Pharmacy.

That every Candidate for examination be required to make application to the Secretary of the Board and to transmit to him such diplomas, certificates, &c., as are required under the Medical Act.

The following are the members of the Medical Council, 1881-1884 :—

James Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., President.
 Deputy Surgeon-General Mosse, C.B., M.R.C.S., Eng.
 James C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin.
 Izett W. Anderson, M.D., Edin.
 A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.
 Secretary—C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin.

NOTE—Examinations by the Medical Council (Clause 18 Law 47 of 1872) repealed under Law 13 of 1879.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King Street. In June of 1874 the Managing Committee obtained on a yearly rental of £150 the more commodious premises No. 103, East Street, which admitted of the setting apart of bedrooms for the accommodation of country members. The enlarged scope of the Club consequent on the acquisition of these more suitable premises necessitated the personal supervision of a Resident Secretary, which office was undertaken by Mr. A. P. Short, and it is in a considerable measure due to this gentleman's exertions that the ultimate success of the undertaking was assured.

The house in East Street was in turn vacated in December, 1877, on the termination of the lease under which it was held, the owner desiring to re-enter into possession, and, with but a limited time to look about them for another building, the Committee had no alternative but to take the most suitable place at the time offering, namely, the premises, No. 59, Hanover St., which have since been the Club House. Although not very well adapted to the purposes to which it has been put, the building possesses the advantage of being centrally situated and forms a convenient halting place for members who, residing in the upper part of the town, have avocations requiring their daily presence in the business portion of the city.

The Club House is the property of the members, having been purchased with moneys raised on scrip subscribed for by members and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, the building and furniture being the security for the ultimate repayment of the advances.

The Club is managed by a Committee consisting of the holders of shares in the building and 20 elected members, one of whom is by vote of the others chosen President. The present holder of the office is Mr. J. Macglashan, who for many years past has occupied the same position. Messrs. C. Goldie and Frederick S. Church are, respectively, the Hon. Treasurer and Resident Secretary, and the elected members of the Committee for 1884 are—

R. Gillard, Esq.	G. H. Pearce, Esq.	L. F. MacKinnon, Esq.
Capt. Catwright	R. S. Haughton, Esq.	C. Goldie, Esq.
J. Macglashan, Esq.	D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ed.	Hon. M. Solomon
L. R. Fyfe, Esq.	J. Allwood, Esq.	J. Harris, Esq.
L. C. Shirley, Esq.	Hon. E. N. Walker	Major O'Brien, R.E.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., F.R.C.S., Lon.	C. J. Ward, Esq.	A. H. Miles, Esq.
F. B. Lyons, Esq.		Geo. Stiebel, Esq.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the Committee by ballot, and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates,

their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the Candidates' Book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the Reading Room of the Club.

The entrance fee is £5 5s., having been increased by £2 2s. in 1877, and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for members residing within a radius of 5 miles of Kingston, and £2 2s. for country members. Officers of the Army and Navy are admitted after the usual ballot as honorary members, on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. Prior to November, 1881, the subscription of this class of members was only £1 1s. per annum, but by resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of 1881, the amount was increased in respect of all future candidates.

Members have the privilege of introducing their friends to the Club, provided the latter do not live within five miles of Kingston; and gentlemen on a visit to the island, on being introduced by a member, may be received as honorary members for a period of 15 days without charge, which period may subsequently be extended for two months on payment of 10/6 per month; but should they desire to continue the use of the Club after the expiry of that time their names must be submitted for election as permanent members, the amount already paid being deducted from their regular subscription.

Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the Club House of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

By-Laws are from time to time framed respecting the billiard room, card room, &c., &c., which have the same force and effect as the general regulations on which the management of the Institution is based.

At the time of holding the last Annual General Meeting there were on the books of the Club 171 members, of whom 56 were town members, 95 country members, and 20 either military or naval men.

THE ST. CATHERINE INSTITUTE.

THE purpose of this Association is to carry on a Reading Room in Spanish Town, to which is added a Library and News Room and Recreation Rooms; and its objects are to afford instruction and entertainment to the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Catherine.

The Company has been registered under the "Limited Liability Company's Act," and at present consists of 81 members. Each member pays a subscription of 2s. per month in advance.

Any person, not being a member, may enjoy the advantages of any section of the Institute at the following rates:—

For the use of the Reading Room and News Room	1s. per month
“ “ Circulating Library	1s. 6d. “
Other benefits of the Institute	(to be fixed.)

The affairs of the Company are conducted by a Committee of Management. Candidates for membership are elected by the Committee by ballot. The Library contains over 300 well selected works; and a large number of quarterly and monthly periodicals and English and Island newspapers are at all times kept in the Reading Room. A billiard table is attached to the Establishment. The Rooms are in the Public Square of Spanish Town.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

PRESIDENT.—Hon. T. L. Harvey.	VICE-PRESIDENTS. { Rev. C. F. Douet E. B. Lynch, Esq.
TREASURER.—Augustus Abraham, Esq.	SECRETARY.—Arthur Geo. Ffrench, Esq.
W. Duncan Byles	Arthur G. Ffrench
Arthur W. Douet	Wm. Thos. Jamison
W. B. Edridge	George F. Judah
Theodore Gayleard	Geoffrey T. Martyn
	E. Noel M'Laughlin
	James Richmond
	Charles L. Ripol.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and Cricket Clubs exist in nearly all the parishes of the island. The best known Clubs are the Kingston Club, the Phoenix and Georgia Clubs in Trelawny, the St. Elizabeth Club, the Mandeville Club in Manchester, the Huntly Club in Saint Ann, the Vere Club in Clarendon and the Titchfield and Wanderers' Clubs in Portland. The St. Elizabeth's Club have, besides a ground in Black River, a prettily-situated-ground at Mount Olivet in the Santa Cruz Mountains, 2,000 feet above the sea-level, the use of which they enjoy through the kindness of Mr. Charles E. Isaacs, the proprietor of Mount Olivet. The ground of the Phoenix C. C. is a portion of the property of that name situated about seven miles from Falmouth, the use of which is kindly granted by the Hon. W. Kerr, Custos of St. James. Both these Clubs are well established and can put a formidable eleven on the cricket-field when the occasion requires. The ground of the Huntly Club in St. Ann is on the pen of that name, belonging to Mr. Walter Adam Anderson, the founder of the Club, who besides giving the use of the ground supports the Club very materially in other respects. There are in Kingston, besides the Kingston C. C., several Clubs formed amongst the more juvenile members of the community, such as the Kensington, the Newton, the Church of England and Collegiate High School, &c., &c., all of which are in a flourishing condition considering their somewhat recent formation.

The Kingston Cricket Club has been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has on its books the names of 54 honorary members and 86 playing members. The former pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and the latter £1 16s. a year, with an entrance fee of 10s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 12s. The election to membership is in the hands of the Committee. The Club ground is situated a short distance out of town in a pen named "Sabina Park," on the road leading from the Windward Road opposite "Park Lodge" to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park Camp. The practising days are Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Club dress is white flannel trousers and shirt and Oxford blue silk scarf; jacket of alternate white and Oxford blue striped flannel. A well-organized system of club prizes exist for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., and Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B. C.I.E., are Patrons of the Kingston Club. Captain for 1884—Mr. Laurence R. Fyfe; Hon. Sec.—Mr. F. G. M. Lynch; Hon. Treas.—Mr. A. H. Miles. Committee—The Captain, Secretary and Treasurer *ex-officio*, and the following elected members, Messrs. E. N. Marshall, G. H. Pearce, W. A. Henderson, S. S. Wortley, Rev. W. Boyce and A. S. Duff.

THE CORNWALL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Cornwall Agricultural Society, which has been in existence for many years, has for its object the encouragement and advancement in every direction of matters connected with agriculture and the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and sheep. Annual Shows are held in connection with the Society, at which prizes of value are offered to be competed for. The Society has since its inauguration distributed a large sum of money in prizes for live stock, imported and native, and for ploughing, draining and artisans' work.

During recent years the Government, with the object of encouraging the Society in its operations of usefulness, have assisted it with grants of annual subsidies of £100. Two years ago the Society instituted the system of holding Fairs for the sale of horses, mules, cattle and asses at Montego Bay, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar and Falmouth (the principal sea-port towns of the County of Cornwall) in connection with its annual Shows. It was felt and hoped by the Society that these Fairs would lead to the establishment of a permanent export trade in horses and cattle with the neighbouring islands in the West Indies and other places; and, by holding the Fairs at the sea-port towns, facilities are afforded for the immediate removal of the cattle purchased on any steamers which may be brought from other places for the purpose

of attending the Fairs. The first Fair under this plan was held at Montego Bay on the 30th August, 1882.

The Hon. J. W. Fisher, Custos of Trelawny, is President of the Society, and Mr. C. P. Bovell is Secretary.

FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

THE object of the annual Floral and Horticultural Show in Kingston is to endeavour by means of friendly competition among cultivators of different varieties of flowers, fruits and vegetables, to draw increased attention to the beauty and usefulness of these productions and promote their more general culture.

The Managers in their prospectus expressed the opinion "that by bringing together all the varieties and kinds of flowers, fruits and vegetables which are now objects of culture in different parts of the island, both cultivators and the general public will obtain much useful information respecting the productions most suitable to our soil and climate, and, at the same time, be encouraged to introduce such new varieties as will eventually contribute to the general improvement of our ornamental plants, as well as to the more careful cultivation of our fruits and vegetables." They particularly invite "the exhibition of any new or rare plants, or any to which interest is attached on account of their great beauty, their economic character, or their great value as food plants." Prizes varying from 2/6 up to 30/ are given for exhibits at the Show, the total amount of prize money being about £50 in each year.

The Show was originated by the Jamaica Institute and is managed by a Committee of gentlemen of which the Hon. H. J. Kemble (Custos of Kingston) is Chairman and Dr. J. C. Phillippo is Vice-Chairman. Lady Musgrave was the Patroness of the Shows that took place during the government of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, the wife of His Excellency Major-General Gamble, C.B., was the Patroness of the Show of 1883, and Lady Norman, the wife of His Excellency Sir Henry Norman, was the Patroness of that of 1884.

The Show is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A subscriber of half-a-guinea receives four tickets, each of which entitles the holder to the privilege of admission to the grounds one hour before the general public. Single tickets of admission are sold at 1/ each at the gate. The Show has proved an institution of a most popular character, and may be said to be attended by the entire community.

The Treasurer is P. E. Auvray, Esq. and the Secretary G. J. DeCordova, Esq. The Official Referee is D. Morris, Esq., the Director of the Government Gardens and Plantations.

The Judges of the Show of 1884 were as follow :—

For classes 1, 2 and 3—O. Marescaux, W. Bourke, S. D. Lindo, J. C. Fegan, Wm. Elliott, Esquires.

For class 4—Rev. D. J. East, J. J. Hart, J. J. Bowrey, O. Delgado, P. E. Vendryes, G. J. DeCordova, Esquires.

For classes 5 and 6—D. Morris, H. Barrow, Geo. Stiebel, W. H. Lewis, George Syme, Esquires.

For classes 7, 8 and 9—Col. T. B. White, Rev. H. H. Issacs, Rev. W. Griffith, J. Harris, A. C. Sinclair, W. H. McGlashan, William Harris, Esquires.

The following gentlemen formed the Committee for regulating the grounds, tents, &c., J. Parry, J. J. Bowrey, A. C. Sinclair, W. Bourke, P. E. Vendryes, J. C. Fegan, J. Harris, Wm. Elliott, Esquires.

PART XVIII.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

As an introduction to the tonnage, itinerary and other particulars respecting the steamships now trading with the Port of Kingston we may briefly note the progress that has been made in regard to steam communication with this island.

In April, 1842, the Royal Mail Company began their contract with the British Government for carrying the West India Mail, of which they enjoyed a monopoly of twenty years, it may be said without competition; they were followed ten years later by the Mexican Line of Steamers which were subsequently withdrawn for want of support.

In 1860 Holt's Line of Steamers began trading from Liverpool to Jamaica and the Colombian Ports. Five years later the West India and Pacific Steamship Company bought their interests and have since maintained regular communication with Jamaica.

The French Line (Compagnie Générale Transatlantique) began in 1865, bringing the island into direct communication with France, Cuba and the French Antilles.

In August, 1872, the Atlas Steamship Company, under contract with this Government, despatched their first steamer to New York. Since then the trade has largely increased and the Company have had accordingly to supply additional and larger vessels to meet the requirements of the increased traffic.

In 1880 the Cunard Line began a service between the Ports of Kingston, Bermuda and Halifax, opening a new market for our produce. Large shipments of sugar have been made to Canada via Halifax by these steamers.

In the same year the White Line of Steamers to and from London began to trade with Jamaica, followed by the London Line. In the early part of 1881 the Anderson Line was added. These lines have since been amalgamated and they now trade under the name of "The Caribbean Company." The steamers of this line follow in quick succession during the shipping season and offer great facilities to shippers at moderate rates of freight. They go from Kingston to the principal out-ports and such other ports as offer inducements. Owing to the undefined movements of the steamers they cannot be relied on as passenger vessels. Previous to this amalgamation "The London Line" ran between Kingston, Belize and London: this trade has since been transferred to a new line known as "The London and Belize Line." The steamers call at Port Royal once a month *en route* to Belize for passengers and cargo; but they do not bring cargo to Kingston.

The Glasgow Line of Steamers began trading with the Port of Kingston in February, 1882, their first steamer, the Ariel, arriving on the 26th of that month. There are now two lines carrying produce homewards to London or Glasgow as may be arranged with shippers.

The Frank Brothers Company, an old established fruit house, but which formerly received their supplies from Colon, now run the steamers "Stroma" and "Iona" in their "First Freight Line" between New York and Jamaican ports. They bring out general merchandize and return with cargoes consisting principally of fruit. These steamers make the passage in from 5½ to 6 days, but do not carry passengers.

The United States Mail Steam Ship Company run a monthly line from New York to Belize, Livingstone and Spanish Honduras calling at Jamaica.

Messrs. Henry Brothers' fruit steamers run between Kingston and Baltimore about once a week for the purpose of carrying fruit to the latter port, where an extensive fruit trade is conducted by this enterprising firm.

Messrs J. Hart and Co., of Baltimore, also run one steamer and several sailing vessels in the fruit trade between that port and Jamaica.

Messrs. Seaverens and Co. likewise run a line of fruit steamers weekly between Jamaica and Boston during the Summer, and to southern ports during the Winter months. These steamers load principally on the north-side of the island.

The steamers Edith Godden, Pomona and Vertumnus, belonging to Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co. of Montego Bay, trade between the outports, the United States and Kingston, making in some instances two trips per month. They bring commodities from the States and take fruit and other produce, principally the former.

Messrs. Clark & Co., of New Orleans, have also a line of steamers engaged in the fruit-trade and running between Port Antonio and other island ports and New Orleans, and Messrs. Oteri & Brother have a steamer running monthly from New Orleans in the fruit trade.

Messrs. Warner & Merritt's steamers trade between Philadelphia and Port Antonio and other fruit-producing ports. They have three or four steamers running regularly, besides a fine fleet of really magnificent schooners, all conveying fruit to the Philadelphia Market.

Numerous as these lines are there is every prospect of their being augmented next year if the people will only continue planting bananas. The demand at present exceeds the supply.

Besides these lines of steamers which connect Jamaica with the outer world there is a coasting steamer which makes three trips around the island in each month, conveying passengers and cargo. This vessel (the Arden of the Atlas Line) is subsidized by the Local Government.

Thus there are seventeen lines of steamers regularly trading with Jamaica, (besides the coasting steamer just referred to) whereas twenty years ago there were but three steamship lines in connexion with the island, namely, the Royal Mail, the West India and Pacific and the Transatlantic.

With so many lines great competition exists and freights have been brought down far below remunerative rates.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

THE SHIPS EMPLOYED ON THE WEST INDIA SERVICE.					
Para	3,805 Tons	} Mail Ships	Dee	1,858 Tons	} Cargo ships
Don	3,805 "		Essequibo	1,817 "	
Medway	3,687 "		Severn	1,736 "	
Moselle	3,252 "		Larne	1,664 "	
Nile	3,039 "		Dart	2,641 "	
Eden	2,144 "	} Intercolo- nial Service.	Derwent	2,471 "	} On Colon Route.
Esk	2,144 "		Humber	2,371 "	
Solent	1,908 "		Avon	2,225 "	
			Belize	1,015 "	

The mail ships leave Southampton on 2nd and 17th of the month. They leave Kingston, Jamaica, on 9th or 10th and 25th of each month.

PASSENGERS' FARES TO SOUTHAMPTON.

For adults £30 and upwards ; Second Class £20 ; Third Class £15.

Children 8 years and under 12 half fare.

" 3 " " 8 quarter fare. One child under 3 years free.

A cargo ship is despatched from Southampton on 11th each month for Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Carupano, La Guayra, Porto Cabello, Curaçoa, Savanilla, Carthagena and Colon, returning by Savanilla, Venezuela and Trinidad to Havre, Southampton, Bremen and Hamburg.

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

Robert C. Lambert, Esq., Manager, Liverpool.

Messrs. McDowell, Hankey & Co., Agents in Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Bernard Hall	-	2,678 Tons	Jamaican	-	2,009 Tons
Australian	-	2,498 "	Caribbean	-	1,852 "
Haytian	-	2,336 "	American	-	1,838 "
Andean	-	2,147 "	Californian	-	1,831 "
Chilian	-	2,113 "	West Indian	-	1,804 "
Bolivar	-	2,064 "	Venezuelan	-	1,690 "
Cuban	-			-	1,334 Tons.

Steamer leaves Liverpool for Kingston, via St. Thomas and Port-au-Prince, once a month on a day fixed by advertisement. Arrives at Kingston and leaves for Vera Cruz and New Orleans.

THE LONDON AND BELIZE LINE OF STEAMERS.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To Belize, adults	£5 5 0	Children under 3 years	Free
" Livingstone, adults	6 6 0	Ditto under 12 years	Half price
" Puerto Cortes, adults	7 7 0	Deck passengers to Belize	£2.

The steamers are despatched from London by Messrs. Scrutton, Sons and Co., of Grace Church Street; Messrs. R. G. Jones, Price and Co., 1 Church Court, Clements Lane; Messrs. Henry Langridge and Co., 16 Great St. Helen's; Messrs. William Smith and Co., 106 Leadenhall Street.

Agents in Kingston, Messrs. Soutar & Co.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

The following steamers run between St. Thomas and Jamaica :—

Salvador	900 Tons.	Venezuela	800 Tons.
Saint Domingue	800 "	Desirade	1,000 "

The transatlantic mail ships start from San Nazaire the 21st of each month and proceed as per itinerary given below :—

San Nazaire—departs 21st; Santander (Spain)—arrives 22nd, departs 22nd; St. Thomas—arrives 6th, departs 7th for Porto Rico; on 7th for Havana; on 11th for Vera Cruz (Mexico); on 14th as annexed. Mail Steamer leaves intercolonially from St. Thomas with mails, passengers and cargo transhipped, viz. :—

Arrivals.		Departures.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
St. Thomas	.	7th	.	Kingston	.	16th	.
Ponce, Porto Rico	7th	7th	.	Santiago de Cuba	17th	17th	.
Mayaguez "	8th	8th	.	Port-au-Prince	18th	19th	.
Cape Hayti	9th	10th	.	Cape Hayti	20th	20th	.
Port-au-Prince	10th	11th	.	Mayaguez, Porto Rico	23rd	23rd	.
Santiago de Cuba	12th	12th	.	Ponce "	23rd	24th	.
Kingston, Jamaica	13th	.	.	St. Thomas	25th	.	.

Or vice versa, leaving Jamaica on the 16th at noon and arriving at St. Thomas as per itinerary.

In time to meet the mail steamer from Vera Cruz (Mexico) via Havana and Porto Rico, which leaves on the 26th, morning, for St. Nazaire.

Passengers' fares from Kingston are as follow :—

From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	£3 12s.	From Kingston to Ponce	£8 16s.
" " Port-au-Prince	5 0	" " St. Thomas	10 0
" " Cape Hayti	5 0	Children under 3 years,	free.
" " Mayaguez, Porto Rico	-	" from 3 to 8 years	½ passage.
" " Rico	7 12	" " 8 to 12	¾ "
		And from 12 years	full passage.

From Kingston to St. Nazaire—

1st Class.	1st Class.	1st Class.
First Category—£42	Second Category—£37	Third Category—£30
	For Second Class £18.	

	2nd Class.	On Deck.
From Kingston to Santiago de Cuba	£1 16 0	£1 0 0
" " Port-au-Prince	2 16 0	1 8 0
" " Cape Hayti	2 16 0	1 8 0
" " Mayaguez, Porto Rico	3 16 0	1 16 0
" " Ponce	4 4 0	2 4 0
" " St. Thomas	5 0 0	2 12 0

Return tickets for first class passengers only are available for two months with a discount of 15 per cent. These are only for those travelling intercolonially. A family composed of 4 or more adults taking first class tickets is allowed also a discount of 15 per cent.

AGENTS :—Arnold L. Malabre & Co., Kingston.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Agents in Halifax—S. Cunard & Co. Agent in Bermuda—J. M. Hayward.

Agents in Jamaica—George Solomon & Co.

Beta, Capt. Shaw - 677 Tons. Alpha, Capt. Crowell - 650 Tons.

These steamers are appointed to sail monthly from Halifax, N. S., to Bermuda, Turks Islands and Jamaica. These steamers connect at Jamaica with the West India Royal Mail Company steamers running between Jamaica and the other West India Islands.

FIRST CABIN.

Halifax to Turks Island	£11 9 2	Jamaica to Halifax	£13 10 0
Return	19 15 10	Return	23 0 0
Halifax to Jamaica	13 10 10	Jamaica to Bermuda	8 10 0
Return	22 18 4	Return	14 12 0
Turks Island to Halifax	11 6 0	Jamaica to Turks Island	4 0 0
Return	20 0 0	Return	7 0 0
Turks Island to Jamaica	4 0 0	Jamaica to Liverpool	28 0 0
Return	7 0 0	Return	48 0 0
Bermuda to Jamaica	8 10 0		
Return	14 12 0		

SECOND CABIN.

Bermuda to Jamaica	£6 5 0	Jamaica to Liverpool	20 0 0
Return	£10 10 0	Return	35 0 0

Children over 1 year and under 12 years, half fare. Infants under 1 year, free.

Servants in first cabin charged second cabin fare.

Return tickets available for 6 months.

Passengers forwarded from Halifax, N.S., to Liverpool, G.B., by Allan Royal Mail Steamers direct or via Runouski.

Freight carried at moderate rates between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica, and through rates of freight can be arranged between Jamaica or Bermuda and towns in Canada or the United States.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Jamaica Contract Line.)

Messrs. Leech, Harrison & Forwood, Managers, Liverpool.

Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., General Agents, New York.

W. Peploe Forwood, General Superintendent in West Indies.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

Albano	- 2,400 Tons.	Alps	- 1,800 Tons.	Avila	- 1,200 Tons
Alene	- 2,200 "	Andes	- 1,800 "	Alpin	- 700 "
Alvo	- 2,200 "	Alvena	- 1,800 "	Arden	- 600 "
Ailsa	- 2,000 "	Antillas	- 1,400 "	Arran	- 500 "
Athos	- 2,000 "	Etna	- 1,400 "	Aden (Branch)	100 "

These steamers sail on an itinerary approved of from time to time by the Government of Jamaica.

PASSENGERS' FARES.

To New York—			Through to Glasgow—		
Adults	£10	8 4	Adults	£25	0 0
Children under 12 years	5	4 2	Return Ticket	45	16 8
Servants	6	18 10	Through to Havre, Bremen or		
Return ticket for adults only	18	0 0	Hamburg—		
Through to Liverpool—			Adults	31	5 0
Adults	27	1 8	Return ticket	52	1 8
Return ticket	46	17 6	Children under 12 years half fare.		
Through to London—			One infant under 3 years—FREE.		
Adults	22	18 4	Servants, two-thirds cabin fare.		
Return ticket	41	13 4	Return tickets available for 12 months.		

Through Tickets are available to proceed from New York by any of the following lines of steamships :—

- To Liverpool—By the Inman, White Star or Cunard Line.
- To Glasgow—By the Anchor Line.
- To London—By the National Line and the Monarch Line.
- To Havre—By the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.
- To Bremen—By the North German Lloyd.
- To Hamburg—By the Hamburg and American Packet Company.

NORTHSIDE JAMAICA SERVICE.

An Atlas steamer leaves once a week from Northside for New York.

The steamers which arrive from New York leave for Savanilla, Carthagena and Colon.

The steamers take through cargo for the Continent.

JAMAICA COASTWISE SERVICE.

THE Arden (Contract Steamer) leaves Kingston every ten days, namely, at 7 a.m. on Thursday for the Eastern route returning on the following Wednesday night, and on Monday for the Western route returning on the following Saturday night, calling at the following ports :—

Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	Lucea
Port Morant	Dry Harbour	Sav.-la-Mar
Port Antonio	Rio Bueno	Black River.
Annotto Bay	Falmouth	Alligator Pond
Port Maria	Montego Bay	Milk River.

Passenger Fares are 12s. for the first port and 6s. for each additional port. Deckers one-third of these rates.*

COMPANY'S AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Kingston, W. Peploe Forwood.	Rio Bueno, G. Groom.
Morant Bay, L. D. Baker, & Co.	Falmouth, R. Nunes.
Port Morant do.	Montego Bay, A. Hart & Son.
Port Antonio do.	Lucea, A. H. Brown & Bros.
Annotto Bay, R. Sandford.	Sav.-la-Mar, Leyden & Co.
Port Maria, J. B. Goffe & Co.	Black River, Leyden & Farquharson.
St. Ann's Bay, Syl. Cotter.	Alligator Pond, D. Sampson & Son.
Dry Harbour, J. H. Levy.	Milk River, A. Grunhut.

GLASGOW LINE.

Despatched in Glasgow by Robt. McKill & Co. and David Caw & Co. once a month. Loading homewards for Glasgow or London as may be agreed upon.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Jones & Co., Savanna-la-Mar.	Bravo, Bro. & Co., St. Ann's Bay
Robert Nunes, Falmouth.	and Dry Harbour.
" Rio Bueno.	G. Cornaldi & Sons, Montego Bay.
Henry Davis & Son, Lucea.	D. Sampson & Son, Alligator Pond.
Geo. Solomon & Co., General Agents, Kingston Jamaica.	

* For further particulars see under head of Travelling in Jamaica.

THE CLYDE LINE.

Despatched in Glasgow by Stirling & Co., and Burrell & Son.

AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Shaw & Co., Alligator Pond.

C. E. Isaacs, Black River.

David Brown, Sav.-la-Mar.

A. H. Browne, Fros., Lucca.

Joseph Phillips, Falmouth.

Abraham Hart & Co., Montego Bay.

Francis Groom, Rio Bueno.

L. L. Fraser, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour and Port Maria.

F. Standford, Annotto Bay.

D. Marchalleck, & Co., Morant Bay.

C. Hannay & S. L. Schloss & Co., Kingston.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica, it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island.

The main roads encircle the island with several connections from north to south.

Commencing at Kingston and going easterly the main road passes through Yallahs, Morant Bay, Bath, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Hope Bay, and Buff Bay to Annotto Bay, where the main road called "the Annotto Bay Junction Road" connects the north-side with Kingston.

From Annotto Bay the road passes through Port Maria to White River and Ocho Rios, where the great road from Spanish Town through Linstead and Moneague again connects the north and south sides of the island.

From Ocho Rios the road skirts the sea, passing through St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno and Duncans to Falmouth.

From Moneague the "Great Interior Road" commences and passing through Clarendon, Brown's Town and Stewart Town terminates at Falmouth. There is also a branch road from St. Ann's Bay to connect with the great interior road at Green Park.

A main road also connects Brown's Town with Dry Harbour.

Returning to Falmouth and starting westerly we reach Montego Bay whence a branch line goes by Adelphi to the line of the Parishes of St. James and Trelawny.

From Montego Bay another road crosses the island running past Montpelier to the Great River at Shuttleworth, whence one branch passing by Chester Castle and New Market terminates at Black River, on the south side, and another branch goes to Savanna-la-Mar.

The coast road from Montego Bay extends to Lucca and Green Island. From Lucca the road crosses the island to Savanna-la-Mar and a branch connects with Green Island.

From Savanna-la-Mar the road follows the coast to Black River and thence, striking inland, goes to Lacovia, whence there are two branch roads; one passing over Bogue Hill and through Mile Gully unites at Williamsfield with the other passing over Spur Tree Hill and through Mandeville. The road then continues to Porus, Four Paths, May Pen, Old Harbour and Spanish Town, terminating at Kingston.

There is a branch road from Old Harbour through Vere to the Alley and Milk River, meeting the main road, just described, at the Old Toll Gate in Clarendon.

There is another from May Pen to Chapelton in Clarendon, thence a new road extends to Cave Valley on the borders of St. Ann; one from Spanish Town to Bamboo Market in St. John; another from Bog Walk through Pear-tree Grove to Port Maria; one from Kingston to Gordon Town and thence a bridle road, in the main road schedule, to Newcastle, and branch roads from Halfway-Tree to Hope Old Toll Gate and to King's House. There is also another bridle road in the main road schedule extending from Hector's River to Coxheath in the Parish of Trelawny.

A few particulars are given below as to how travelling in Jamaica can be accomplished and the attendant expenses.

I.—LIVERY STABLES.

Livery Stables are kept in Kingston by Mr. G. Mornis at the Parade, by Mr. R. White in Duke Street, by Mr. Gadpaille in North Street, and by Mr. Egbert DePass in Tower Street; in Spanish Town by Mr. S. Feurtado, and Mrs. W. L. Young; at Gordon Town by Messrs. Bolton & Co., and by Mr. H. Duval, and in the other more important towns of the island. The following Table shews approximately the general charge for a double buggy and pair of horses from Kingston to the places named in the Table:—

From Kingston to—			From Kingston to—			From Kingston—		
Spanish Town	£1	0 0	Black River	£10	0 0	Port Maria	£5	0 0
Old Harbour	2	0 0	Santa Cruz	8	0 0	Buff Bay	4	10 0
Linstead	2	0 0	Malvern	8	0 0	Port Antonio	7	0 0
Ewarton	3	0 0	Alligator Pond	7	0 0	Gordon Town	0	16 0
Moneague	4	0 0	Mandeville	6	0 0	Easington	2	0 0
Ocho Rios	5	10 0	St. Ann's Bay	5	10 0	Morant Bay	3	0 0
Brown's Town	6	0 0	Porus	4	10 0	Port Morant	4	0 0
Falmouth	8	0 0	Chapelton	5	0 0	Bath	5	0 0
Montego Bay	10	0 0	Four Paths	3	4 0	Plaintain Garden	} 5	10 0
Lucca	12	0 0	Alley	4	0 0	River		
Ramble	12	0 0	Stony Hill	1	4 0	Manchioneal	6	10 0
Green Island	13	0 0	Castleton Gardens	2	0 0	Holland Bay	5	0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	12	0 0	Aunotto Bay	3	0 0			

The general practice is, for long distances and where the hirer has the use of the buggy and horses for a longer period than a week, to charge at the rate of £1 a day. The amounts stated in the above table do not include the cost of feeding the driver and horses. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include these items in the charge for hire, or that he himself shall pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.*

II.—RIDING HORSES.

Riding horses can as a general rule be obtained at the livery stables, the charge being arranged for when the horse is taken. From Mr. Bolton or Mr. Duval at Gordon Town a riding horse for mountain work can be obtained at the charge of 8/ a day. From Gordon Town there are mountain roads leading to Craighton, Ropley and Strawberry Hill in one direction; to New Castle and St. Catherine's Peak in another; and in a third to Flainstead, Guava Ridge and the Cinchona Plantation, to Whitfield Hall, Abbey Green and on to Portland Gap, where the climb to the Blue Mountain Peak commences. It may be mentioned here that an omnibus runs between Gordon Town and Kingston three times a week, that is on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, leaving the former place at 8 a.m., and returning from Kingston at 3.30 p.m. The charge is 4/ each trip, or 6/ for the double trip on the same day.

III.—JAMAICA RAILWAY.

The following Tables give the times of departure from and arrival at the several stations of the trains on the existing Railway Line, and the rates of fares between the stations :—

	1ST TRAIN.		2ND TRAIN.		3RD TRAIN.		4TH TRAIN.	
	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.
DOWN.								
Kingston	...	7	...	10.30	...	1.0	...	4.15
Gregory Park	7.20	7.23	10.50	10.53	1.18	1.20	4.33	4.35
Grange Lane	7.31	7.33	11.1	11.3	1.26	1.28	4.41	4.43
Spanish Town	7.40	7.45	11.10	11.15	1.35	...	4.50	4.55
Hartlands	7.58	8	11.28	11.30	...	...	5. 5	5. 7
Bushy Park	8.18	8.20	11.48	11.50	...	...	5.25	5.27
Old Harbour	8.30	...	12	...	...	...	5.35	...
UP.								
Old Harbour	...	7	...	10.30	...	...	...	4
Bushy Park	7. 8	7.10	10.38	10.40	...	...	4. 8	4.10
Hartlands	7.28	7.30	10.55	10.58	...	...	4.23	4.25
Spanish Town	7.45	7.50	11.15	11.20	...	2.40	4.40	4.50
Grange Lane	7.57	7.59	11.27	11.29	2.46	2.48	4.56	4.58
Gregory Park	8. 5	8.10	11.35	11.40	2.55	2.58	5. 5	5.10
Kingston	8.30	...	12	...	3.15	...	5.30	...

* The prices are approximately stated under the head of Lodging Houses.

From	To Kingston.			To Gregory Park.			To Grange Lane.			To Spa. Town.			To Hartlands.			To Bushy Park.			To Old Harbour.		
	Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.			Class.		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Kingston	-	-	-	1/4	1/1	6d.	1/9	1/6	9d.	2/6	2/	1/	3/5	2/8	1/3	4/4	3/4	1/9	5/	4/	2/
Gregory Park	1/4	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	9d.	6d.	3d.	1/4	1/1	6d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane	1/9	1/6	9d.	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town	2/6	2/	1/	1/4	1/1	6d.	9d.	6d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/	9d	3d.	2/	1/4	9d.	2/6	2/	1/
Hartlands	3/5	2/8	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/4	10d.	3d.	1/10	1/4	6d.
Bushy Park	4/4	3/4	1/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	1/4	9d.	1/4	9d.	3d.	-	-	-	1/1	10d	3d.
Old Harbour	5/	4/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	2/	1/	1/10	1/4	6d.	1/1	10d.	3d.	-	-	-

IV.—MAIL COACHES.

A.—Old Harbour and Mandeville.—The Mail Coach leaves Old Harbour at 12.10 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calls at May Pen, Four Paths and Porus, and arrives at Mandeville at 6.45 p.m. The coach leaves Mandeville at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calls at Porus, Four Paths and May Pen, and arrives at Old Harbour at 3.25 p.m.

The times fixed for departure and arrival throughout the route are:—

OLD HARBOUR AND MANDEVILLE.			
Leave Old Harbour at 12.10 p.m.	Arrive May Pen	2.10 p.m.	
" May Pen " 2.15 "	" Four Paths	2.55 "	
" Four Paths " 3.0 "	" Porus	4.40 "	
" Porus " 4.45 "	" Mandeville	6.45 "	

MANDEVILLE AND OLD HARBOUR.			
Leave Mandeville 9.30 a.m.	Arrive Porus	11 a.m.	
" Porus 11.5 "	" Four Paths	12.35 p.m.	
" Four Paths 12.40 p.m.	" May Pen	1.20 "	
" May Pen 1.25 "	" Old Harbour	3.25 "	

The following table gives the rates of passengers' fares between the several stations:—

From	To Mandeville.	To Porus.	To Four Paths.	To May Pen.	To Old Harbour
Mandeville .	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Porus .	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Four Paths .	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
May Pen .	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Old Harbour .	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. weight of luggage; any excess must be paid for as freight.

B.—Spanish Town and St. Ann's Bay.—The Mail Coach leaves Spanish Town at 8 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calls at Linstead, Ewarton, Moneague and Clarendon, and arrives at St. Ann's Bay at 5.15 p.m. The coach leaves St. Ann's Bay at 7 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, calls at Clarendon, Moneague, Ewarton and Linstead, and arrives at Spanish Town at 4.15 p.m.

The times fixed for arrival and departure throughout the route are:—

SPANISH TOWN AND ST. ANN'S BAY.			
Leave Spanish Town 8 a.m.	Arrive Linstead	9.50 a.m.	
" Linstead 9.55 "	" Ewarton	10.55 "	
" Ewarton 11.0 "	" Moneague	2.15 p.m.	
" Moneague 2.20 p.m.	" Clarendon	3.30 "	
" Clarendon 3.35 "	" St. Ann's Bay	5.15 "	

ST ANN'S BAY AND SPANISH TOWN.			
Leave St. Ann's Bay 7 a.m.	Arrive Clarendon	10 a.m.	
" Clarendon 10.5 "	" Moneague	11.15 "	
" Moneague 11.20 "	" Ewarton	1.15 p.m.	
" Ewarton 1.20 "	" Linstead	2.20 "	
" Linstead 2.25 "	" Spanish Town	4.15 "	

From	To St. Ann's Bay.	To Claremont.	To Moneague.	To Ewarton.	To Linstead.	To Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay	.	5/	10/	15/	20/	25/
Claremont	5/	.	5/	10/	15/	20/
Moneague	10/	5/	.	5/	10/	15/
Ewarton	15/	10/	5/	.	5/	10/
Linstead	20/	15/	10/	5/	.	5/
Spanish Town	25/	20/	15/	10/	5/	.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size without charge; any excess must be paid for as freight.

Passengers' tickets will be issued in advance only at the General Post Office, Kingston, and at the Mandeville and Saint Ann's Bay Post Offices.

At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the Local Postmaster.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

V.—COASTAL STEAMER.

The Coastal Steamer leaves Kingston every ten days on her trip round the island, going alternately East and West.

The itinerary for the months of July and August, 1884, is given below. [The itinerary for the remainder of the year cannot be given as the Company's Superintendent in Jamaica states that it cannot at present be fixed positively.]

EASTERN ROUTE.

Ports of Call.	Day of Week.	Hour.	Dates.			
Leave Kingston	Thursday	7 a.m.	July 10th	July 31st	Aug. 21st	
Arrive Morant Bay	"	Noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Morant	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Antonio	"	9.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	8 a.m.	" 11th	Aug. 1st	" 22nd	" "
Arrive Annotto Bay	Friday	11 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	Noon.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Maria	"	1.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	3 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive St. Ann's Bay	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	10 a.m.	" 12th	" 2nd	" 23rd	" "
Arrive Dry Harbour	Saturday	12.15 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Rio Bueno	"	5 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	3.15 a.m.	" 14th	" 4th	" 25th	" "
Arrive Falmouth	Monday	6 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	9.45 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Montego Bay	"	12.45 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Luces	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	midnight.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Sav.-la-Mar	"	6 a.m.	" 15th	" 5th	" 26th	" "
Leave ditto	Tuesday	10.30 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Black River	"	1.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	7 p.m.	" 16th	" 6th	" 27th	" "
Arrive Alligator Pond	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	11 a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Milk River	"	12.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	8 p.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Kingston	"	a.m.	" "	" "	" "	" "

WESTERN ROUTE.

Ports of Call.	Day of Week.	Hour.	Dates.		
Leave Kingston	Monday	7 a.m.	June 30th	July 21st	Aug. 11th
Arrive Milk River	"	Noon.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Alligator Pond	"	3.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Tuesday	2 a.m.	July 1st	" 22nd	" 12th
Arrive Black River	"	6 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	10 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Sav.-la-Mar	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	5.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Lucea	Wednesday	6 a.m.	" 2nd	" 23rd	" 13th
Leave ditto	"	8 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Montego Bay	"	10.15 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Falmouth	"	5 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Thursday	10 a.m.	" 3rd	" 24th	" 14th
Arrive Dry Harbour	"	12.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive St. Ann's Bay	"	6 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Friday	9.30 a.m.	" 4th	" 25th	" 15th
Arrive Port Maria	"	1 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Annotto Ray	"	4 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	Saturday	2.30 p.m.	" 5th	" 26th	" 16th
Arrive Port Antonio	"	6 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	8 a.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Port Morant	"	1.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	2.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Morant Bay	"	3.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Leave ditto	"	4.30 p.m.	" "	" "	" "
Arrive Kingston	"	p.m.	" "	" "	" "

FARES, &c.

The charge for passage money for 1st class passengers is according to a scale of 12/ for the first port called at and 6/ for every additional port, and 6/ from port to port intermediately. For deck passengers the charge is one-third the rate for 1st class passengers. The charge for sleeping accommodation is 4/ a night, and that for embarking or landing passengers by the ship's boats is 2/ for each 1st class passenger and 1/ for each deck passenger.

VI.—NAVAL STEAM LAUNCH BETWEEN KINGSTON AND PORT ROYAL.

Under present arrangements the Naval Steam Launch leaves Port Royal every day at 6 a.m. ; 10 a.m. ; 2.30 p.m. ; and 5.30 p.m. ; and Kingston at 8 a.m. ; 11 a.m. ; 3.30 p.m. ; and 6.30 p.m.

The 6 a.m. Launch from Port Royal goes to the Wharf of Messrs. E. Lyons & Son, and the 8 a.m. Launch from Kingston starts from the same Wharf. All the other Launches arrive at and depart from the Wharf of Messrs. Verley, Robinson & Co.

The Naval Authorities accord the privilege of passage in the Steam Launches to Officials, the Army and the Navy. The general public can use the Launch only on special permission given in each case.

VII.—TRAM CARS.

The Car Company afford the means of travelling in the Parish of Kingston and as far as Halfway-Tree in St. Andrew. The lines are from the Company's Office in Lower King Street through the Parade and along Orange Street to the Cross Roads and from thence to Halfway-Tree ; from the Parade, South of the Solas Market along the Spanish Town Road to the May Pen Cemetery ; along Harbour and East Streets to the Race Course ; from the Railway through Harbour Street to Elletson Road (Rae Town) ; from the Parade along East Queen Street (passing Park Lodge) to Paradise Street. The fare to Halfway-Tree is 6d. by tickets or 9d. in money. The fare on

each of the other Lines is 2d. by tickets and 3d. in money. Tickets are to be had at the Company's Office, Lower King Street; at the Model Grocery; at the Station at Halfway-Tree, and at several shops along the Lines of Tramway.

VIII.—OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibusses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town and Old Harbour. The fare is 6d. within the limits of each town. Special arrangements are made for distances beyond. Omnibusses can be hired in Kingston at 4/ per hour.

The Omnibus Stands in Kingston are :—

King Street, near Harbour Street	In the Day.	King Street, near Tower Street	At Night.
Harbour Street, near East Street		Harbour Street near East Street	
Duke Street, near Harbour and Port Royal Streets		Church Street, near Tower Street	
Duke Street, near Beeston Street			

LODGING-HOUSES, TAVERNS, &c.

A LIST of the Lodging-Houses, Taverns, &c., in the several parishes of the island is given below, shewing the charges made for boarding, lodging, pasturage, &c. :—

No.	Locality	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.							
				Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.
22	KINGSTON—North Street	Lodging House	Mrs. W. Stewart	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	d.	d.
75	Orange Street	"	Mrs. Shaw	30	26	20	36	42	6	6	—
7	East Street	"	Miss Eliza Grant	26	20	16	30	42	4	3	—
99	Do.	"	Mrs. A. DeSouza	30	20	20	30	42-50	6	6	—
40	Harbour Street	"	Mrs. J. Gray	30	26	16	30	40	—	—	—
46	Do.	"	Mrs. James Gall	30	26	20	36	50-63	6	6	—
75	Tower Street	"	Thomas Harry	26	16	16	20	30-35	—	—	—
2	East Queen Street	"	Miss S. Burton	36	28	20	36	42-56	—	—	—
91	King Street	"	Mrs. Wright	30	20	10	30	25	—	—	—
93	Do.	"	Mrs. Corinaldi	26	20	10	30	30-40	—	—	—
53	Do.	"	Mrs. E. Ansell	20	10	10	16	36	6	6	—
38	Parade	"	Mrs. Aarons	20	20	16	30	42	6	6	—
87	Barry Street	"	Mrs. Lamont	20	20	16	30	30	—	—	—
9	North Street	"	Miss Lane	36	26	20	30	42	6	6	—
77	Water Lane	Tavern	Mrs. Julia Bradhouse	20	10	10	16	30	6	6	—
83	Harbour Street	"	Charles DePass	26	10	16	26	42	6	6	—
15	Parade	"	Mary Ann Johnson	26	16	16	26	30	6	3	—
141	Tower Street	"	Francisco Borey	16	16	10	16	40	4½	6	—
68	Harbour Street	"	Egbert DePass	20	16	10	26	35	3	3	—
79	Barry Street	"	Mrs. M. A. Montier	20	16	20	26	56	6	6	—
13½	Parade	"	Elizabeth Grandison	20	10	10	20	35	3	3	—
13½	West Queen Street	"	Samuel Williams	20	10	16	26	42	6	3	—
119½	Princess Street	"	Alexis E. Dennison	16	09	10	16	21	3	3	—
			Edward Francis	20	10	10	13	24	3	3	—
	ST. ANDREW—Halfway-Tree	Tavern	Elizabeth Grandison	20	20	20	20	30	3	3	6
	ST. THOMAS—Bath	Inn	Ellen Duffy	30	20	16	30	*	3	3	6
	Yallahs	"	Elizabeth Noel	30	*	*	*	*	3	3	6
	Morant Bay	"	Agnes Shoult	30	30	16	40	60	3	4½	—
	PORTLAND—Port Antonio	Lodging House	Miss Susan Downer	30	20	20	30	50	4	4½	6
	Do.	Tavern	Miss Sarah Ann Phillips	26	16	10	20	30	4	6	6
	Buff Bay	Lodging House	Miss M. Dunbar	30	20	16	30	—	6	4½	6
	Manchioneal	"	Miss Joanah Phillips	20	20	16	26	—	6	4½	6

* No fixed charges.

LODGING HOUSES, TAVERNS, INNS, &c., IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES, continued.

Locality.	Description of Establishment (whether Lodging House, Tavern or Inn).	Name of Proprietor or Keeper.	Prices.									
			Bed.	Breakfast.	Lunch.	Dinner.	Board and Lodging per week.	Corn, per quart.	Grass, per bundle.	Pasturage, per night.		
ST. CATHERINE—			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Spanish Town	Lodging House	Mrs. Wilson	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0	40	6	6	6		
Do.	"	Miss Stewart	2 0	1 0	—	1 6	20	3	3	—		
Do.	"	Miss Castiers	3 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	20	4½	4½	6		
Do.	Tavern	G. Levy	2 0	2 0	2 6	3 0	28	3	6	6		
Do.	"	P. Marrero	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	20	6	6	6		
Do.	"	P. Marrero	2 0	1 0	—	1 6	24	3	3	6		
Old Harbour	"	Isaac Dolphy	1 6	1 0	1 0	2 0	30	3	3	6		
Do.	Lodging House	Mary McPherson	2 0	2 0	1 6	2 6	33	4½	4½	6		
Linstead	Tavern	Stines and Co.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ewarton	Lodging House	Mrs. DaCosta	3 0	2 6	1 0	3 0	60	4½	4½	6		
ST. MARY—												
Annotto Bay	Lodging House	Emily Lyons	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0	27 6	4½	4½	6		
Port Maria	" & Tavern	Eno. E. Rankin	3 0	3 0	1 6	3 0	30	4½	6	6		
ST. ANN—												
St. Ann's Bay	Lodging House	Sarah J. Watson	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0	35	6	6	6		
Brown's Town	"	Sarah A. Isaacs	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0	30-40	6	6	6		
Moneague	"	Mary A. Hutchinson	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0	30-40	6	6	6		
MANCHESTER—												
Mandeville	Brook's Hotel	Miss Brooks	3 6	2 6	1 6	3 0	63	3	3	1 0		
Do. Renfrew Cottage	Private Lodgings	Mrs. Mary Senior*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do. Woodbine Cottage	"	Miss Roy*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Portus, Compass Hall	Lodging House	Mrs. Mary McPherson	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0	42	3	3	0 6		
Portus	"	Mrs. Maria Eastwood	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0	42	3	3	0 6		
ST. ELIZABETH—												
Black River	Lodging House	Mrs. E. R. Scott	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	—	3	3	1 0		
Do.	"	Mrs. C. Allen	4 0	2 6	2 0	4 0	70	3	3	1 0		
Do.	"	Miss Cohen	3 0	2 0	1 6	3 0	56	3	3	1 0		
Do.	Hotel	A. T. Hendricks	4 0	2 6	2 0	3 0	—	3	3	1 0		
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. C. A. Gooden*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TRELAWNY—												
Falmouth	Tavern	Mrs. Robey	2 6	3 0	1 6	4 0	50	6	3	—		
Do.	Lodging House	Mrs. E. C. McDonald	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	40	6	3	—		
Do.	"	Miss Robinson	3 0	2 6	2 6	4 0	40	4½	3	—		
Do.	"	Miss S. Gilbourne	3 0	2 6	2 6	3 0	50	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Mrs. John DeSouza	3 0	3 0	2 6	3 0	—	—	—	—		
Rio Bueno	"	G. R. Gordon	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	20	—	1 0	1 0		
ST. JAMES—												
Montego Bay	Lodging House	S. E. Payne	3 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	30	6	3	1 0		
Do.	"	Mrs. Fayreman	2 6	2 6	1 6	3 0	21	3	3	1 0		
Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt	3 0	2 6	1 6	3 0	24	6	3	1 0		
Do.	Private Lodging	Mary G. Carter	3 0	2 6	1 6	4 0	24	6	3	1 0		
HANOVER—												
Luca	Lodging House	Margaret Campbell	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	26	6	6	—		
Do.	"	Ann Hayward	4 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	30	4½	4½	—		
WESTMORELAND—												
Savanna-la-Mar	Lodging House	Sarah Allwood	3 0	2 0	1 0	3 0	30	2	3	1 0		
Great George Street	"	Ann Deleon*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Do.	"	Sarah Herring	3 0	1 6	1 0	3 6	—	3	3	1 0		

* No fixed charges.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

IN 1870 the West India and Panama Telegraph Company obtained the transfer to them of the rights previously acquired from the Legislature of Jamaica by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and thereupon extended to the colony their telegraphic system. The new Company being aware that the Local Government was not then in a position to afford pecuniary support to the undertaking refrained from then applying for a subsidy; but in 1876 they "solicited a contribution from the Government proportionate to the means of so important a part of the West Indian Possessions." In reply Sir William Grey stated that he would submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislative Council; but at the same time expressed the hope that "the Imperial Government would not itself be behind hand in stretching out a hand of assistance in upholding the Telegraph Company, and thus preserving the advantages of the present telegraphic communication, seeing that in this matter not only the Home Government had a common interest, but likewise every Trading Association in the United Kingdom whose commercial transactions extended either to the West Indian Possessions or the large communities on the shores of the Pacific, now brought into almost immediate communication with England through the facilities afforded by this Company."

No response was made to the suggestion for an imperial subsidy; but in 1877 the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended that Jamaica should give a sum equal to that given by British Guiana, namely £3,000 per annum. This proposition was laid before the Legislative Council when it was agreed that £1,000 per annum be paid the Company, on condition of the publication by them in Kingston of a daily bulletin of news under the following general heads of information: 1. Important political news from all parts of the world. 2. Prices of colonial products in New York and London; 3. Prices of staple articles of consumption in the colonies; 4. Inter-colonial news; movements of steamers with names of passengers for the West Indies; official appointments, &c., &c. The Company in return expressed their willingness to accept a subsidy of £2,000 per annum, "upon the considerations proposed by the Legislative Council," and the question having been further considered, the increased grant was sanctioned on the 7th January, 1879. Since then bulletins have been supplied in the Kingston newspapers and have been posted outside the several telegraphic stations in the island; but great dissatisfaction has been expressed with the irregular supply, the brevity and the uninteresting character of the telegrams.

In a Circular Letter written by the Chairman of the Company, on the 30th November, 1880, to the Governors of the subsidizing colonies, it was intimated that the Board of Directors had deputed the Hon. Richard C. Grosvenor to visit the West Indies in the interests of the Company, to place before the several Governments "the precarious position of the Company's system in the West Indies, to shew that the revenues derived from it are insufficient for its efficient maintenance, and to ask for a renewal of the Telegraph Acts, with larger grants, and with modifications of the terms." The modifications then asked for were an increase of the subsidy to £5,500 per annum; a grace clause of 3 months for repair of an interruption, the subsidy being paid during the period; and the withdrawal of the news and prices-current bulletin obligations. The Secretary of State subsequently authorized the holding of a conference at Barbados of delegates from the subsidizing colonies on the subject of the position of the Company. So far as Jamaica was concerned, Sir Anthony Musgrave informed the Secretary of State that any proposal to increase the local subsidy to the Company would not be approved by general opinion in the colony, and that as his Excellency did not feel able to recommend such an increase he thought it could serve no practical purpose to send a delegate to the conference. In May, 1881, Mr. Grosvenor visited Jamaica, and in the proposals which he then submitted for consideration the "modifications" previously urged were varied to the extent of an increase of the subsidy of £3,000 or £4,000 per annum being suggested instead of £5,500, and the request to be relieved from the obligation to supply news and prices-current bulletins being withdrawn. On the 30th of June the Secretary of State informed the Governor that it appeared to his Lordship that the interest of each of the colonies concerned would be promoted by concerted action on the important question of telegraphic communication, and his Lordship requested that the Legislative Council should be invited to

reconsider the proposal of holding a conference with a view of devising a scheme of concerted action in the matter. All the papers were laid before the Council, and on the 7th December, 1881, the Select Committee to whom they were referred reported that they thought no useful object would be gained by sending a delegate to the conference, unless the Council should be prepared to consider favorably the application of the Company for increased subsidies; and on this point they were of opinion that there were no grounds to justify an increase of the amount of the subsidy paid by Jamaica, and they were, therefore, unable to recommend that a delegate should be sent from this colony "to join in the consideration of the question of granting more favorable terms to the Company."

At a meeting of the representatives of the British West India Colonies, convened at Barbados in May, 1882, (to which no delegate was sent from Jamaica) to consider the demand of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for increased subsidies, and generally to decide as to the best means of maintaining telegraphic communication between the West Indies and the Mother-Country, a resolution was passed, to the effect that the Company had failed to meet the requirements of the West India Colonies, and it was decided to recommend a scheme for laying—at the joint-expense of England and the colonies interested—a cable to connect the British Possessions in the West Indies *via* Bermuda with Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her Majesty's Government, however, after full consideration, arrived at the conclusion that they could not take part in the scheme put forward at the Barbados Conference, the opinion being that it would be more economical and, at the same time, secure equal efficiency of service to enter upon an agreement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the extension of their system *via* Bermuda to Halifax instead of promoting a new line covering the same ground; and the Secretary of State left it to each colony to make arrangements with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for the continuance of the existing service.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariffs from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Antigua	4 11	Panama	3 11
Barbados	6 8	Porto Rico, San Juan	3 6
Berbice	8 11	" All other Stations	3 8
Colon	3 1	Santiago de Cuba (min. charge 5s.)	1 0
Demerara	8 10	Santa Cruz	4 1
Dominica	5 6	St. Kitts	4 8
Grenada	6 7	St. Lucia	5 11
Guadeloupe, Basse Terre	5 3	St. Thomas	3 10
" Pointe à Pitre	5 4	St. Vincent	6 3
Havana and Capesterre	3 10	Trinidad, Port of Spain	7 1
Martinique	5 8	" All other Stations	7 2

To North America, Europe, &c., via Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word.	
	s. d.		s. d.
United States, East of Mississippi	5 8	Canada	5 11
" West of Mississippi		Key West	4 10
Nova Scotia	6 1	Newfoundland	6 9
New Brunswick		Prince Edward's Island	6 5
Cape Breton		Great Britain, Ireland and France	7 9
Vancouver Island		Germany and Italy	8 14
British Columbia		Spain, via Santander	7 44 8 5

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

For messages addressed to stations in South America, *via* Demerara, the Demerara rate is charged, plus the rate from Demerara to destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, from thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

PART XIX.

MILITARY.

STRENGTH of Military stationed in Jamaica during last ten years :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Brigade Staff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Regimental Field Officers	6	5	5	7	4	5	5	5	7	6
„ Captains	4	7	8	4	7	6	6	6	6	6
„ Subalterns	10	12	21	25	23	16	7	12	9	18
„ Staff	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2
Department Royal Engineers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commissariat & Transport Staff	Norecord		3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3
Army Pay Department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Army Medical Department	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	5
Ordnance Store Department	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Warrant Officers					1	1	3	3	3	4
Sergeants	52	55	73	57	57	59	36	62	69	49
Trumpeters and Drummers	15	15	17	13	17	17	12	18	20	15
Rank and File	794	774	912	770	799	629	384	506	789	749
Total	893	885	1056	986	928	751	473	634	924	865

The Staff, Regimental, and Departmental Officers now stationed in Jamaica are :—

STAFF.

Colonel S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, Commanding the Troops.

Major E. R. P. Woodgate, Brigade Major.

Lieut. H. A. S. Barkworth, Garrison Adjutant.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—(5th Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque-Ports Division.)

Major Ditmas (on leave)

Lieut. Jeurwine

Capt. Rogers (on leave)

Lieut. Bradish.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut.-Colonel Clayton, C. R.E.

Major Sivewright

Lieut. Paterson

W. Parker (Assistant Surveyor.)

THE ROYAL SCOTS—(Lothian Regiment.)

Lieut.-Colonel Hassell

Major Booth

Captain Rodon

Captain Gardener

Lieut. Altham

Lieut. Knowles

Lieut. Login

Lieut. MacGregor

Lieut. Milne.

1ST W. I. REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel White

Major Wilton

Major Ellis

Captain Humphreys

Captain Bosworth

Captain Bredin

Lieut. Thwaytus

Lieut. Bor

Lieut. Roberts

Lieut. Garland

Lieut. Bourke

Lieut. Moulton-Barrett

Lieut. Gray

Lieut. Morgan

Quartermaster Christie.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

Asst. Commy. General Grattan, Senior Commissariat Officer.

D. A. C. General Parkin.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon Clifton, Senior Medical Officer.

Surgeon Heffernan

Surgeon Rhodes

Surgeon Bedford

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

D. A. C. General Baker, Senior Ordnance Store Officer.

„ General Warren.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Paymaster Major Hobbs, Dist. Paymaster.

„ Major Raynes, 1st W. I. Regt.

STATION OF CORPS AND ADDRESSES OF OFFICERS.

STAFF AND REGIMENTS.

Colonel S. M. Wiseman-Clarke	Ellerslie, Gordon Town; and Up-Park Camp.
Major Woodgate	Elm Tree Cottage, Cross Roads.
Lieut. Barkworth	Bamboo Cottage, Hope Road.
Colonel Clayton, C.R.E.	Up-Park Camp.
5th Battery, Cinque Ports Division,	} Newcastle.
Royal Artillery	
The Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment	Newcastle.
1st West India Regiment	Up-Park Camp.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.

Asst. Com. Gen. Grattan	Bermuda Mount, Gordon Town P.O.
Ditto ditto Parkin	Mona, Hope Road.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. Baker	Rosedale, Slipe Pen Road.
Dep. ditto Warren	North Street Villa, East Street, Kingston.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade Surgeon Clifton	Up-Park Camp.
Surgeon Heffernan	Newcastle.
Ditto Bedford	Up-Park Camp.
Ditto Rhodes	Kingston.

The offices of these Departments are in Up-Park Camp, except Army Pay Department, Hanover Street, and Ordnance Store Department, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

THE MILITARY POSTS AND FORTS BELONGING TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Station.	Description.	Remarks.
Kingston	Ordnance Yard	Occupied by War Department.
"	Head Quarter Offices	ditto ditto
Up-Park Camp	The Barracks	ditto ditto
The Gardens	Picquet House	ditto ditto
Newcastle	The Cantonment	ditto ditto
Port Royal	Fortifications, Barracks & Magazines	ditto ditto
Apostles' Battery	Fortifications and Magazines	ditto ditto
"	The Barracks	ditto ditto
Fort Clarence	Battery	ditto ditto
Fort Augusta	Fortifications and Barracks	Occupied by Col. Department
"	Magazines	Occupied by War Department
Rock Fort	Fortifications and Magazine	ditto ditto
"	Barracks	Occupied by Col. Department
Fort Nugent	Ditto	Occupied by War Department.
Hope Road	Camp of Isolation	Rented by War Department.

Note.—For Military Posts and Barracks belonging to the Local Government see Handbook of 1881, page 419.

LIST OF H. M.'S. SHIPS

SERVING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIAN STATIONS.

Dido—12, S. Corvette. 1760 (1277) Tons. 2520 (350) H. P.

Captain	Frederick S. Vander-Meulen	17th February, 1883
Lieutenant	Robert K. McAlpine	7th February, 1883
"	(N) George L. B. Bennett	7th February, 1883
"	John S. de B. Yelloly	7th February, 1883
Chaplain	Rev. Frank C. Stebbing	10th August, 1883
Staff-Surgeon	Edward W. Doyle	7th February, 1883
Chief Engineer	William A. Harvey	3rd January, 1883
Sub-Lieutenant	Alfred E. A. Grant	5th January, 1883
Surgeon	Charles W. Sharples	7th February, 1883
Asst. Paymaster	Edward L. J. Bridgman	6th February, 1883
Engineer	Cornelius H. Steward	3rd January, 1883
Gunner	Thomas C. Bull	7th February, 1883
Boatswain	Michael Gould	7th February, 1883
"	Charles H. Rowe	7th February, 1883
Midshipman	Basil R. H. Taylor	3rd July, 1883
"	H. D. H. Tothill	3rd July, 1883
"	R. S. P. Hornby	27th March, 1883
"	Percy M. Hay	5th November, 1883
"	Thos. Kerr	5th November, 1883
"	The Lord Gilford	24th July, 1883
Clerk	R. B. H. Moore	6th March, 1883.

Re-Commissioned at Barbados, 30th March, 1883.

Fantome—4, S. Composite Sloop. 940 (727) Tons. 970 (120) H. P.

Acting Commander	M. L. Kelham	3rd February, 1884
Lieutenant	Angus W. S. Douglas	8th March, 1883
"	(N) George E. R. Bairnsfather	8th March, 1883
"	Frederick S. Sieveking	8th March, 1883
Paymaster	Cecil Reid	8th March, 1883
Chief Engineer	George Rigler	10th March, 1883
Gunner	A. W. Webb	11th January, 1884
Carpenter	Edward G. H. Rosevere	10th March, 1883.

Flamingo—3, S. Composite Gun-Vessel. 780 Tons. 750 H. P.

Commander	Reginald N. Custance	23rd November, 1880
Lieutenant	Frederick B. Warren	20th July, 1881
"	Walter V. Anson	1st July, 1882
Navg. Lieut.	H. H. Sabben	3rd June, 1880
Paymaster	J. J. Hoar	31st July, 1882
Surgeon	John Hunter, M.B.	23rd November, 1880
Asst. Engineer	Joseph H. Pill	23rd November, 1880
Engineer	Henry G. Cocking	28th October, 1881
Gunner	George T. Manning	23rd November, 1880.

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 23rd November, 1880.

Garnet—12, Composite S. Corvette. 2120 Tons. 2000 H. P.

Captain	Hon. Victor A. Montagu	7th September, 1882
Lieutenant	Daniel McN. Riddel	17th March, 1883
"	Charles G. Gardiner	12th September, 1882
"	Edward D. Hunt	7th September, 1882
"	William H. du C. Chads	7th September, 1882
Navg. Lieut.	Edwin H. Richards	7th September, 1882
Chap. & Nav. Instruc.	John M. Clarkson, M.A.	5th October, 1882
Staff-Surgeon	St. Lawrence French Mullen, M.D	7th September, 1882
Paymaster	Cuthbert R. Rodham	7th September, 1882
Chief Engineer	James Barber (a)	30th August, 1882
Sub-Lieutenant	H. D. Kirwan	19th December, 1883
"	Harry Jones	12th September, 1883
"	Edwd. Wintrop	12th September, 1883
Engineer	J. A. Reynolds	7th January, 1884
Asst. Engineer	Frederick J. Flood	7th September, 1882
Gunner	Richard Stuttford	7th September, 1882
Boatswain	T. W. Wells	19th June, 1883
"	John Saxon	15th September, 1882
Carpenter	Alfred Evans	31st August, 1882
Midshipman	Herbert C. C. DaCosta	12th September, 1882
"	Francis G. Dineley	12th September, 1882
Clerk	Frederick J. Ryan	4th November, 1882.

Commissioned at Sheerness, 7th September, 1882.

Griffon—3, S. Composite Gun-Vessel. 780 Tons. 790 H. P.

Commander	Robert W. Davies	30th June, 1882
Lieutenant	Frank W. Wyley	20th July, 1881
"	(N) Henry Savile	19th October, 1882
"	Charles B. Macdonald	3rd February, 1881
Staff-Surgeon	William Galloway, M.D.	6th June, 1881
Paymaster	John W. Seccombe	25th January, 1881
Chief Engineer	Frederick Skelton	29th January, 1881
Asst. Engineer	Walter Brown	9th September, 1879
Gunner	John H. Roebuck	4th February, 1881.

Re-commissioned at Bermuda, 8th March, 1881.

Mallard—4, S. Composite Gun-boat. 455 Tons. 400 H. P.

Lieut. & Com.	Henry W. A. Littedale	11th November, 1881
Sub-Lieutenant	Vacant	
"	(N) Bertram C. P. Wolferstan	31st March, 1881
Surgeon	Alfred Patterson	31st March, 1881
Asst. Paym. in Charge	T. Guard	9th July, 1883
Engineer	William J. Firks	27th August, 1881
Gunner	Frank Williams	22nd May, 1883.

Commissioned at Devonport, 31st March, 1881.

Northampton—12, Double S. Iron Armour-Plated Ship. 7630 Tons. 6070 H.P.

Vice-Admiral	Sir John E. Commerell,	7th November, 1882
	K.C.B., V.C.	
Flag-Lieutenant	Francis J. M. Stuart-Wortley	7th November, 1882
Secretary	Herbert F. Roe	7th November, 1882
Clerk to Secretary	Francis E. G. Dent	7th November, 1882
"	Henry B. B. Creagh	30th January, 1881
Captain	Noel S. F. Digby	6th November, 1882
Commander	Wilmot H. Fawkes	31st March, 1880
Lieutenant	Marmaduke L. Kelham	7th January, 1882
"	(G) Henry Leah	4th March, 1881
"	Hon. Francis Spring-Rice	1st November, 1882
"	Wm. H. Maitland-Douglas	1st November, 1882
"	(T) A. W. Batten	23rd January, 1884
"	Herbert W. Savory	1st November, 1882
Staff Commander	John B. Johnson	5th January, 1883
Major Mar. Art.	Fredk. A. Oglie (Lt. Lt.-Col.)	22nd November, 1882
Lieut. Mar.	William H. Palmer	22nd November, 1882
Chaplain	Rev. Stephen S. Browne, B.A.	26th October, 1882
Fleet Surgeon	Charles H. Slaughter	13th November, 1882
Paymaster	William B. Ramsay	8th November, 1882
Chief Engineer	Jeremiah P. Lloyd	1st November, 1882
Nav. Instructor	John R. Walker, B.A.	24th April, 1880
Sub-Lieutenant	J. D. Poachin	19th December, 1883
"	Herbert L. Heath	1st November, 1882
Surgeon	Thomas M. Sibbald	26th June, 1880
"	Wm. G. K. Barnes, M.D.	1st November, 1882
Asst. Paymaster	Beresford C. Scott	12th March, 1881
"	James E. V. Morton	1st November, 1882
"	F. W. Osborne	10th February, 1883
Engineer	Richard J. P. Jones	1st November, 1882
"	Benjamin J. Barnes	1st September, 1881
"	J. A. Thompson	6th November, 1883
"	C. A. Haggerty	3rd August, 1883
"	F. A. Debyer	24th October, 1883
"	James Ryan	24th October, 1883
Gunner	Dennis Sullivan	1st November, 1882
"	(T) James Cook	1st November, 1882
Boatswain	William Saunders	27th May, 1882
"	Peter Shea	1st November, 1882
Carpenter	George H. Thomas	1st November, 1882
Midshipman	Edgar G. H. Gamble	1st November, 1882
"	Cecil S. Hickley	9th August, 1881
"	John C. Watson	16th November, 1882
"	Philip Egerton	8th September, 1881
"	John F. E. Green	1st November, 1882
"	Edward C. Villiers	3rd August, 1881
"	Trevylyan D. W. Napier	1st November, 1882
"	William E. Goodenough	10th January, 1881
"	Hon. Francis E. H. J. Fielding	1st November, 1882
"	William J. S. Alderson	1st November, 1882
"	John K. Laird	1st November, 1882
"	Wathen H. Waller	1st November, 1882
"	Charles A. Lyle	1st November, 1882
"	Percy St. C. Pilcher	1st November, 1882
"	Sholto G. Douglas	16th November, 1882
"	Philip H. Colomb	10th January, 1883
Clerk	Gerald L. Clarke	10th February, 1881
"	Tom Seaman	1st November, 1882.

The following Officers are borne as additional.

Staff Commander	William F. Maxwell	27th September, 1875
"	John G. Boulton	11th July, 1884
Navg. Lieut.	Walter N. Goalen	16th June, 1881
"	Frank Haslewood	15th October, 1880
	For Surveying Service.	
Chief Engineer	Chas. Salmon	26th April, 1882
Boatswain	Thomas C. Cauham	15th April, 1884
Carpenter	Mark Pethybridge	20th March, 1882.

For Halifax Yard.

Re-commissioned at Antigua, 16th December, 1882.

Tenedos—12, S. Corvette. 1760 (1275) Tons. 2030 (350) H. P.

Captain	Edmund C. Drummond	8th January, 1884
Lieutenant	(G) Bryan J. H. Adamson	7th January, 1882
"	(N) Thomas Y. Greet	13th November, 1882
"	John A. M. Fraser	1st November, 1882
"	Arthur H. D. Ravenhill	1st November, 1882
"	Wm. C. Pakenham	12th April, 1884
Chap. and Nav. Inst.	Rev. James Black, M.A.	3rd February, 1883
Staff-Surgeon	Alex. Trowsdell, M.D.	22nd September, 1883
Paymaster	Allen F. Gain	4th November, 1881
Chief Engineer	John T. Morgan	1st November, 1882
Sub-Lieutenant	C. Stirling	14th May, 1883
Asst. Paymaster	Wm. V. T. Leonard	25th March, 1878
Engineer	Walter Coleman	2nd November, 1882
Asst. Engineer	Sylvester Rawling	10th February, 1882
Gunner	Nicholas Mills	19th July, 1881
Boatswain	William Ingram	1st November, 1882
"	William Fairfoot	10th November, 1882
Carpenter	Henry Robinson	1st November, 1882
Midshipman	Francis W. Chaine	14th February, 1883
"	Henry B. Bradshaw	1st November, 1882
"	Charles G. Bolton	1st November, 1882
"	Clement Greatorn	4th January, 1884
"	F. G. Egerton	4th January, 1884
Clerk	Henry Constantine	6th April, 1883.

Re-commissioned at Antigua, 14th December, 1882.

Terror—8, Iron Floating Battery, Armour-plated. 1844 (1971) Tons.

(Late Screw; Machinery removed.)

Captain	John F. C. Grant	1st March, 1884
Lieutenant	Henry Crawford	15th August, 1881
Staff Commander	John H. Ellis	1st April, 1884
Paymaster	E. Hickson	22nd February, 1884
Surgeon	Anthony Kidd	5th January, 1883
Asst. Paymaster	Robert L. Dymott	20th July, 1881
Gunner	T. W. May	14th June, 1883
Boatswain	Thomas Woollacott	19th August, 1881.

Officers borne for various services.

Insp. of Machinery	John H. Heffernan	23rd October, 1883
Engineer	William L. Weshart	23rd November, 1883
Boatswain	Geo. Twohy	27th November, 1883.
	(For Bermuda Yard)	
	E. C. Collins	12th June, 1882.

(For 'Irresistible.')

Major Mar.	Charles B. G. Dick	28th January, 1884
"	Harry M. Clements	1st April, 1880.
Capt. Mar.	R. K. W. R. Clavell	6th April, 1881
Lieut. Mar.	Roland M. Byne	12th March, 1884.

Re-commissioned 1st July, 1880.

Urgent—3, Depot Ship, Jamaica. 2801 (1981) Tons.

Captain	F. M. Prattent (Commodore of the 2nd Class.)	24th July, 1883
Secretary	George J. Clow	29th August, 1882
Commander	Oswald P. Tudor	29th December, 1882
Lieutenant	Edwd. H. Clarke	18th April, 1884

Additional Officers for Urgent, *continued*.

Staff Commander	Edmund Nankivell	1st August, 1882
Chaplain	Rev. J. D. Lewis, B.A.	14th August, 1883
Surgeon	Francis Moore	31st August, 1883
Asst. Paym. in Charge	Samuel Crooke	8th March, 1883
Gunner	Wm. H. Pettet	26th April, 1884
Boatswain	Lowther Smith	25th January, 1884
"	Ed. Dowell	20th June, 1883.

Officers borne additional for various services.

Chief Engineer	Wm. Gilbert	18th April, 1884
Boatswain	William Staulake	20th April, 1883
Carpenter	William Relf	25th July, 1882.

ROYAL NAVAL DOCKYARD, PORT ROYAL.

Commodore, F. M. Prattent	Master Attendant, E. Nankivell (Staff Com.
Secretary, George J. Clow	Clerk Lower Division, John Hsley
Writer, T. G. McMahon	Chief Engineer, William Gilbert
Naval and Victualling Storekeeper, A.J.B. Duckham	Boatswain, William Stanlake
Writer (Civil)	Carpenter, William Relf.
"	Geo. C. Baylis
"	W. D. Smedmore
"	W. A. Hayes
"	W. D. Neish
"	A. M. Hoyes
Storehouseman	L. C. Hollar
Foreman of Factory	Geo. P. Myers
Messengers	John P. Miller and William Gray.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets	John Breakey M.D.
Surgeon	T. D. Popham, M.D.
Surgeon	J. H. McC. Todd,
Dispenser	William C. Marshall
Writer	D. Wharton.

The Royal Naval Club at Port Royal is conducted by a Committee of Naval Officers, five in number; Hon. Sec., Rev. J. D. Lewis, B.A.; Bookkeeper, L. C. Hollar.

The Seamen's Canteen is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the Club.

There is a Naval Rifle Range at Port Royal where the crews carry out the usual course of firing.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Colonial Standard	George Levy	Daily	Kingston
The Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
Gall's News Letter	James Gall	"	"
The Budget	C. L. Campbell	"	"
The Evening Express	G. S. Banham	"	"
The Jamaica Tribune	Isaac Lawton	Tri-weekly	"
Tri-Weekly Gleaner	DeCordova & Co.	"	"
The Trelawny	H. G. Delisser	Semi-weekly	Falmouth
The Falmouth Gazette	J. W. Henry	"	"
The Nineteenth Century	D. A. Corinaldi	"	Montego Bay
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	Weekly	Kingston
The Police Gazette	"	"	"
The Westmoreland Telegraph	W. R. Phillips	"	Savanna-la-Mar
The Colonist	John McKenzie & Co.	"	"
The St. Elizabeth Messenger	A. G. Levy	Fortnightly	Black River
The Jamaica Prices Current	DeCordova & Co.	"	Kingston
The Jamaica Churchman	Rev. H. H. Kilburn	Monthly	"
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. D. J. East	"	"
The Jamaica Witness	Rev. Alex. Robb, D.D.	"	"
The Methodist Messenger	Rev. A. Taylor	"	"
The Christian Home Journal	Professor Azbill	"	"

PART XX.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCES SINCE 1866.

(By J. Macglashan, Auditor-General.)

At this time when there is about to be another change in the form of Government it may not be uninteresting to review the financial affairs of the colony since the inauguration of the existing form of Government.

Sir A. Musgrave in 1878, at the first meeting of Council at which he presided, stated that it had not been the practice to take any notice on the estimates of the balance in hand at the close of any year, nor of some of the debentures or other obligations to the liquidation of which these balances had been applied, and that the result had been very illusory views of the real position of the finances, and His Excellency adopted a somewhat different form of stating the accounts to that then in use. In reviewing the whole period, it will, therefore, be convenient to cast the form of the accounts to that date into the form in which the subsequent accounts have been shown.

Before, however, dealing with the accounts in the form adopted in 1873, the results of the years 1867 to 1877 may be given in the original form (in which the liquidation of debt is not treated as expenditure) so as to show the surplus moneys treated of in the financial statements of preceding years, and the disposal of those moneys. Table A. gives the figures of revenue and expenditure, &c., accordingly.

TABLE A.

Revenue, and Expenditure therefrom, excluding from the latter sums paid in liquidation of Debt.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
1866-67	300,065	318,127	18,062	.
1867-68	350,821	322,010	.	28,811
1868-69	420,786	333,558	.	87,228
1869-70	426,246	368,888	.	57,358
1870-71	408,733	404,416	.	4,317
1871-72	460,808	415,538	.	45,270
1872-73	480,955	454,198	.	26,757
1873-74	505,842	480,614	.	25,228
1874-75	527,018	509,436	.	17,582
1875-76	529,735	486,879	.	42,856
1876-77	492,554	494,306	1,752	.
	4,903,563	4,587,970	19,814	335,407
	4,587,970			19,814
Surplus	315,593			315,593

TABLE AA.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
1877-78	513,465	483,090	.	30,375
1878-79	514,867	502,939	.	11,928
1879-80	571,290	558,784	.	12,506
1880 81	544,436	568,521	24,085	.
1881-82	565,735	533,711	.	32,024
	2,709,793	2,647,045	24,085	86,833
	2,647,045	.	.	24,085
Surplus	62,748	.	.	62,748

Table A. shows a surplus of £315,593, and the disposal of that surplus is briefly shown by a reference to the liabilities of the colony at the commencement and at the close of the period comprised in the Table.

The debt of the colony at 30th September, 1866, consisted of—

Funded debt	£76,604	6	11
Debenture debt secured on general revenues	£736,489		
Ditto chargeable to special taxes	6,950	743,439	0 0
Island notes, &c.		1 522	14 0
Deposits, or floating debt		158,283	1 9
		979,849	2 8
Against which there were assets to the extent of		182,657	6 6
Leaving a net liability of		797,191	16 2*

The debt at 30th September, 1877, consisted of—

Funded debt	£77,004	6	11
Debenture debt secured on general revenues	£507,964		
Debentures charged to special taxes	8,100	586,064	0 0
Island notes, &c.		320	2 0
Deposits or floating debt		189,624	9 9
		853,012	18 8
Against which there were assets to the extent of		318,211	0 5½
Leaving a net liability of		£534,801	18 2½†

The net liabilities at 30th September, 1866, were shewn to be

Deduct net surpluses, Table A.	£797,192	0	0
	315,593	0	0
	481,599	0	0

Add expenditure of loan money borrowed for special public objects, and not included in Table A. (Rebellion Loan, Purchase of Villamil's Premises,—Colonization of Immigrants, &c.)

Net liability at 30th September, 1877	£534,801	0	0½
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* For the redemption of £651,039 of the debenture debt of £743,439, provision had been made by law under the old Constitution, but no provision had been made in regard to £92,400 thereof; and such of these debentures as fell due before 30th September, 1877

It will be seen from the foregoing that the "surpluses" have been applied to the extinction of the liabilities of the colony, a large amount of debt being actually paid off on the one hand, and the assets of the colony being largely increased on the other.

Now, casting the accounts into the form adopted in 1878, and subsequently, in which payments in liquidation of debt appear as expenditure, the revenue and expenditure are as follow :—

TABLE B.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Debt Payment.	Total Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1866-67	300,065	318,127	19,513	337,640	37,575	.
1867-68	350,821	322,010	27,626	349,636	.	1,185
1868-69	420,786	333,558	27,673	361,231	.	59,555
1869-70	426,246	368,888	52,861	421,749	.	4,497
1870-71	408,733	404,416	20,463	424,879	16,146	.
1871-72	460,808	415,538	4,046	419,584	.	41,224
1872-73	480,955	454,193	18,068	472,266	.	8,689
1873-74	505,842	480,614	15,194	495,808	.	10,034
1874-75	527,018	509,436	13,093	522,529	.	4,489
1875-76	529,735	486,879	48,057	534,936	5,201	.
1876-77	492,554	494,306	18,144	512,450	19,896	.
1877-78	513,465	483,090	23,947	507,037	.	6,428
1878-79	514,867	502,939	23,142	526,081	11,214	.
1879-80	571,290	558,784	28,506	587,290	16,000	.
1880-81	544,436	568,521	28,096	596,617	52,181	.
1881-82§	582,092	533,711	15,553	549,264	.	32,828

The debt of the colony stood at 30th September, 1882, at—

Funded debt	.	.	£77,004	6	11
Debenture debt	.	.	1,470,004	0	0
Island notes	.	.	306	2	0
Deposits or floating debt	.	.	167,789	16	7
			£1,715,104	5	6

amounting to £43,650 were paid off from the surplus moneys that were fortunately available therefor.

† With the exception of the debentures under 24 Vic. c. 26, £16,100—a remanet from the old Constitution—provision was at this time duly made for the redemption of the debenture debt.

‡ There had also been raised for local reproductive works loans amounting in the whole to £305,700, guaranteed by the Government but chargeable on the revenue expected to be derived from such works, viz :—

The Rio Cobre Irrigation Works	.	£126,500	0	0
The Kingston Water Works	.	128,200	0	0
" Gas Works	.	30,000	0	0
" Market	.	20,000	0	0
" Slaughter House	.	1,000	0	0
		£305,700	0	0

Of this amount there can be little doubt but that the liability in respect of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works Debentures will have to be directly assumed by the Government.

§ Includes £16,357 of sinking funds charged as expenditure in former years, now sold out and applied to revenue.

against which there were assets to the extent of £741,150 13s. 11½d., leaving a net liability of £975,953 11s. 6½d. at 30th September, 1882.*

The net liabilities at 1st Oct., 1877, were shewn to be	£534,802	0	0
Deduct net surpluses since, Table Aa	62,748	0	0
	£472,054	0	0
Add expenditure of money borrowed :—			
1877-78—Immigration debt taken over	£144,113		
1878-79—Railway, and Telegraphic System	37,266		
1879-80—Railway, &c.	98,219		
1880-81—Railway, &c.	79,368		
1881-82—Railway, &c.	142,933	501,899	0 0
Net liability at 30th September, 1882	£973,953	0	0†

It will thus be seen that had it not been for the assumption of the immigration debt, and the expenditure on progressive works, the liabilities of the colony would have been still further reduced from what they were in 1877.

In order, however, to form a correct opinion of the finances of the colony it is necessary to bear in mind that the Government has from time to time set aside certain revenues called the "appropriated revenues" for certain municipal objects, the expenditure on which is defrayed therefrom: any balance of these revenues is therefore not available for the general service of the colony, and while these special funds are mere creations of the Legislature and could be at any time done away with by the Legislature, so long as they are kept up their balances constitute a claim on the public chest, and before a correct view can be obtained of the financial situation the general revenue and expenditure must be considered apart from the appropriated revenues so pledged.

Table C. exhibits the appropriated revenues and their expenditure from 1867 to 1883, and Table D. shows the general revenue and expenditure for the same period.

In Table C. have been taken only those revenues which are now appropriated, as it is only in respect of them that there is any liability. It will be seen that the appropriated revenues were, as at 30th September, 1877, in excess of the expenditure; and it was doubtless the existence of that balance, for which a moral liability attached to the Government, and also the existence of the large floating or unprovided debt amounting at 30th September, 1877, to £189,624 that induced the Government prior to 1878 not to bring forward surpluses of general revenue in aid of current expenditure.

* For the gradual redemption of the debenture debt now existing due provision has been made.

† The loans for local reproductive works previously referred to as guaranteed by Government had at this date been increased to £314,700.

TABLE C.
Appropriated Revenues and Expenditure.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
1866-67	17,923	18,894	971	.
1867-68 (a)	36,858	40,480	3,622	.
1868-69	38,990	39,132	142	.
1869-70	39,848	43,371	4,523	.
1870-71	50,903	40,068	.	10,835
1871-72	51,710	44,534	.	7,176
1872-73 (b)	56,351	49,817	.	6,534
1873-74 (c)	72,284	59,481	.	12,803
1874-75	73,523	74,553	1,030	.
1875-76	72,567	60,446	.	12,121
1876-77	72,564	69,207	.	3,357
1877-78	74,901	66,499	.	8,402
1878-79	78,968	74,494	.	4,474
1879-80	79,384	84,278	4,894	.
1880-81	84,969	91,086	6,117	.
1881-82	90,440	83,333	.	7,107
1882-83	85,634	81,143	.	4,491

The expenditure from the appropriated revenues is limited by the amount of those revenues, and beyond remarking that the increased yield of the taxes for roads, &c., while the taxes have remained unchanged, is a hopeful feature in the returns, nothing further on the subject need be said here.

TABLE D.
General Revenue and Expenditure including Debt payments.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
1866-67	282,142	318,746	36,604	.
1867-68	313,963	309,156	.	4,807
1868-69	381,796	322,099	.	59,697
1869-70	386,398	378,378	.	8,020
1870-71 (d)	357,830	384,811	26,981	.
1871-72	409,098	375,050	.	34,048
1872-73 (e)	424,604	422,449	.	2,155
1873-74 (f)	433,358	436,327	2,769	.
1874-75	453,495	447,976	.	5,519
1875-76	457,168	474,490	17,322	.
1876-77	419,990	443,243	23,253	.
1877-78	438,564	440,538	1,974	.
1878-79	435,899	451,587	15,668	.
1879-80	491,906	503,012	11,106	.
1880-81	459,467	505,531	46,064	.
1881-82 *	491,652	465,931	.	25,721
1882-83	491,607	468,256	.	23,351

* Includes £16,357 of sinking funds sold out and appropriated as revenue.

(a) In this year the house tax was appropriated to the relief of the poor.

(b) In this year the trade licenses were reduced one half and appropriated to parochial objects.

Table D. shows that in the year 1867-8 in which the remedial measures of Crown Government came into operation, the finances were restored to a healthy condition, and that the revenue from 1867-8, inclusive, and with the same incidents of taxation since 1869-70, was sufficient to meet the public requirements until the year 1875-76 (the last year of the Administration of Sir William Grey) when a succession of commercial failures began with the bankruptcy of two of the leading houses in the colony, and when £23,500 were transferred from general revenue to the immigration fund to re-imburse the latter the amount expended on the colonization of time-expired immigrants. The depression in trade which followed the insolvencies continued into the following year, and caused decreases in the yield of the principal incidents of taxation. In 1877-8 moreover, the public expenditure was largely increased in consequence of the assumption by the Treasury of the entire amount of the immigration debt, with its current charges for sinking funds and interest, and the hospital and medical expenses of the department. These extra charges constituted a pressure on the Treasury which was aggravated by the disasters of the cyclone of 1880, and of the two-years' drought which preceded and succeeded that event. The result was increased taxation of two kinds for 1881-82 and the continuance of one of these imposts (the extra duty on rum) for the year 1882-83.

The following comments in elucidation of the general revenue and expenditure of each year are in a very great measure extracts from the elaborate article on the finances published in last year's Handbook, which are here reproduced by permission for convenience of reference.

1865-6.—In the year 1865-6 the expenditure largely exceeded the revenue, and no measures could be taken to adjust the finances, pending the inauguration of the new system of Government which then took place.

1866-7.—In 1866-7 measures were taken with the view of re-organizing the finances of the colony. The duty on rum was increased from 2s. 9d. to 5s. per gallon. All houses under £12 of annual rental value (except the houses of labourers not having land attached) were assessed at rates varying according to the class of house, having previously been exempt, and the exemption from taxation of houses on estates and breeding pens was removed. A tax on land of 1d. per acre and a trade license ranging from £25 on the business of a merchant to £3 on that of a newspaper proprietor were also imposed. The increase of the duty on rum had been so generally anticipated by dealers that no additional revenue resulted therefrom. On the contrary, the excise revenue fell short of the average amount received in former years under the old rate of 2s. 9d. The other three new taxes produced £24,350.

1867-8.—To make good the deficiency in the general accounts, and to provide in 1867-68 for the extra expenses attendant on the increase of the new Police and the extension of the District Courts, the Customs duties were revised. The rates on oil, tobacco, wines, spirits, beer and similar articles were slightly increased, and ten per cent. was in all cases added to the total amount of import duties. Estates machinery and other things required for the production of the staples of the colony and the development of its resources were, however, admitted free and the duties on a few other articles were re-

(c) In this year the land taxes were appropriated to parochial roads.

(d) A deficit on the year was contemplated, the surplus of preceding years to the extent of £28,506 being included in the ways and means.

(e) In this year the trade licenses were abandoned as general revenue.

(f) A deficit was also contemplated on this year; and the land taxes yielding, say £13,000 a year, were abandoned as general revenue.

duced. The export duty on beeswax, arrowroot, cocoanuts and honey was abolished. The additional penny per acre on all lands levied for the year 1866-67 was removed, and a registration tax of 3d. an acre on cultivated land, 1½d. per acre on lands in Guinea grass, ¾d. per acre on common pasture and ¼d. per acre on ruinate or wood, were substituted. A trifling tax was also levied on dogs kept in towns. The house tax of 1s. 6d. in the £1 was extended to houses of £8 in value, and all the taxes on houses were appropriated to the relief of the poor.

The increased yield of revenue was attributable to the resumption of the rum trade in consequence of the consumption of the accumulated stock of 1866, and to the fact of the taxes having been more carefully collected by the officers of the new Revenue Department, which was established in the early part of 1868, than was the case under the old irresponsible system. The rum duties yielded in 1867-68 £62,134 as compared with £32,362 in 1866-67. The new taxes imposed in 1867-68 produced £11,594.

In this year the system of introducing into both sides of the accounts all commissions and fees received in lieu of salaries, &c., was adopted. The amount thus entered during the year was £6,329, consequently the public expenditure was nominally increased by that sum.

1868-9.—In 1868-69 the Medical Department was organized; the educational system as laid down in the Education Code of 1867 was developed, and the Public Works Department, in the two branches of main roads and public buildings, was brought into active operation. In this year there appeared a large surplus.

The Government at once applied themselves to a revision of the incidents of taxation. The additional ten per cent. on import duties, imposed in 1867-68 was discontinued; and of the old or inherited taxes the tonnage dues (with the exception of the lighthouse dues), the registration tax on breeding stock, working cattle and sheep, and the tax on boats and canoes were repealed. Of these measures of relief to the trading interests and to owners and occupiers of lands the first two took effect from the 1st April, 1870, and the last two from the 1st August of the same year. The extent of the taxes thus abandoned was £21,382 in the first year in which the relief began, and was estimated at not less than £41,000 a year thereafter. And while the Government remitted these items of taxation they redeemed the matured debentures raised for main road purposes under the 21st Vic. chap. 34, and the debentures raised under the Tramroad Act amounting in all to £38,200. The Government also appropriated £13,000 of the surplus in applying to their proper object the following sums which had been lodged in the Treasury previously to 1866 and temporarily used for general expenditure: Dry River Bridge £9,000, various Churches £4,000: thus were immediate and pressing liabilities to the extent of £51,200 discharged from the surplus.

1869-70.—Notwithstanding the abolition and reduction of taxation above specified the receipts in 1869-70 were in excess of those of the previous year. The principal sources of this increased revenue were the import duties, rum duties, licenses and miscellaneous. In the latter were included prison sales and other reimbursements in aid, Court fees, &c. No new tax whatever was imposed during the year. The expenditure was largely in excess of that of the previous year. This increase was principally in the items of public works, roads, education, revenue, constabulary, prisons, medical, post office and pensions.

Against these increases were reductions under the head of "ecclesiastical" by reason of the disestablishment and eventual disendowment of the Church of England in Jamaica. There was also a most satisfactory decrease of expenditure under the head of interest on debt in consequence of the payment of a part of the half million guarantee loan with the investments for sinking fund, and the reduction of the interest on the unguaranteed loans from six to five per cent. By these arrangements the charges for interest and sinking fund on the guarantee debt were reduced by £15,168 and on the unguaranteed debt by £1,142 during the year under review.

1870-1.—In the next financial year the very large reduction of taxation, which began in April and August, 1870, had its full effect. The revenue was also affected by a fall in the rum duty yield which fell from £78,264 in 1869-70 to £75,254 in 1870-71. The expenditure of the year was in excess of the last; a portion of the preceding year's surplus stated at £25,969 being applied thereto. The medical service exhibited the largest increase, caused by the appointment of a larger staff of officers in the rural districts and the provision of medicines, &c. Of the increase on account of the Constabulary £1,000 was for the pay of Rural Headmen, a valuable auxiliary to the regular Police. In education there was an increase of £2,403 for grants in aid. The Public Gardens and Plantations were in the same year greatly extended both in area and cultivation. These additional charges, and the subsidy for steam communication with the United States of America which began in February, 1871, added considerably to the expenditure of the year.

1871-2.—The year 1871-72 showed another large surplus. The largest increase in revenue was in the import duties which yielded £30,851 more than in 1870-71; while the rum duties gave £10,917 more. The expenditure was considerably less than that of the preceding year, owing to the charge in that year for the Census and other special services.

1872-3.—In the succeeding year the revenue maintained its buoyancy—the import duties collected being £17,744 and the rum duties £4,384 more than in 1871-72. There was included in the expenditure of the year the sum of £5,000 for the colonization of immigrants, in consequence of the decision arrived at by the Legislative Council in August, 1872, that that sum should be annually appropriated from general revenue for this purpose.

The continued improvement in the finances rendered it practicable for the Government to reduce the trade license duty, which was imposed in 1867, by one-half. Law 9 of 1873 was accordingly passed. Under this law the retained moiety of the duty was appropriated to sanitary or other useful purposes for the benefit of the parish in which the duty is collected. This reduction afforded the taxpayers a further relief to the extent of over £3,000 per annum, and increased the remissions of taxes to £44,000 per annum. In this year also was passed Law 29 of 1873 which appropriated to the parochial roads the land taxes and property tax estimated at £13,000 a year, thus diminishing considerably the resources of the general revenue in future years.

1873-4.—The expenditure of the year 1873-74 included increases in the Judicial Establishment, the Public Gardens and Plantations, medical, roads and bridges, parochial expenditure, and steam communication with New York. The additional expenditure on the roads and bridges amounted to £15,332.

1874-5.—The revenue for 1874-75 showed an increase over that of the previous year. The yield of the import duties was £270,047, being the largest ever received in the colony. This increase was chiefly due to the large im-

portation of foodstuffs to replace the crops of the peasantry destroyed in the hurricane in November, 1874.

1875-6.—The revenue of 1875-76 was in excess of that of the previous year. Notwithstanding this increase there was a falling off of import duties, as was anticipated, in consequence of the exceptional character of the yield of the previous year. The failure of two of the largest mercantile houses in the island, followed by others in a similar line of business, contributed to the decrease of the import duties. There was also a decrease in the rum duties which was ascribed to an unexpectedly large payment on account of this tax towards the end of the previous financial year in consequence of a rumour that the Government intended to increase the duty.

The general expenditure during the year was in excess of that of 1874-75; it included the re-payment of the £23,500 borrowed on account of colonization of immigrants, and the payment of £5,000 as special remuneration to the Government Medical Officers for their exertions in connection with the epidemic of small-pox which prevailed during the previous four years. The excess of expenditure over revenue was met out of the surpluses of previous years.

1876-7.—In the accounts of 1876-77 the general revenue stood at £419,990. The principal decreases were in the import duties and the rum duties; this was attributed to stagnation in trade consequent on the extensive commercial failures which occurred during the preceding year and the year under review. The general expenditure during 1876-77 was £443,243. There were increases on account of general expenditure in the cost of the administrative, medical and Constabulary services. There was also a new charge of £6,404 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, being the excess of expenditure over receipts guaranteed by resolution of Council on the general revenue of the colony. But there were decreases in the amount appropriated to ecclesiastical expenses, and in the disbursements for penitentiaries and prisons.

1877-8.—In 1877-78 the finances of the colony underwent considerable changes. Sir Anthony Musgrave in opening his first session of the Legislative Council stated, referring to the new arrangements with regard to East India Immigration, that "the principal points in Lord Carnarvon's proposal were that the export duties on coffee and logwood should be withdrawn from the immigration fund, leaving only the duties on sugar and rum and the capitation fees on indentured immigrants applicable to the future purposes of immigration. On the other hand the general revenue would assume the charges for debt now falling on the fund, which would also in future be relieved of the expenses of hospitals and medical attendance." The immigration debt thus taken over stood at £144,113, and the anticipated immigration charges of the year at £30,910. To meet these demands the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Governor, re-imposed the poll tax on breeding stock, which was removed by Law 14 of 1870, and raised a loan of £35,000 under Law 1 of 1878.

The revenue received during the year was £438,564. The export tax on coffee and logwood yielded £5,431, and the tax on breeding stock £3,305. The remaining £2,176 of the increased revenue, over that of 1876-77, was from previously existing objects of taxation. The general expenditure, including the recently assumed immigration charges, and £1,062 expenditure on the new department for the registration of births and deaths, which came into existence on the 1st April, amounted to £440,538. The expenditure was less than the total expenditure of 1876-77. The decrease was

in the expenditure on public works and main roads—not only in the estimate but in the actual expenditure of the grants allowed—in consequence of the financial difficulties of the year. The public revenue was relieved of the contribution of £5,000 per annum for the colonization and return passage fund, that having become a charge against the allottees of immigrants under the new immigration scheme.

1878-9.—The Governor submitted to the decision of the Council, in the session of 1878-79, “the propriety of some special votes for purposes of public utility and the augmentation of the provisions already made for some objects of importance.” Among the measures thus recommended were an annual scholarship granting to the holder the means of prosecuting his studies to completion at any British University; the appointment of a governing body for the management of a high school to promote the higher education of the country; an increase in the number of pupil teachers at the Government Training College at Spanish Town and at other similar institutions; and the founding of an Institute for the promotion of science, arts and commerce in Jamaica. He also recommended the establishment of tri-weekly posts for the south-side; the construction of a line of electric telegraph between Kingston and Montego Bay, with a branch from St. Ann’s Bay to Port Antonio; the subsidizing of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, for the purpose of securing telegraphic communications with other countries; the purchase of the Jamaica Railway and its extension to Porus on the Southside and Ewarton on the Northside; the construction of irrigation works in Lower Clarendon; the restoration of the buildings of the saline baths at Milk River and the extension of cinchona cultivation on the Government Plantation in St. Andrew. The expenditure of the year exceeded the revenue by £15,668 and was defrayed from the loan money above referred to.

In the receipts were decreases of £12,790 on account of import duties, £18,000 on account of rum duties and £722 on account of stamp duties, which were attributable to the general depression in trade. There was also a decrease of £300 on postal revenue owing to the reduction of the rate of sea-postage under the Postal Union from 6d. to 4d. The other items of decrease were owing to ordinary fluctuations. “The increase of twenty-nine per cent. in the export duties on coffee and dyewoods (which are now applied to the purposes of general revenue), was due to a larger yield as well as to an extended cultivation of the former.” The item of Railway receipts, £11,086, which for the first time appeared in the public accounts in 1878-79, was included in consequence of the purchase of the line on the 1st April, 1879, by the Government. In respect to the expenditure, there was a payment of £9,387 on account of the principal of the assumed immigration debt and a payment of £350 as the residue of the Rebellion Expenses Loan of 1865. There was also besides the expenditure on the new services foreshadowed in the Governor’s speech the sum of £2,043 for additional school grants and £1,658 additional for public works.

1879-80.—The Lieutenant Governor, in opening the Session 1879-80, stated that “from the large and important number of measures which were passed during the last session, and from the absence of the Governor it was not his intention to bring before the Council any measure of very great importance,” but he recommended the extension of the telegraph line, so “as to complete the circuit of this useful and civilizing undertaking,” and the establishing of steam communication round the island by means of an annual subsidy; the extension of the provisions for Public General Hospitals, and the payment of

the Parochial Medical Officers for recent vaccination. The payment of interest was increased by £5,905 by reason of the raising of the Railway Loan and the growing amount of the Government Savings Bank deposits; the sum of £3,567 was paid for re-arming the Constabulary with improved rifles; £14,720 was spent for repairing the damages to the main roads and public buildings by the floods of 1879; and the expenditure on account of the Railway was for the whole year. The total general expenditure was £503,012, showing a deficit of £11,106 against the general revenue of £491,906; this was met as before from the balance of the loan of £30,000. There was a large increase of revenue under import duties, the amount of £8,745 having been received as duty on breadstuffs alone; this arose out of the partial destruction of the ground provisions of the peasantry by the drought which occurred during the financial year. The Railway revenue was for the first time shown on account of the whole year.

1880-1.—Sir Anthony Musgrave in addressing the Legislature on 2nd November, 1880, informed them that the actual expenditure of the year ending 30th September, had not then been ascertained, but that there was an estimated surplus towards the then current year's necessities of £32,203. On these data he estimated, without additional taxation, "for all needful services, including the repairs of damages to public buildings and roads by the storm and accompanying rains, computed to amount to £7,600," and "for the decennial Census to be taken simultaneously throughout the British dominions at midnight on the 3rd April, 1881," £5,000. [There must, however, have been some considerable misapprehension on the subject of this surplus as the "Approximate Statement" of revenue and expenditure, transmitted on the 10th November, showed a widely differing result.] In addition to this, the general revenue of the year 1880-81 fell short of the general receipts of the previous year by £32,439. The large decreases under import duties, £4,582, rum duties, £11,230, and Railway, £5,491, were due to the great depression throughout the year. This depression was caused by the protracted drought which followed on the cyclone of August, 1880. The light duties were affected by steamers having in a great measure taken the place of sailing vessels. Reimbursements-in-aid showed the large reduction of £3,634, owing to the discontinuance of ballasting vessels by the convicts at the General Penitentiary, and the employment of prisoners on the fortifications of Port Royal for which no payment was made by the Imperial Government. The decrease under the head of miscellaneous was due to the receipts of 1879-80 having been unusually swollen by a large sum in deposit at credit of the "recovered lands" having been transferred and brought to account as an item of revenue during that year. The other decreases were attributable to ordinary fluctuations. The increase in the telegraph receipts was caused by the extension of the lines and a more general use of the system; that under interest on sinking funds, &c., to the amount of the investments for the railway purchase and extension loan which was raised in the year under review. The general receipts during the year amounted to £459,467.

The public or general expenditure of 1880-81 amounted to £505,531 which was £2,519 over that of the previous year. The principal items of increases were the expenses in taking the Census of April, 1880, £6,033, the repairing of the cyclone damages to the public works, £5,772; the expenses of the inland telegraph service, £1,489; of steam communication round the island, £1,154; pensions, owing to the granting of new pensions

to retired officers of the colony under the superannuation regulations of 1867, £713; penitentiary and prisons owing to the higher price of food and to the larger number of prisoners for which provision had to be made in consequence of the prevalence of prædial larceny, arising out of the general drought, £968. As against these increases were decreases in the amount paid on account of interest, in consequence of the transfer to England of £100,000 of the Savings Bank deposits on which interest at the high rate of 5 per cent. had hitherto been paid from the general revenue, £3,592; Administrative Departments, due to fluctuations, £1,200; Ecclesiastical, owing to the vacancies in the Church not being filled up in consequence of disestablishment, £1,705; Constabulary, the expenditure during the previous year having been unduly large in consequence of the arming of the force with Martini-Henri rifles, £2,175; maintenance of railway, the result of improved management, £4,902.

On the general revenue being compared with the general expenditure, the excess of expenditure in 1880-81 was found to be the large sum of £46,064.

1881-2.—In opening the session of 1881-82, Sir Anthony Musgrave announced the deficit on the previous year's transactions, and further stated that "the current revenue from existing sources was insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the year to the amount of £16,702. "This," he said, "is directly caused by the large annual addition to the annual debt charges assumed since 1877-78, on account of the interest and principal of the old Immigration loan. But for this addition our ordinary fiscal resources would, with the assistance of the small loan of £35,000 raised in 1878, have borne even this present unusual strain upon them. During the five financial years, from 1877-78 to 1881-82 inclusive, the general exchequer will have paid off, unassisted by taxation for this purpose, immigration debt and interest to the extent of more than £85,000, a larger sum than that which I now ask you to supply; and if the last had been a fortunate instead of an unfortunate year we might yet longer have postponed the increase of taxation, which has been impending since the immigration arrangements of 1878." In view of this anticipated total deficiency of £61,098, the Governor stated that "he had no alternative but to ask the Legislative Council to grant to the Government additional ways and means for one year, during which time arrangements could be effected under the Loan Law, 19 of 1880, which would afford much future relief under the head of charges of debt." He then proposed for "one year an excise duty on rum of eight shillings per gallon in lieu of the existing rate of five shillings and the collection of an additional ten per cent. on all Customs duties under the tariff for the same period of one year." The suggestion was approved and the necessary laws authorizing the levying of these temporary rates were enacted. The extra duty on rum gave £34,125; the extra per centage on import duties £19,452, and the sinking funds set free by the consolidation of the loans under Law 19 of 1880 amounted to £16,357. There was also an aid to the revenue in the form of the unappropriated profits on the past transactions of the Government Savings Bank amounting to £9,099, which was now brought to account.* These items, amounting to £79,033, with the sum of £413,119 received from the ordinary imposts for general purposes, gave an aggregate of £492,152 or £32,685 in

* Exception has been taken in some quarters to the appropriation as revenue of the profits of the Savings Bank, and it has been urged that these profits should have been distributed as bonus among the Depositors, and their disposal otherwise has been called a tax on thrift. A little consideration will probably show the fallacy of this argument. What is the arrangement with the Depositors, and what is the encouragement to thrift that is held out to them? That if they will put up their money, the Government will give them 3 per

excess of the amount received during the previous year on account of general revenue. There were, however, large decreases in the collections from three of the principal sources of public revenue, namely, £8,975 on import duties (notwithstanding the additional ten per cent), £1,514 on exports (on coffee and dyewood), and £2,211 on licenses. The falling off in these items was doubtless due to the depressed condition of trade generally in consequence of the protracted drought of the two preceding years, combined with injuries sustained in some parishes from the cyclone of 1880. The same cause also affected the rum duties (including the additional rate) which, though in excess of those of the year before by £9,461, were still considerably under the average of previous years. The stamp duties produced an increase of £1,753; Railway £3,897 (thus recovering the low return of the year before) and miscellaneous £2,896.

Against this yield of £491,652 there was an expenditure on general account of £465,931. The decrease of actual expenditure in 1881-82 compared with that of 1880-81 was £39,600. The principal item of this decrease was £21,904 on public works. "Soon after the commencement of the year, when the Government had reason to think that the chief sources of revenue would not come up to the estimate, it was decided to curtail all expenditure on improvements that could be postponed without great injury, and this accounts in a great measure for the considerable decrease under public works." The decrease on the Census, £5,906, was due to the work having been completed, and the decrease of £2,851 on education to the fact of the grants earned by the schools being much less than in the previous year. The decrease of £1,779 and £1,432 on Constabulary and Prisons, respectively, was caused by great reductions in the charges for escorting and maintaining prisoners charged with prædial and other petty larcenies, &c. There was a new item of £2,600 on account of special grants in aid of the re-building of certain churches destroyed by the cyclone, for the repair of which the Government was still liable. The other items of increase arose out of increments to salaries and other ordinary fluctuations.

1882-3.—The revenue of this year did not come up to the estimates, but was £16,312 in excess of the revenue (excluding sinking funds withdrawn) of the preceding year; and this notwithstanding the expiry in November of the Additional Import Duty Law. The permanent import duties yielded £26,188, and the rum duty £10,776 more than in the preceding year.

The expenditure of the year was £468,256 against an expenditure of £465,931 in the year preceding.

On many heads of service, savings had been effected, but they were more than counterbalanced by the expenditure on the Savings Bank, £1,917, for the first time appearing in the accounts, and by the item of £4,192 7s. 6d., the Jamaica share of the "Florence" damages.

In November of the current financial year the additional rum duty imposed in 1881 fell through, but there seems every reason to hope that the expenditure of the year will, notwithstanding, be fully met by the revenue.

cent. interest, and repay the principal on demand. So long as this bargain is faithfully kept what more can the Depositors expect? In the first year of the Institution, when it was conducted at a loss nothing was heard of a proposal on behalf of the Depositors to make good the loss to general revenue, and what would the Depositors say if the securities in which their money has been invested turn out bad? Would they be content with the announcement that the Government desirous of making more for them than the agreed interest, had lost the capital? I fancy not; and so long as they are not desirous of standing the risk of loss, but hold the Government to its guarantee, so long they have not the shadow of a claim to anything but the agreed rate of interest on their deposits, and the re-payment of their principal on demand.

METEOROLOGY.

(By Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S.)

IN the Handbook for 1831, an account was given of (1) the Barometer, (2) the Wind, (3) the Thermometer, (4) Vapour, (5) Rain, (6) Daily Weather Reports, (7) Average, Rainfall, (8) the Trade Winds, (9) the Winds and Rains of Jamaica, (10) the influence of Forests on the Rainfall, (11) Cyclones, and (12) the system of Storm Warnings proposed for the West Indies.

The following table gives the results of the observations made in Kingston by Mr. Robert Johnstone, and it is similar to the tables for 1881 and 1882 published in the *Handbooks of Jamaica*.

The readings of the Barometer and the Thermometers are taken at 7 a.m., 3 p.m., and 11 p.m., local mean time, and they have all been corrected to the Kew Standards; the Dew-point has been deduced from the Dry and Wet-bulbs by means of Glaisher's factors; and every care has been taken to insure accuracy.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—MEAN RESULTS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

MONTH.	Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° and sea level.				Temperatures.							
	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Diff.	Min. en pass.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January	30.094	30.024	30.109	30.076	71.3	82.8	72.8	75.6	85.4	62.8	15.6	63.1
February	30.079	30.001	30.089	30.056	70.6	84.2	71.9	75.6	86.4	68.7	17.7	61.4
March	30.059	29.960	30.066	30.058	71.6	82.1	73.6	75.8	84.2	69.0	15.2	62.6
April	30.029	29.945	30.021	29.965	70.6	83.4	74.7	78.2	85.4	70.5	14.9	64.4
May	30.003	29.915	30.012	29.957	70.6	83.9	76.0	79.8	87.5	72.7	14.8	67.2
June	30.036	29.974	30.051	30.020	80.8	84.8	77.7	81.1	88.1	74.4	13.7	68.5
July	30.071	30.000	30.087	30.053	80.5	86.3	77.8	81.5	88.6	73.8	14.8	66.8
August	30.025	29.960	30.040	30.008	79.1	85.9	76.7	80.6	88.5	73.6	14.9	66.9
September	29.990	29.922	30.003	29.972	77.8	85.4	76.9	80.0	88.0	74.0	14.0	69.3
October	29.974	29.905	29.980	29.953	75.9	85.3	75.3	78.2	87.7	72.9	14.8	68.3
November	29.976	29.899	29.975	29.950	72.8	83.2	73.2	76.4	86.0	70.3	15.7	64.7
December	30.037	29.956	30.037	30.010	70.6	83.9	71.8	75.4	85.6	68.3	17.3	61.8
Mean	30.030	29.960	30.039	30.010	75.6	84.1	74.9	78.2	86.8	71.5	15.3	65.4

MONTH.	Wind.		Dew Point		Cloud, %	Rainfall.	Absolute Temperatures.			Weather.
	Direction (from)	Miles per Hour.	and Humidity.				Max.	Min.	Diff.	
			°		in.	°	°	°		
January	S E	4.2	68.2	79	42	3.73	89.8	66.7	23.1	Fair, with showers.
February	S E	4.6	66.3	74	28	0.31	90.4	64.9	25.5	Clear and fair.
March	S E by S	4.1	69.3	82	35	2.57	87.6	64.6	23.0	Fair.
April	S E	4.5	69.5	75	39	0.28	88.8	66.8	22.0	Fair.
May	S E	2.5	71.6	77	46	1.15	90.3	68.3	22.0	Fair, with light showers.
June	S E by E	5.2	72.1	75	61	2.26	90.5	70.4	20.1	Cloudy and squally to the 20th, afterwards fine.
July	S E by E	6.1	71.5	72	60	1.25	93.3	70.6	22.7	Fair.
August	S E	4.3	74.1	81	41	6.62	90.8	70.7	20.1	Fair, with afternoon showers.
September	S E	3.7	74.5	84	77	3.63	90.3	71.7	18.6	Cloudy and unsettled.
October	S E	3.1	72.9	84	71	4.46	90.3	70.8	19.5	Cloudy with light seasons.
November	Variable.	2.7	70.5	83	44	3.67	88.8	65.0	23.8	Fair, with showers.
December	S S E	2.8	67.9	78	47	0.17	89.8	63.6	26.2	Fair and dry—not much air moving.
Mean	S E	4.0	70.7	79	49	-	90.0	67.8	22.2	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	30.10	-	-	-	

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that in 1883 the average height of the Barometer, properly corrected and reduced to the level of the sea, was 30 inches and 1 hundredth of an inch; that the average temperature of the air was 78°·2, generally rising to 86°·8 during the day, and falling to 71°·5 during the night, and that at Kingston the sea breeze almost continually blows from the S.E.

The following Table of the average Rainfall in Jamaica, and the explanatory remarks, have been re-printed from the Handbook for 1881; the reduction of the old registers is now going on, and it is to be hoped that this Table may be greatly enlarged before long:—

MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL IN JAMAICA.

No.	Place.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
1	Morant Point Light House—	5·28	2·98	2·14	3·99	0·26	6·24	3·48	5·46	7·64	13·40	8·72	6·78	75·28
2	Cinchona Plantation —	10·60	2·56	8·83	9·34	9·72	6·33	4·78	8·18	13·21	20·58	13·66	13·83	121·62
3	Castleton Gardens —	9·71	2·60	4·73	6·14	12·28	8·24	7·32	10·48	11·22	12·49	10·68	13·17	108·55
4	Water Valley, St. Mary —	10·72	3·68	4·80	3·78	9·12	4·88	4·43	4·24	7·28	8·69	9·82	10·25	81·69
5	New Hamble " —	7·68	4·25	6·55	3·04	8·81	4·23	3·65	5·09	5·88	7·08	11·69	10·58	79·13
6	Unity Valley, St. Ann —	7·63	2·44	4·97	5·22	11·15	8·70	6·91	5·33	7·62	7·85	7·59	10·74	86·05
7	Albion " —	6·15	3·39	4·18	4·19	8·62	5·58	4·13	5·85	6·36	7·38	10·23	8·07	74·04
8	Bradfield " —	8·21	4·57	5·83	1·11	9·50	4·86	4·28	5·05	6·19	7·67	13·16	10·91	84·12
9	Drax Hall " —	7·30	4·52	4·04	2·43	7·74	3·26	2·91	3·81	4·21	7·30	11·06	8·57	67·16
	North-Eastern Division —	8·15	3·37	5·09	4·68	9·58	5·81	4·65	6·01	7·73	10·27	10·73	10·32	86·40
10	Braco, Trelawny —	5·01	2·21	2·10	2·38	6·74	2·37	2·41	3·88	4·55	4·81	6·13	7·20	49·79
11	Brampton Bryan " —	5·32	1·64	2·40	2·42	7·27	2·65	3·37	4·64	4·34	5·28	6·43	7·24	53·00
12	Bryan Castle " —	5·31	1·94	2·34	2·23	6·74	2·48	2·46	3·54	4·04	5·18	6·61	7·61	50·48
13	Hopewell " —	7·21	2·22	3·60	3·37	7·39	3·62	4·16	5·50	5·11	6·08	7·97	9·75	65·44
14	Vale Royal " —	5·39	2·73	2·66	2·80	8·09	3·30	3·48	5·44	4·98	5·91	7·05	9·29	61·21
15	Georgina " —	5·02	2·53	2·42	2·19	7·99	2·94	2·92	4·64	4·08	5·29	6·10	8·41	54·53
16	Lancaster " —	5·12	2·32	2·36	2·14	6·86	2·30	2·66	3·87	4·80	5·16	6·76	7·57	52·15
17	Lottery " —	4·18	2·02	2·32	2·06	8·15	3·30	2·40	3·66	4·77	6·12	4·93	5·83	50·11
18	Falmouth " —	4·01	1·59	2·03	1·80	6·51	2·01	1·49	3·00	3·29	6·07	4·93	5·05	41·78
19	Orange Valley " —	4·79	2·57	2·28	2·20	6·70	2·80	2·84	3·57	2·73	5·31	5·24	6·99	48·02
20	Gales Valley " —	4·47	1·97	2·35	2·06	8·16	5·66	5·30	6·88	5·73	7·43	4·73	5·60	60·34
21	Dundee " —	5·31	2·57	3·22	2·50	6·05	3·26	3·91	5·36	3·98	5·70	7·55	6·46	55·87
22	Contout, St. James —	4·43	2·21	3·01	2·45	8·93	3·73	2·54	5·58	4·44	6·65	4·54	6·95	55·46
23	Spring Vale " —	5·65	2·04	3·77	4·48	12·92	9·21	8·29	12·84	9·72	8·92	5·03	6·67	88·34
24	Success " —	4·51	1·84	2·36	2·11	5·41	2·05	1·51	2·59	3·68	5·37	4·96	3·86	40·19
25	Running Gut " —	3·78	1·43	1·60	1·56	6·10	2·32	1·11	2·33	3·66	5·63	4·95	5·71	40·18
26	Salters Hill " —	5·03	2·86	3·09	3·45	12·93	8·29	6·99	8·47	7·21	8·53	7·58	6·77	81·21
27	Irwin " —	4·32	1·45	2·62	2·58	8·93	6·26	3·07	6·40	6·75	8·10	5·65	4·86	61·49
28	Catherine Mount " —	4·36	1·63	1·77	2·69	8·43	6·55	4·89	8·31	6·10	7·67	4·16	6·74	63·60
	Northern Division —	4·91	2·09	2·52	2·51	7·86	3·96	3·46	5·31	4·95	6·26	5·89	6·77	56·47
29	CHAPELTON, Clarendon —	2·37	2·88	3·89	2·72	8·29	4·92	4·37	10·28	8·09	13·40	4·34	3·09	68·64
31	Cave Valley, St. Ann —	2·95	2·66	4·51	4·55	11·93	5·76	5·15	8·68	7·36	10·41	5·26	2·75	71·97
31	MANDEVILLE, Manchester —	2·37	2·47	4·76	3·98	12·76	6·46	6·08	10·60	10·07	17·19	6·56	3·84	88·14
32	Orange Cove, Hanover —	3·96	2·49	2·64	3·31	8·49	7·72	6·62	7·45	8·19	9·06	4·84	4·06	68·83
	West Central Division —	3·16	2·62	3·95	3·64	10·37	6·22	5·56	9·25	8·43	12·52	2·55	3·44	74·40
33	BLACK RIVER, St. Elizabeth —	1·75	1·85	2·44	3·10	6·95	2·68	5·15	7·21	5·07	9·32	5·43	2·29	53·25
34	Fullerswood Park " —	1·59	1·28	2·66	3·64	5·94	2·64	3·99	6·12	6·44	6·87	5·34	2·41	48·92
35	Dunlough, Clarendon —	1·75	1·64	2·33	2·23	8·99	5·67	3·24	5·80	5·54	9·29	5·31	2·00	53·70
36	Hope, St. Andrew —	2·00	1·13	2·61	2·43	5·85	4·17	3·35	8·13	7·78	9·56	5·04	3·04	55·99
37	Monaltrie " —	1·56	1·21	1·69	1·48	4·92	3·33	2·73	6·36	7·20	11·64	5·71	2·37	50·31
38	Kingsston " —	1·78	1·92	1·47	1·19	4·82	3·32	2·03	6·01	5·03	10·28	3·90	2·33	43·18
39	Plumb Point Light House —	1·16	1·04	0·94	1·13	4·64	3·79	2·17	5·32	4·30	9·96	3·50	1·57	39·52
	Southern Division —	1·78	1·31	2·01	2·17	6·00	3·69	3·24	6·42	5·91	9·56	4·89	2·20	49·27
	Mean of the four Divisions —	4·59	2·35	3·39	3·25	8·45	4·92	4·23	6·75	6·76	9·63	6·69	5·70	66·64

Again, it will be seen that the Table has been arranged according to a certain systematic distribution of the rainfall over the island.

It appears that while the May and October rains are everywhere strongly marked, the northern part of the island has winter rains in November, December and January,

the southern part has summer rains in August and September, and each part is further divided by the amount of the rainfall, thus giving four divisions.

The *North-eastern Division* is cut off by a straight line drawn from Port Morant to St. Ann's Bay; it includes the lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and their continuation as the hills of St. Mary; it faces the rain-bringing winds of winter; and it has a large rainfall in November, December and January, as well as in May and October. This division has the greatest annual rainfall.

The *Northern Division* includes the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny and St. James. It is that part of the island which lies to the north of those broken ranges of hills which run through the centre of the island in a direction more or less parallel to the Blue Mountain range. The annual rainfall is less than in the first division, but it has the same characteristics.

The *West-central Division* stretches in the same direction from Chapelton to Lucea. It is deprived of the greater part of the winter rains by the two former divisions, whose hills precipitate the abundant vapour in the east-north-easterly winds; but it has well-marked summer rains in August and September, as well as the usual rains in May and October. It has a larger annual rainfall than the *Northern Division*.

The last and *Southern Division* has the same characteristics as the third, but the annual rainfall is much smaller.

The registers giving this systematic distribution all end with the year 1879; and their average duration is about 10 years. But there is evidence that this distribution has existed for at least 200 years, although it has never been so clearly demonstrated. In the preface to Sloane's *Natural History of Jamaica* we read: "According to the different positions of the places, so the rains are more or less violent, and come at different times; but generally speaking the two great rainy seasons are in May and October, in which months, at new or full moon, they begin, and continue day and night for a whole fortnight with great violence, so that the earth in all level places is laid under water for some inches. And these seasons, as they are called from their being fit to plant in, are generally so over the whole island, though they are much altered in their time and violence of late years, which arises from the clearing the country of much wood.

"In the month of January is likewise expected a season or rain, but this is not so constant nor violent as are the other two; and probably may come from the violent *winds* coming over the mountains with part of their rains with them; for in the north side of the island rains in that month are generally very frequent and violent, coming along with great winds, which nevertheless seldom pass the hills or ridge of mountains running through the middle of the island, so that very often the seasons of the one are different from those of the other.

"For all the summer months, or when the sun is near or over their heads or through almost the whole year, towards noon, it rains on some part of the ridge of mountains, running through the island, with thunder and lightning. These rains seldom reach two or three miles into the plains; wherefore, on account of these rains, any valleys lying very near or amongst the mountains have more seasons and are more fertile than the plains farther off which, if they have any rain, is but the outskirts of that in the mountains, and therefore inconsiderable. At other times of the year, sometimes for three or four days together, there may be a shower about 12 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, which only serves to moisten the surface of the ground without any profit."

It thus appears that Sloane has alluded to the May and October rains, to the winter rains on the *north side*, to the summer rains on the central hills, and to the small rainfall on the southern plains. Consequently the characteristics of the rainfall have not altered for at least two hundred years.

CLIMATE OF THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS.

(By James Henry Clark, M. R. C. P., &c., &c.)

A MOMENTARY enthusiasm often leads one to undertake duties the real difficulties of which are only discovered when the time approaches, and the hour has actually arrived for the fulfilment of our undertaking.

As a busy practitioner beset with many difficulties, in a large country district, I find the preparation of a paper on the climate of the Santa Cruz Mountains no easy

task ; but I owe a debt of gratitude to the climate myself, and, after fourteen years practice in this island, invalids are entitled to my experience : accept, therefore, the tribute, such as it is, not for the deed but for the will.

The Santa Cruz Mountains, situated in the Parish of St. Elizabeth, "extend from Yardley Chase on the sea coast, to Lacovia Bridge. The crest of the ridge runs from Corby Castle, through Potsdam, Torrington and Malvern to Stanmore Hill ; from the latter place it decreases gradually in height until it finally terminates abruptly at an altitude less than one half the greatest elevation," which is at Potsdam, Endowed School, 2,500 feet.

The geological formation is chiefly "white limestone with a thick coating of red ferruginous earth."

The red soil above the white limestone is extremely productive, and it is upon this that coffee is grown.

Change of air and scene, especially pure air and exercise, are beneficial not only to the invalid—affording pleasurable excitement of mind, withdrawing the attention from bodily ailments, and dissipating gloomy forebodings—but to those tourists, who, having means, are in search of a healthy climate for a home ; where, without exposure to malarious influences, a life of comfort and leisure may be led. For all such the climate in these mountains will be found perfect.

To any anxious to avoid a winter, or who, suffering from a tendency to bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, rheumatism, or dyspepsia, must in a variable and chilly climate though not labouring under advanced disease be confined to the house during a large portion of the year, to avoid the almost certainty of "taking cold," to all such persons I do most conscientiously recommend this climate. Here the invalid can get out every day, to enjoy those most powerful of all tonics—fresh air and exercise ; and thus, by promoting appetite and digestion, impart vigour and tone to the general system.

This could not possibly be done "at Home."

"A Hypothetical Consumptive Atlantis," says Richardson, "should be near the sea coast and sheltered from north winds. The soil should bedry : the drinking water pure : the temperature about 60°, with an average of not more than 10° to 15° on either side."

All authorities agree that mountain air is of great importance in treating diseases of the chest, and that the best climates for the majority of consumptive invalids are those which are warm, dry, and equable.

From observations very kindly recorded for me at the Potsdam Endowed School I find that—

The average annual maximum temperature was	75° 3'
" " annual minimum " "	66 .8
" " annual mean temperature " "	71 .1 ;

That the rainfall for the year 1833 was 38.25 inches,—rainy days, 91.

This temperature and rainfall corresponds very closely with Algiers, in the northern part of Africa, much resorted to by invalids.

In Algiers the rainfall is 36 inches. The number of rainy days, 96.

The mean annual temperature	66° 50
" " temperature for Spring	68 60
" " " " Summer	77 73
" " " " Autumn	63 80

The climate of Algiers and, as I believe, of the Santa Cruz Mountains also, may be said to be opposed to the generation, as well as to the evolution of tubercle in the lungs. Europeans who do not bring the germ of the disease to Algiers, almost never become phthisical. Those who do bring not only a predisposition, but actually crude tubercle, in greater or less quantity in the lung are often cured ; or, in the worst cases, the progress of the disease is extremely slow.

I am acquainted with a gentleman whose mother suffered from lung disease, and died ; he spat blood on two occasions before leaving Europe in 1844 for the West Indies : he is still living, and attributes this to climate and care.

Many cases have come under my observation, where persons having a tendency to

consumption, or after inflammation of the lungs, left England for this country ; and by prolonged residence have been practically cured.

During the fourteen years I have been in practice no death from fever has occurred. Yellow fever is unknown, and only one case of typhoid—ending in recovery—has been treated. This fever had not its origin here, but was brought from a seaport town.

One year I had on my visiting list seven Europeans and two Natives, whose ages added together amounted to seven hundred and fifty-one years.

But, it will be asked, "How can we get to this mountain? Where can we lodge? What can we see?" Tourists and invalids from King-ton can travel either by Coach to Mandeville, hiring a conveyance thence to the Santa Cruz Mountains; or by Coasting Steamer, to Black River, and, hiring a conveyance at this seaport, after a pleasant drive of two or three hours, be located in very comfortable lodgings on the mountain top.

It would be advisable always to engage rooms before coming; and I should recommend intending visitors to communicate by letter, stating full particulars, addressed to "The Postmistress at Malvern P.O." This lady will, I am sure, supply information as to rooms, residences, charges.

The roads are in excellent order, so that carriage drives may be enjoyed.

There is a large market at Malvern, twice a week, where the delicious fruits of this country, and occasionally grapes, can be procured, with vegetables, beef, and mutton; fresh fish can be obtained three times a week.

The Post Office is accessible; mails arrive and are despatched three times a week; and a Telegraph Office is within eight miles.

Two Churches and a Moravian Chapel are open on Sundays for Divine Service.

Parents or guardians of delicate children, or persons who are in search of a good climate for some member of the family, will be within easy reach of the Potsdam Endowed School for Boys, the Head Master of which is a Cambridge M.A. (Classical honours). There is also an Endowed School for Girls, which will soon be presided over by a lady from England.

It will thus be seen that ample and unusual educational advantages are to be found, in addition to climate.

But the invalids ask: What can I see? There are few spots on earth where natural beauties so combine with those of man's creation to please and interest him. The beauties of nature abound on every side, and to persons who sketch, or paint, there is plenty to amuse and edify; but invalids must not be encouraged to undergo fatigue and exposure in "sight seeing"; crowded and heated rooms, late hours, all operate injuriously, and destroy entirely the beneficial influences of climate.

It is absolutely necessary for invalids to bear in mind that the climate must be regarded merely as the change placing them in the most favorable position for the removal of disease; that advice should be taken and followed as to diet and exercise; and "that," in the words of Sir James Clarke on climate, "if in some points greater latitude may be allowed, others will demand even a more rigid attention; and that it is only by a due regard to all these circumstances, that the powers of the constitution can be enabled to throw off or even materially mitigate, in the best climate, a disease of long standing."

THE CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE IN JAMAICA.

(Extracts from a Lecture delivered by James Neish, M.D., F.R.C.P.S., Can.)

WHEN the English landed in Jamaica they found here the sweet and bitter orange and the lime. The citron and shaddock are of more recent introduction; and at the present time nearly all the useful kinds of the orange family are either widely disseminated or to be found as growing specimens in our botanical gardens. The *Aegle marmelos* or Baelfruit is yet scarce; the Japanese orange, or Kumquat, is almost unknown, and some kinds of lemon and lime, notably the bergamot line, are still wanting.

It is well known to those who are familiar with the orange tree, as it grows in this island, that the fruit may be preserved for a considerable length of time by simply allowing it to remain on the tree. That is, as long as the oil glands are uninjured by

touch, the fruit may be preserved intact, proof alike against insect enemies and internal decay. Let the fruit, however, be rudely plucked, or be injured by bruising, and it will be noticed that decay sets in and insect enemies make an inroad upon the sugary interior just at the very point where the oil cells were ruptured and their contents dissipated. This fact, too, has its lesson for the grower, the packer and exporter, but its further consideration had better be deferred until we have done with the facts drawn from natural history. The rind is observed to thicken towards the close of the season, and a hot situation is believed to be conducive to the thickening of the rind. The fruits of a young orange tree have more seeds than the fruit of a tree in full bearing, and as the soil becomes exhausted the seeds are observed to diminish. Aged trees are also observed to give fruits with the thinnest rinds and the smallest number of seeds.

The sweet oranges grown in Jamaica have been, up to quite recent years, of no particular or named variety. They have been grown from seed; and it speaks much for the perfect suitability of the soil and climate in most parts of the island that such excellent fruit should have been produced under a plan which embodies none of the teachings of horticultural art—under a plan, in short, which is one of neglect or lucky chance left to take the place of intelligent guidance.

I take the opportunity to throw out a suggestion that as some of these seedling fruits are of a kind so good and so suitable for our trade that they are not likely to be surpassed by imported trees, steps should be taken to ascertain and name the best of our common kinds so that they might be propagated, true to name, by budding and grafting, and be generally distributed throughout the island. Work of the kind here suggested is done elsewhere by means of prizes offered by horticultural societies. In Jamaica it would be advantageous to bring about a competitive exhibition of orange fruits, with a special view to ascertain the best native kinds, so that they might be propagated largely and to the exclusion of inferior sorts. The possibility of thus being able to place on the market large quantities of fruit, with a distinct name and of a definite quality, would be of great advantage to the export trade.

The variety of sweet orange that is most extensively cultivated for the European market is undoubtedly the common St. Michael's orange. This is believed to be a true descendant of the early Lisbon orange. It is undoubtedly an excellent variety, and is held in high favour by the Portuguese growers in the Azores on account of its great productiveness. The fruit is of somewhat small size, sweet scented, of a rich golden yellow colour, and its seeds are almost round in their shape. Its thin rind is rather a disadvantage when it has to be sent a long distance to market, but with careful packing this defect can be remedied. Though yielding immense crops of very fine fruit, the tree is rather late in coming into bearing, and it is not until it is twenty years old that it gives its full returns.

In addition to the common variety of Saint Michael's orange, there are other valuable kinds grown in the same island. One of these is the Comprida, remarkable for its aromatic flavour and with a rather acid juice. The fruit is in good favour; but the tree is a shy bearer and it is not perhaps desirable as a market kind. The Om-bigo is a flattened orange, the tree is a heavy bearer, and from accounts seems to be an excellent market fruit. The finest of the Saint Michael's kinds, however, is the Selecta, or choice orange, which is of large size, of excellent flavour, very sweet, with few seeds, and coming to maturity last, and so prolonging the fruit season up to the month of April. This kind has a high repute, and it would be well for our growers to give it a trial.

What is known as the Jaffa orange is the lineal descendant of the sweet oranges first grown by the Syrian cultivators and sent by them to the tables of the Roman Emperors in the early days of the Christian era. It is highly esteemed throughout the Mediterranean coasts; and it and a sub-variety, known as the Mediterranean sweet, constitute the two leading kinds grown by cultivators in that part of the world.

Some excellent varieties of sweet orange with local names have been grown in Florida, varieties of which are said to compare favourably with oranges imported into the United States from the Azores and Mediterranean. These varieties have originated by careful cultivation and selection of the best, in the way that I have recommended for securing the best of our native Jamaican kinds.

Quite a distinct variety of the sweet orange is the Tangerine. In Paris this is known as the Mandarin orange and it is there as everywhere a great favorite with the ladies. It is sometimes called the "kid glove orange" because you can break the skin and peel it without using a knife or staining the fingers. This variety was introduced into Jamaica at a very early date, and it is sometimes known as the Madeira orange. More recently, however, much superior sorts of the Tangerine orange have been distributed from the Botanic Gardens and the fruit of these trees is now making its appearance in our local markets, where it sells at more than double the price of the common orange. It is a very desirable kind to cultivate, and growers should take it up and extend its cultivation, so that we might be able to export it on a large scale. As I have already remarked, I do not intend to take up in this lecture any other varieties of Citrus than the sweet orange; but I feel impelled to refer in passing to the shaddock—*Citrus decumana*. I am of opinion that one of the most profitable uses to which we can put the shaddocks growing in Jamaica would be to make them serve as stocks for the Tangerine orange. The working of the Tangerine orange upon the shaddock has a remarkable effect. It is attended by an increase in the size of the fruit and quantity of the crop, whilst the flavour is greatly improved. Plant shaddock seeds, then, with a view to raise stocks for the Tangerine, and where shaddock trees are growing in places where they could be turned to better account, cut them down to a few stumps and graft them with scions of the Tangerine variety.

Closely allied to the Tangerine is the Maltese blood orange, which grows to perfection on the shores of the Mediterranean. The taste for this fruit has to be acquired.

Oranges are frequently noticed to have some irregularity of form; and indeed the order is very conspicuous for producing what botanists term monsters of which the double oranges sometimes noticed may serve as an illustration. A monstrosity of this kind, occurring at Bahia in Brazil, has given rise to a distinct variety known as the navel orange, on account of a protuberance at the blossom end. The oranges first introduced into the Australian colonies were all obtained in Brazil and amongst them the Bahia or navel orange. It has become such a favourite with the Australian colonists, and is so uniformly spoken of in terms of high praise by travellers in Brazil that there can be no question of the value of this variety. I am not aware of its existence in Jamaica, but it has latterly been introduced into Florida, where it has already fruited and is there deemed an acquisition. It would not be difficult to obtain this kind from Florida.

We owe the large number of varieties to the tendency which the orange has to "sport", as gardeners term the tendency of seedlings to prove different from the parent plant. Whilst this tendency is of some advantage as affording the chance of improvement, it is a disadvantage in that it prevents the propagation of the tree by means of seed, for when seeds are sown the resulting tree is much more likely to be inferior to, than it is to equal or surpass, its parent. Hence the necessity for special means of propagation as by cuttings, layering, budding and grafting. The orange tree is not usually propagated by cuttings, but it can be done; nor by layers, and yet as a matter of fact a modification of the method of layering, known as layering by elevation, is practised in the case of the orange.

This mode of propagation has simplicity for its recommendation. By its means the possessor of any good kind of orange tree could soon establish a considerable number of the same kind, and without the exercise of any special skill. But it is a slow process of multiplication compared with budding and grafting, which in fact are the modes adopted by nursery men. For these modes stocks are necessary. Stocks may be raised from seeds, or full grown bitter orange trees, or sweet orange trees of inferior kinds may be cut down to stumps and a bud or graft inserted. For the theory on which budding and grafting depends I must refer you to horticultural works and also for the details. Let it suffice here to state that the process is by no means difficult, and may be acquired by any persevering grower simply by attending to the directions.

Thanks, however, to the agency of the Botanical Department, budded trees of good kinds can be procured for a nominal sum, and at a cost below the price charged elsewhere by nurserymen. Our cultivators would do well to procure their trees already

budded from the gardens, as under present circumstances this will be found the most economical course. They should be planted out in a rich, deep soil, on sloping ground if practicable, so that there should be natural drainage, which is a very important consideration, as the tree will not thrive in a stagnant soil. The soil of the limestone formation, which is so abundant in Jamaica as to constitute almost the entire area of several parishes, forms a most excellent soil wherever it is of sufficient depth, since it abounds naturally in the mineral constituents required by the orange tree, and moreover it is naturally drained.

This fruit tree requires plenty of room. Close planting, by shutting out the sun and air, proves a mistaken policy. It has been observed that, in the countries where wild oranges form thickset forests, these trees bear very little fruit; but, if a wild orange tree is found growing in an open space, it is then seen to yield fruit in abundance. It has also been shown with cultivated trees that close planting diminishes the yield. Orange trees should not be planted closer than twenty feet apart, at which distance there will be 108 trees to the acre. At twenty-two feet apart, there will be 90 trees to the acre; and at twenty-five feet apart there will be 60. These are good medium distances which should be adopted in laying out a close plantation, grove or orchard; but a wider distance, say thirty feet apart, may be adopted with trees that are known to attain a large size. For Tangerine oranges, which are of compact habit, the medium distances will be found best suited. Remembering the long life of the tree and the permanent nature of the plantation, no amount of pains can be deemed misspent in fully preparing the ground; large holes should be dug for the young trees, and manure should be added to ensure a thrifty growth whilst the plant is young. The soil round about the young trees should be kept loose by frequent digging; but experience in Jamaica has shown that it is not always safe to adopt the plan of mulching. The dry grass, weeds and trash used in mulching too often prove a harbour for worms and enemies which injure the young tree. In dry seasons, however, mulching is a great advantage, and, with the caution already given, it may be adopted.

The orange tree differs from coffee trees and most fruit trees in that very little skill or labour in pruning is required. As already stated, the fruit is formed on young shoots of the current year's growth, and consequently pruning this tree cannot exert the same influence as in pruning coffee, which requires ripened wood for the bearing shoot. Fertility in the orange is promoted by manuring, and pruning may be simply restricted to cutting out dead wood and misdirected branches, or to giving a desirable shape to young trees. To stimulate a bearing tree to its utmost productiveness, the following plan may be followed:—Let a cord be passed loosely round the trunk of the tree, and with the distance of the outermost branches from the stem for a radius, let a circle be marked on the ground round the entire circumference of the tree. A deep trench, fully a foot wide, should be dug along this line and be filled up with a mixture of bone dust and well-rotted manure; finally, let the trench be covered by the loosened soil. The effect of this treatment will be to stimulate a growth of young rootlets, which will feed upon the enriched soil of the trench; the result of this will be that a strong growth of young shoots will everywhere take place amongst the branches; and, as a final consequence, the tree will be full of flower and fruit. When the season's growth has taken place it will be found that the tree has gained in size to the outer dimensions of the trench.

In Sicily the best oranges are wrapped as they are gathered from the tree; that is the labourer first places in his left hand a sheet of soft paper, and with the paper spread open, grasps the fruit and then cuts it from the tree and completes the wrapping. In this way it is believed that the least possible injury is done to the fruit. But the Sicilians have a conviction that nothing is so injurious to the flavour of fine fruit as for it to be touched by a perspiring hand, and nothing, short of bruising, so likely to bring about speedy decay. Now if this applies in Sicily, it will apply more strongly in Jamaica, or wherever negroes are employed in handling the fruit. The point, I think, is worth considering whether such an improvement might not be adopted with profit in this island.

It has been proved by experiment that if an orange fruit be invested with a layer of plaster of Paris, it will keep for several weeks, and may safely travel a long dis-

tance. It would be troublesome and expensive, perhaps, to encase the oranges in plaster of Paris layer by layer, in boxes; but there is another plan which might be adopted, namely, to carefully wrap up a stem-cut orange in paper, and then to dip it in water so as to dampen the paper thoroughly, next let it be rolled in dry plaster of Paris, when, if the coating is not found thick enough, a repetition of the proceeding might take place. In this way very little plaster would be expended, and the oranges could be packed in barrels in the usual way.

I think Jamaicans ought to be ambitious enough to aspire to compete for the trade of the English market; and with a view to that object they ought to consider the best possible means of packing, and to go on experimenting until they arrive at something like perfection. Let it not be thought that the expense for plaster would be deterring. We have abundant supplies of it in the island—one large deposit in the Yallahs district, close by—and these supplies would be at once available in case of a demand for the article.

Whoever examines the map of North America intelligently will perceive that Jamaica has the advantage of comparatively close contiguity to the North American continent. The West India islands are the nearest tropical countries to the great markets for tropical produce in those regions of the United States which are most densely populated, that is, the Northern, the Eastern, and the Middle and Western States. This portion of the American republic is wealthy, populous, and of vast consumptive power. Its capacity as a market is continually increasing, owing to the continuous increase of wealth and population. The region referred to is supplied by the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to which ports lines of fruit steamers ply regularly.

For the possession of our actual and possible future markets we have certain competitors. The principal of these is Florida, next comes Cuba, which ships oranges principally from the port of Havana. The island of Porto Rico is rather a formidable competitor. Mayaguez is the principal port of shipment; and the fruit is so fine that it fetches good prices in the American market. Of Jamaica oranges 400 are taken as the average number contained in a barrel, but of the oranges shipped from Porto Rico a barrel contains on the average 350; in other words seven, of such oranges are equal to eight of those sent from Jamaica. They are also said to keep well. The extra size denotes careful cultivation, and the better keeping qualities tell of care in picking and packing. The Bahama Islands usually send oranges to the American markets, but this year the growers have been unfortunate, as the crop is reported to have been entirely destroyed by a succession of heavy gales. The other West India islands must also be regarded as possible competitors, though up to the present they are not actively competing. British Honduras is also a competitor, both in bananas and oranges, and the opening up of a direct line of railway between Mexico and the American frontier, which has just now occurred, also suggests Mexico as a competitor, if not with Jamaica, at least with Florida. California is even a competitor, but the effect of her competition is simply to supply the markets on the Pacific coast; and even there California has to struggle against the shipments of oranges from Tahiti and other islands in the Pacific. At present the countries bordering the coast of the Mediterranean are competitors more for the supply of lemons to the United States than of oranges. The Azores have their principal orange trade with England and only a limited trade with the United States. In the Azores they have great difficulties of climate to contend against. Westerly gales, sweeping over the wide expanse of the Atlantic, are so violent as to be very destructive to the orange crop. To overcome the disadvantage, expensive structures of high walled enclosures of small area have to be resorted to in order to provide shelter. It need hardly be remarked that all such difficulties and expense are spared in Jamaica.

A comparison like that just instituted furnishes material for satisfaction and encouragement; but at the same time it shows that we have active competitors abroad, and tells our people a lesson that the subject of orange cultivation is one worthy of attentive study, that the conditions of success depend upon the practice of extreme care in the growing, picking and packing of the fruit; and that, with intelligent care, the trade in oranges may be greatly expanded, and may be made still more profitable to the people of this island.

THE ABORIGINES OF JAMAICA.

(By L. R. Fyfe and A. C. Sinclair.)

THE Aborigines of Jamaica were of the same origin as the ancient natives of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Porto Rico. They were descended from the Arrowauk Indians, a people who still pursue a nomadic life on the mainland between Brazil and British Guiana. They were tall and slender in body and brown in complexion. Their head was so compressed in their infancy as to give an unnatural thickness and elevation to the hinder part of the skull. Their hair was straight and black; their face broad and their nose flat. Their eyes exhibited benevolence and affection. The features of the men were hard but those of the women were pleasing and in many cases handsome.

They believed in a Supreme Being whom they called Jocahuna, but their ideas with regard to the Deity were blended with extravagant superstitions. They believed that the Creator had a Father and a Mother whose residence was alternately in the Sun and in the Moon, while He himself dwelt in the Heavens. They believed that the government of the world was delegated by God to subordinate Deities whose habit was to convert into evil that which the Creator had produced as good. The result of this belief was that the idols they constructed as representatives of the inferior Gods were hideous to the eyes and disgusting to the senses. They believed that these idols—these Zemes as they were called—although made by their own hands, out of stone and wood, possessed actual supernatural powers. They believed that the Zemes influenced the seasons and the elements; that they governed the seas and the forests; the springs and the fountains; that they gave success in hunting and fishing,—and in fact presided over every object of nature and directed every action of their lives. They had a Priesthood and temporary Temples of Worship. The Priests were called Bohitos. The bodies of these Priests were painted or tattooed with the figures of the Zemes, which gave them a frightful appearance; but they were nevertheless esteemed as Saints. They were regarded as intercessors with the Zemes and were considered Prophets. Among the alleged prophecies promulgated just before the arrival of the Spaniards was one that “a body of men would land in the country wearing clothes and armed with such swords as would cut a man in sunder at one stroke, under whose yoke their posterity would be subdued.”* The Priests also practised physic. Their medicines consisted of herbs which were administered with mysterious rites and ceremonies. They burnt lights in the chamber of the patient and chanted hymns of lamentation, and pretended to expel the malady from the premises and to send it to the sea or the mountains.

The Aborigines believed in a future state and held that “the spirits of their good men were conveyed to a pleasant valley which they called Coyaba, a place of indolent tranquility, abounding with delicious fruits, cool shades and murmuring rivulets; in a country where drought never rages and the hurricane is never felt. In this seat of bliss they believed that their greatest enjoyment would arise from the company of their departed ancestors and of those persons who were dear to them in life.”† Columbus became aware of their belief on the important point of immortality by a speech delivered to him by a venerable Cacique while presenting him with a basket of fruits. “Whether you are Divinities (the old man observed) or mortal men we know not. You are come into these countries with a force against which were we inclined to resist it resistance would be folly. We are all therefore at your mercy; but if you are men, subject to mortality like ourselves, you cannot be unapprised that after this life there is another, wherein a very different portion is allotted to good and bad men. If, therefore, you expect to die, and believe with us that every one is to be rewarded in a future state, according to his conduct in this present, you will do no hurt to those who do none to you.”‡

The Island was divided into several Principalities or Kingdoms, each being under

* Peter Martyr's Decade, Book III.

† Bryan Edwards.

‡ This speech was delivered on the 7th July, 1494, in Cuba and is authenticated by Peter Martyr, Decade I. Book III., and by Herrera, Book II. c. XIV. It is inserted here because “the natives of these Islands, together with those of Porto Rico, observed the same customs, spoke the same language, had the same religious views, lived in nearly the same manner and practised the same superstitions.—*Dr. Coke*,”

the government of a Cacique or King. The Cacique exercised despotic rule over the property and persons of their subjects. If a Cacique ordered one of his people to cast himself headlong from a high rock, or to drown himself in the sea, alleging no cause but his sovereign pleasure, he was obeyed without a murmur; opposition to the supreme authority being considered not only as unavailing but impious.* It was not deemed respectable for a Cacique to die according to the course of nature. As soon, therefore, as life was despaired of he submitted to strangulation at the hands of his attendants† His body was dried in an oven moderately heated, so that the bones and even the skin might be preserved and deposited in a cave with the bones of his ancestors. The virtues and deeds of the departed Cacique were immortalized by means of songs which were sung at all their religious ceremonies. If a Cacique died without children his authority passed to those of his sister.

The dress of the people consisted but of a very partial covering made of cloth manufactured by themselves out of the cotton with which their forests abounded, but their bodies were painted and they wore feathers on their heads and flowers on their arms. They drank a liquor distilled from maize‡ and they smoked tobacco which they frequently inhaled by means of tubes inserted in their nostrils. Their ordinary food consisted of vegetables and shell-fish, cassava bread†† forming a principal part of the diet. On special occasions they added birds, fowls, coney and guanas, the latter being regarded as "royal game." They were expert fishermen by reason that throughout the whole year they were accustomed daily to plunge themselves into the rivers. They were also given to hunting.

Notwithstanding their usually scanty fare they indulged in pastimes which required physical exertions. They had a great passion for dancing and large numbers of them would congregate and dance from evening to the dawn of day. At these festive meetings, if thousands were present still they would keep perfect time by responsive motions of their hands, feet and bodies. Their principal game was the bato, which consisted in the throwing of an elastic ball made of roots and herbs which was received on the head, the elbow, or the foot and returned with force and dexterity.

Their houses were simply constructed. A tall post was erected and around it at equal distances a number of smaller posts were arranged in regular order. Wild canes formed the roof and the side enclosures, which were covered with palm leaves or the tops of cane. Each cottage was surrounded by a garden. The Caciques dwelt in similarly made but larger buildings. For sleeping purposes they used hammocks¶ made of cloth twisted into twine: the twine thus made was dyed a variety of beautiful colors.

All historians agree that these people were unquestionably the most gentle and benevolent of the human race. Yet they were subjected to the greatest cruelties at the hands of the Spanish invaders. The marks of their devastations and murders were everywhere to be seen. They reduced the unfortunate Indians to slavery and compelled them to labour beyond their strength; they flogged and otherwise tortured them; made them targets in their practice with fire-arms and cross-bows and hung them in rows of thirteen in honor (as they blasphemously said) of the Saviour and his twelve Apostles. They cut the peoples' throats without provocation and roasted them in gentle fire to make them feel the pains and horrors of this cruel death. Those who fled into the woods were hunted down and torn to pieces by trained dogs, while others took refuge in the caves of the mountains where they starved and died.** "And because," says Las Casas, "the Indians after they had been provoked into so many unheard of injuries now and then killed one of them when they met them straggling the Spaniards made a law to massacre a hundred Indians for every Spaniard they should kill." In this way the Spaniards in sixty years destroyed 60,000 of these unfortunate people and thus exterminated the Aborigines of Jamaica.¶¶

* Peter Martyr. Bryan Edwards.

† The ordinary people were placed in their hammocks, with a supply of bread and water, and carried to a place of solitude and abandoned to die."—*Gardner*.

‡ Maize or Indian corn produces two crops in the year and sometimes three: it may be planted at any time when there is rain, and it yields according to the soil, from fifteen to forty bushels the acre.—*Bryan Edwards*.

†† The Cassava was prepared much as it is now, by scraping the roots, cutting it in small pieces, which were then dressed and strained with great care, to extract the water, which is poisonous. It was then made into

THE MAROONS.

(By the Rev. John Radcliffe.)

In the year 1665, Jamaica, after having been under Spanish rule for above one hundred and fifty years, became a British possession. Though the fight for the capture of the Island was brief the struggle for the retention was severe and continuous and arose from the two-fold cause—the repeated efforts of the Spaniards to regain possession of the Island, and the existence of the large number of slaves which the Spaniards had liberated and left behind. These, subsequently called Maroons, are to be distinguished from the runaway negroes, who from time to time joined them in their hostile aggregations. As such they are to be regarded by us, as they professed to be—not as rebels, for they had never acknowledged the authority of England, but as people fighting for the possession of the Country which the English invaded. This position of enemies and not rebels was conceded by the English in the Treaties into which they subsequently entered with the Maroons.

The origin of the name is obscure and as a consequence has its difficulty. The difficulty is this, that there are in Guiana (British), as well as in Jamaica, Maroons. Whatever therefore be the origin of the term, whether a word, a fact, or a locality, it must be such as to be ample enough and early enough to include both. Whether it was so or not, we find that *Maroon* is acknowledged to be sprung from the Spanish word *Cimmaroon*—which signifies wild—either as to savagery or courage. In this uncertainty as to its original application, it is not unnatural to suppose, that while the term was employed by their enemies as one of contempt, yet, like the Klepts—Robbers—of Thessaly who, in their struggle for the liberty of Modern Greece, afterwards assumed and accepted the name as one of glory; and like the Hollanders who when called Beggars took the name of the *Beggars of the Sea*—Gueux-de Mer—and as such fought successfully against the Duke of Alva, even so did these patriot slaves of Jamaica take the word, though contemptuously applied, as their boast and their appellation. Without being able exactly to say when, in Jamaica, it was first assigned or assumed, it may be stated as a fact corroborative of what has been advanced as to the appropriation of the name, that it was about the time of the culmination of the Maroon power that the name became so distinctive and distinguished.

From their first aggregation they were a formidable body—so much so that Sedgewicke, who might be called virtually the first President or Governor of the Island, after its being taken, says to Thurloe, “Be assured they must either be destroyed, or brought in on some terms or other, or else they will prove a great discouragement to the settling of the people here” [Jamaica]. As illustrative and historical, we find that in the year 1668 Bolas became their leader, and that while conditions were offered by D’Oyley and a large number of Bolas’s followers accepted the conditions, there still rallied round him a considerable number of followers. These, retiring to the mountain fastnesses, living by plundering the planters, and increasing in their number by the accession of runaway slaves, became a source of annoyance and alarm. The haunt of this early, if not indeed first Maroon Chief, is indicated by the mountain fastness in St. John’s parish which bears his name till this day.

It would be far beyond the limits of this paper to sketch the history of these mountain chiefs, during the seventy-six years between Bolas and Cudjoe. The Maroons however had been growing to great strength, partly by the laws of increase, and very much by the accession of fugitive negroes. At that time Cudjoe, at the head of a large number of followers at the River Cave, was joined by another large number from Clarendon—which two parties assumed the name of Cottawoods. Whether Cudjoe was connected with the Maroons by birth, or whether it is that though the old Maroons had now nearly died out, yet as their principles were now adopted as the

cakes, which kept for some time. The other species of cassava which has no poisonous properties they eat either roasted or boiled.—*Gardner*.

† Hammachs was the old Indian name.—*Hill*.

** “To this day (1826) many caverns may be found strewed with the skull of these people.”—*Bridges*.

“Surely God will one time or other take vengeance on the Spaniards who have made such terrible panic among the poor Indians, slain so many thousands of them with the utmost barbarity, done them so many injuries, and harassed and persecuted them in such a miserable manner, whatever time that may happen, and by whose hand soever it may be executed.”—*Milton*.

principles of their new and powerful aggregation, the name of Maroon was taken as the name of the party. Whatever may have been the amount of Maroon blood in Cudjoe, if any, or the number of Maroons in this organization, there can be little doubt that it was infused with the Maroon spirit. By their warfare now assuming a more systematic form : by the influence of a regular discipline : by their knowledge of the fastnesses which to the English were almost inaccessible, they were able to carry on a war so harassing and annoying that the English Government was obliged to come to negotiation with Cudjoe, and to enter into a covenant with him, as with a belligerent power. A Treaty of pacification was accordingly signed on March 1, 1738, in which amid other things it was stipulated (Art. III.,) that they shall enjoy and possess for themselves and their posterity for ever all the lands situate and lying between Trelawny Town and the Cockpits to the amount of fifteen hundred acres, bearing north-west of Trelawny Town ; and that they shall have the right to plant the said lands, &c., and rear hogs, &c.

In the following year June 23, 1739, more articles were entered into with other Maroon Leaders, Accompong, Johnny, Cuffee and Quaco : and as a consequence and very soon were established the five Maroon towns—Trelawny Town, Accompong, Scot's Hall, Moore Town and Charles Town.

The position of the Maroons being now changed from one of hostility to one of alliance, a Bill was passed in the House of Assembly in the year 1744 for "raising companies from the above mentioned towns," and "for encouraging them to reduce rebellious and runaway slaves." Nor was it long before their services were needed and obtained. In the Parish of St. Mary broke out a most savage conspiracy among the slaves. This was organized and conducted by two Coromantee negroes Tackey and Jamaica with the object of extirpating the whites. The time was Easter Monday. The Fort at Port Maria was seized, and all the white inhabitants of the neighbourhood were murdered at supper. One gentleman, Mr. Bayley, escaped, and after rallying a number of dependents, drove the slaves into the woods. Martial Law was proclaimed—the Troops called out, and, at the same time, the Maroons. Though some insinuations have been made by some historians as to the faithfulness of the Maroons on this occasion, yet we find that it was by the Maroons that Tackey was shot, and that in the House of Assembly it was "reported that the Maroons did good service during the late rebellion."

In 1795 began what may really be called the Maroon War. The Earl of Balcarras, who in that year arrived as Governor, found on his coming that the Maroons of Trelawny were in a discontented condition. By the terms of the Treaty with Cudjoe two white men—but only two—were to reside as Superintendents. One of these, to whom they were much attached, was removed : and the other who had been appointed in his place was declared incompetent for the duties of his situation. The irritation which these acts produced was increased by an unfortunate occurrence. The Treaty above mentioned provided that in the treatment of culprits the Maroons should exercise their own mode of adjudication, and administer any punishment they chose, short of death. In the face of this, two of their number had been flogged in the workhouse by a slave driver, and in the presence of some slaves they had already captured. It cannot be denied that this was contrary to the Treaty. Nor could it be expected that anything but bitterness of feeling should be the result. Whether it was that the scenes of Hayti, which had filled all Jamaica with uneasiness, had an undue influence on the mind of Balcarras, it is difficult to say, but scarcely had he arrived when he recommended to the House of Assembly the most vigorous measures against the Maroons. The amount of petulance, obstinacy, and impatience with which he urged General Walpole to carry out his plans, are very painful for us to read, and must have been more painful to that high-minded and kind man to endure. The war, notwithstanding, was protracted and the chasseurs with their dogs were introduced to hunt and kill the Maroons : and although these dogs never really were let loose yet, overcome with the fear of these dogs, the Maroons at last surrendered, on the faith of the secret and sworn promise on the part of General Walpole that they would not be sent out of the colony. In grim punctuality as to the day mentioned for coming in and surrendering, and in forgetfulness of the difficulty which these people had to encounter in bringing in at the appointed day from their different hiding places

their wives and children, Balcarras treated them as if they had not kept faith ; and in spite of the pledge given by General Walpole, he with the concurrence of the House of Assembly, caused the Trelawny Maroons to be expatriated to Nova Scotia. So much did General Walpole feel this that while the Assembly voted him a sword of the value of five hundred guineas, he refused it, and in a letter to the Speaker said, " but as the House has not thought fit to accede to the agreement entered into between me and the Trelawny Maroons, and as their opinion of that Treaty stands on their Minutes very different to my conception of it, I am compelled to decline the honour which you have intended for me." And to Nova Scotia were they sent : thence to Sierra Leone, at which place they seem to have lost their tribal individuality.

From what had thus taken place it could scarcely have been expected that there would have remained, or have been restored, the same relationship between the Maroons and the Government of Jamaica, or in other words, of England. We find however from the records of the Assembly, that some eight years after there were petitions from the Magistrates and others of Portland for the restoration of the Maroons to the confidence of the white inhabitants of the Country, as they were "willing to obey the orders of the Governor and were willing to fight for the defence of the Country, hoping, however, not to be sent to sea ; and that they would help to bring in any runaways, and to be placed on the same footing as before the rebellion of the Trelawny Maroons." This was accepted ; and hence is there found year after year, as recorded in the Votes of the Assembly, Bill after Bill "to empower the Commander-in-Chief to employ the Maroons for this Island and for its defence and security ;" to "adopt measures for making them more useful ;" to "give returns on the exact oath of the Superintendents of the Maroons within the several towns, with their claims ;" to "extend Maroon towns to a more healthy part of the Island ;" and "to regulate and improve the Maroons and make them more serviceable to the Island." These Bills, with others of a similar sort cover the space of time between 1804 and 1817 ; while after that—from the year 1820 till 1856—there are presented the yearly returns of the number of Maroons in the Island, along with which there are the incidental and acknowledged claims of those who had been disabled in consequence of their services, and petitions for remuneration for services during the rebellion of 1832-33 ; and at last by the late Mr. Jordon, in 1856, a Bill for the allotment of land for the Maroons. After this we hear legislatively little if anything about the Maroons.

As to their present numbers it is difficult to ascertain accurately what is the amount in each of the four towns, respectively. Perhaps about fifteen or sixteen hundred, would include all. They are still governed by their own laws : and it is seldom that a Maroon is before any of our ordinary Courts. Punishments, as it was stipulated in the Treaty with Cudjoe, are still administered by themselves to their own criminals. On this point they are very jealous, and as a proof of the efficacy of their internal police, they point to the conduct of their people. Although living on good terms with their neighbours, they continue in a state of comparative isolation—disliking, as they do, an intermixture with any other tribe, and shrinking from the sea. They still retain their military organization and gradation, although since the Rebellion of 1865 they have not, as they had from the beginning, a white Colonel—Colonel Pyfe, who is still remembered by them with much affection, being the last. The Maroons of Accompong have selected as their Ruler and Chieftainess Mrs. Strachan of Medina.

In religious matters, the Maroons are not in advance of their neighbours. As a rule they belong to the Church of England, with the exception of those of Accompong, who belong to the Church of Scotland. Of late in that town a very commodious Church has been built, of which the Rev. J. Stuart is Minister, and belonging to which is a communion roll amounting to nearly one hundred.

In looking back on the history of these people, it is impossible not to be struck with several things in connexion with their history and character. In the first place they must have been a brave people to have resisted the power of England so long, and never to yield until the establishment of an amicable Treaty between England and them. It is hard, if not impossible, to point under similar circumstances to any bravery in the world more successful. Cudjoe and Quaco, though not euphonious,

are immortal names. In the next place, from the time of the Treaty till the present time, they acted up to the obligations of the Treaty. Not only do the records of the House of Assembly, but one of the latest if not one of the last of the statements of their last Colonel, Colonel Fyfe, testifies to that effect. "On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1832-3", he says, "when most of the properties on the north-west end of the Island were laid waste, I got, through my influence with the Maroons of Moore's Town and Charles Town, a body of men to accompany me to the disturbed districts. The offer was gladly accepted by Lord Belmore: and I landed with one hundred men at Falmouth. Besides thousands of prisoners that surrendered, we brought five hundred out of the woods, crossing the cockpits that had been so fatal to the white troops during the Trelawny Maroon War in 1795. We were engaged three months in these operations: and on their conclusion Sir Willoughby Cotton, the General Commanding, told me that with my Maroons I had been of more service in the rebellion than the whole Troops and the Militia put together."

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(Continued from Page 74.)

Jan. 4.—An Address was sent to Governor Sir Henry Norman from "a private meeting of gentlemen" held in Kingston to consider the Despatches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies respecting the future government of the colony.* The Address stated that "a large number of persons look upon the proposed new Legislative Council as differing little from the old, the only difference in fact amounting to this, that there is to be in it an unofficial elected minority, with special powers in matters of finance so fettered as to be practically useless, instead of an unofficial nominated minority possessing no semblance of power at all; and many of those who think thus are strongly disposed at once to take steps for renewing public agitation, with a view to securing what they would deem a really Representative Council, that is to say, one with a majority of elected members." The Address also urged that "the Order in Council which would confer on the Representatives of the People the financial powers referred to in clause 5 of Despatch No. 285 should also distinctly specify the instances in which the 'general rule' might be suspended. It is believed," it added, "that if it is the wish of Her Majesty's Ministers to give the Representatives of the People of Jamaica a definite, 'substantial' and 'effective' power over the financial affairs of the country, one never to be restrained by the Governor except for urgent and weighty measures of State which have been formally and deliberately adopted by Her Majesty's Government and communicated to Her Majesty's Representative in this colony, then it will be possible and highly beneficial to state this clearly and with due particularity in the Order in Council." The Governor was asked "to afford any explanation he may have it in his power to give in elucidation of the Despatches."

Jan. 5.—His Excellency in reply expressed "his regret that the gentlemen entertained such an unfounded belief as they did with respect to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government and that they failed to see any material difference between the proposed new Legislative Council and the old one." He continued: "I can only say that I entirely dissent from their view. I think that a real change was intended and that a substantial power and responsibility is to be given, under the terms of Lord Derby's Despatch, to the elected members of Council, and that there is ample justification for his Lordship styling the change 'a moderate step in advance.' I have no information to give which can negative such opinions as those expressed by the gentlemen who were in the majority at the meeting beyond that which is already before them, and the expression of my own conviction that Lord Derby is anxious to give the people of Jamaica, through their own Representatives, what is styled by his Lordship 'a material share in the decision of those questions which most directly concern them, and more particularly in the control of finance and public expenditure.'"

With regard to the second point dealt with in the Address the Governor said :—

* For Despatches see pages 71 to 74.

"No doubt various details not now laid down will have to be filled in when any Order in Council giving a new Constitution to Jamaica is framed, but I have no reason to believe that the Order in Council is intended to be different in principle from what is laid down in Despatch No. 285. It is certainly the intention of the Secretary of State that the Government here shall have a majority in the Council to be used, when necessary, to secure such legislation as may be deemed to be of vital importance to the colony, or for the maintenance of imperial interests; but I am unable to assert that such a majority is only to be used when Her Majesty's Ministers consider it necessary to do so, or that it is never to be used for purposes of general legislation on local questions. On the contrary, it appears to me, as I have already said in this Minute, that the power may be used in an extreme case by the Governor, who, however, will have to justify his action to Her Majesty's Government, and although this power would, under the terms of Lord Derby's Despatch, be only justifiably used in a case of great importance and under a sense of great responsibility, it is impossible before hand to say that under no circumstances could a case of extreme importance arise which some persons might not consider came under the title of general legislation on a question of local interest."

Jan. 10.—Appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the Franchise to be adopted in the election of unofficial members to the Legislative Council.*

Jan. 14.—First meeting of the Legislative Council under the presidency of Sir Henry Norman.

Jan. 16.—Passing of a Vote of Credit authorizing the Government to make payments for the first half of the financial year 1883-84, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 286 of the 1st December, 1883.

Jan. 17.—Public meeting in St. Ann to protest against the Political Constitution of the island as proposed in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December, 1883. The resolution passed at the meeting declared that "the whole scheme is an elaborate attempt to impose upon the people a shadow of power for the substance," and that the people protested against it as "an insult and a wrong." The meeting also protested against the passing of the "Vote of Credit for the first half of the financial year 1883-84 by the Legislative Council as at present constituted, it not being legal or constituted in accordance with the Orders of the Queen in Council." The resolutions were forwarded to the Governor who in reply stated that "the Government had been advised, on the highest authority, that under the Orders in Council in question, the Legislative Council is legally constituted notwithstanding the resignation of all the unofficial members. Any question, however, that might have been raised on this point would seem to be set at rest by the declaratory Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 14th February, 1883, which the meeting apparently overlooked. That Order expressly provides that the Council can transact business whenever a quorum is present, 'although from vacancies or other causes no unofficial member is present.'"

Jan. 19.—Arrival of Sir Adam Gib Ellis and assumption of his duties as Chief Justice of Jamaica.

Jan. 23.—Public meeting in Kingston at which the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved: That this meeting protests against the change in the Political Constitution of this Island, as proposed in Lord Derby's Despatches, dated the 1st December, 1883, and explained in the Minute of Sir Henry Norman, dated the 5th January instant, on the ground that, notwithstanding the liberal sentiments expressed by Lord Derby to a Deputation in November last, and enunciated in those Despatches, the 'despotic' power of Crown Government will not be removed: nor will the people of this island obtain 'a substantial power in matters of finance,' or 'an effective part through their elected Representatives in managing its affairs.'" On the contrary, the Government and Legislature will continue to consist of a single Chamber presided over by the Governor, with an official majority, who, as the late unofficial members truly affirmed when retiring from the Council, will be com-

* For names of Commissioners see page 74.

pelled to vote as His Excellency may command, whether they shall believe such command to be in accordance with the dictates of reason and conscience, justice and truth, or not. In matters of general legislation and government, the elective minority will possess no power at all, and in matters of finance, the power professed to be given to them will be so fettered, that it can, at any moment, be over-ridden by the Governor. This meeting declares that the Governor's presence and power in the Council have been in the past, and will be in the future, unduly restrictive of the freedom of debate ; and that nine elective members will be numerically inadequate to represent the various interests of the island ; and in view of the fact that the Crown still retains exclusive privilege to initiate finance, as well as the prerogative of veto, this meeting hereby records its emphatic protest against the Crown also possessing power to usurp at pleasure that control over taxation and expenditure which ought only to be exercised by the Representatives of the People."

A Standing Committee was appointed "to represent the Parish of Kingston ; to raise funds ; to hold conferences with the sister parishes in this island in respect to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution ; to decide upon a course of action and to carry the same into effect ; and also to select and appoint Delegates for such purposes, or any of them, from time to time, as occasion may require."

Jan. 24.—Public meeting held in Manchester at which the resolutions of the Kingston meeting were adopted and a Standing Committee was appointed.

Feb. 4.—Meeting of the Royal Commissioners on the Franchise at which all the members were present. Mr. J. T. Palache, Solicitor, acted as Secretary.

Feb. 7.—Publication in Jamaica of the Report of the Royal Finance Commissioners. The Report concluded thus :—

"Jamaica has passed through many trials, of which those connected with it have made the most, and by their prophecies of certain ruin, their constant decrying of the merits of their island, and their inveterate attacks upon any form of government, have spread abroad most effectually disbelief in the future prosperity of the colony, and driven possible investors to invest elsewhere.

"Latterly this impolitic tendency has found vent in the persistent and unmeasured abuse of Crown Government, in sweeping assertions that expenditure was out-running all possibilities of revenue, and in intemperate and ill-judged opposition to every proposal of the Government.

"It cannot be denied that improvement and reform in the existing system of government, tending towards more representative institutions and judiciously meeting the legitimate desire of residents in Jamaica to exercise some practical influence on the raising and disposal of the local revenue, is both possible and urgently desirable, but the cause of reform is retarded and not assisted by this violent and ill-considered abuse.

"The various trials through which Jamaica has passed have been due to political and economical causes which are now of the past, and it is certain can never recur. It is to be hoped that with them may be buried the acrimony and the recrimination which have been so long the political curse of the island.

"The inflow of outside capital has also been checked by the difficulty of obtaining a constant and trustworthy supply of labour. The negro population does not, and will not at present, afford that supply ; so that if Jamaica is to regain anything of her former prosperity or to retain what she now possesses, immigrants from abroad must be introduced to a much greater extent than is at present the case.

"It has been stated that the labour difficulty might be solved without the introduction of foreign labourers by the payment of higher wages to the negro ; but, putting aside the fact that the rate of wages will always be settled by economic conditions, we found that even where taskwork was the rule, and a man could by fair labour thus earn per day double the current wages, the negro would seldom work more than the three or four hours necessary to obtain the average daily pay of 1s., and even so only on four days in the week, and only at such times and seasons as suited him. We have dealt fully with this question in our remarks on immigration, and made recommendations with a view to securing a plentiful and trustworthy supply of labour."

Feb. 13.—Meeting of the Synod of the Church of England in Jamaica under the presidency of Bishop Nuttall. Among the business done was the passing of the following resolution :—

"This Synod before separating desires to express its satisfaction that the first meeting of the Provincial Synod, which was attended by the Bishops of British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados and the Bishop Coadjutor of Antigua, was held at Kingstown.

"This Synod has had laid before it a copy of the proceedings of the Provincial Synod, and it is a subject for gratification that it has been able so to amend its constitution and canons as to make them harmonize with the resolutions passed by the Provincial Synod during its sitting."

"This Synod requests that His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica will forward a copy of this resolution to each of the Bishops forming the Provincial Synod of the West Indies."

Feb. 21.—Publication of a Despatch in the Gazette by Authority expressing the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the terms of Governor Sir Henry Norman's reply to the gentlemen who desired to wait upon him on the 4th January last on the subject of the proposed reform of the Constitution of the Island. The reply, said the Secretary of State, "correctly represents the views of Her Majesty's Government."

Feb. 24.—Arrival of H. M. S. "Canada" of the North American and West India Fleet having on board His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales. The "Canada" visited the ports of Port Royal, Black River and Lucea. The Prince while in the island was entertained at a Ball at the old King's House, Spanish Town.

Feb. 28.—Publication in Jamaica of the Digest of Evidence taken by the Royal Finance Commissioners.

March 12.—Departure of Sir Henry Norman on a visit to the Cayman and Turks Islands; and assumption of the administration of the Government by Colonel S. M. Wiseman-Clarke as Senior Member of the Privy Council.

March 14.—Public meeting held in Portland at which the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved: That this meeting desires to record its protest against the attempt to keep up political discontent in the island by raising the hopes of a long-suffering people with promise of a substantial change in the form of a hateful and tyrannical government, only to dash their hopes by foisting upon the country the same thing under a new name, thereby feeding discontent and keeping alive political agitation which tends to keep men's minds in an unsettled state, diverting energies which would, with reasonable political freedom, be devoted to the various pursuits of trade and agriculture that would increase the prosperity of the island and its people."

March 28.—Return of Sir Henry Norman to Jamaica and resumption of the Administration of the Government.

March 29.—News received of the death of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. A Gazette Extraordinary was published in which the Governor expressed his hope that "the mourning usual on occasions like the present would be worn in this colony for a period of three weeks from this date." The Masonic Body forwarded Addresses of Condolence to the Queen, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England and to the Duchess of Albany.

April 9.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Kingston Standing Committee held this day:—

"Resolved: That the Kingston Standing Committee have learnt with surprise and regret that whilst all information relating to the Franchise is withheld from the public and all constitutional changes have apparently been indefinitely postponed, His Excellency the Governor, acting under the direction of the Secretary of State, has convened the officials for the purpose of appropriating the public moneys of this island. And the Committee, on behalf and in the name of the City and Parish of Kingston, protest against the delay in redressing the public grievances, and also against such appropriation or any expenditure of the public moneys by such officials, as being unconstitutional and subversive of the rights and interests of the country.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor."

April 16.—Reply of the Governor to the resolutions passed by the Kingston Standing Committee on the 9th inst. His Excellency remarked "that although he would

have been glad if the new Council could have been in operation, yet he is unable to admit that there is anything unconstitutional in carrying into effect a procedure which is distinctly one of the functions of the Council, and a function the performance of which cannot be conveniently delayed, while the Council itself, until it pleases Her Majesty to issue fresh Orders in Council, is the duly constituted Legislative Council of this colony, possessing all legal powers appertaining to such Council, though restrained from their full exercise by Executive orders from the Secretary of State, orders which have, as respect these Estimates, been relaxed in the interests of the public service."

April 17.—The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held in the Town Hall of Kingston:—

"Resolved: That after the repeated expressions of dissatisfaction with the continuance of the present system of government that have been made from public meetings in various parts of the island, fairly representing the feelings of the great body of the people, this meeting deplores that no action has been taken by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to put an end to the uncertainty which exists in regard to the future government of the island,—that on the contrary a course of administration is pursued which is calculated to unsettle the minds of the people and create distrust and alarm among all who are anxious for the good order and well being of the community.

"That this Meeting protests against the continuance of the Legislative Council, declared by Lord Derby himself to be 'incomplete and so imperfectly constituted' as not to represent the wishes of the people and command their confidence. Above all it protests against the action about to be taken by the Executive, to ask another Vote of Credit at the hands of that imperfectly constituted Council.

"That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor."

A resolution was passed by the same meeting, "respectfully assuring Her Majesty the Queen of its unfeigned sympathy with her on the lamented national loss which has been sustained in the death of her fourth son, the estimable Duke of Albany."

April 18th.—Meeting of the Legislative Council. Address delivered by Sir Henry Norman, in which His Excellency explained the circumstances under which the Estimates for the whole year 1883-84 would be laid before the Council, notwithstanding that Lord Derby had expressed his desire that the consideration of the Estimates should be reserved for the new Council. Referring to the public finances His Excellency stated that the actual surplus on the general accounts of the year 1882-83 was £5,176 and the estimated general revenue for 1883-84 was £466,265. These gave a total of £471,441, while the estimated general expenditure for 1883-84 was £469,947,—leaving an anticipated balance of £1,494. The estimated revenue for general purposes for the year 1883-84 was £25,341 less than the estimated revenue of the previous year. The estimated expenditure on account of the appropriated or parochial revenue for 1883-84 was £81,800; and the estimated expenditure for immigration purposes was £25,234.

April 24.—Publication of a Despatch in the Gazette by Authority conveying to "the gentlemen who served on the Royal Commission on the Franchise" the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies "for their services, and his appreciation of the public spirit which led them, not without personal inconvenience, to undertake the delicate and difficult duty of advising the Government on this important question, and the promptitude with which they had discharged that duty."

April 25.—Debate in the House of Commons on the Jamaica Question, in the course of which Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained the nature of the proposed new form of government. He stated that the Governor would have the power of appointing nine officials as members of the Legislative Council, of whom four would hold their offices *ex officio*, but that Sir Henry Norman had determined on having not more than six official members at first and it was hoped that it would never be necessary to appoint more. Then there would be nine elected members and the franchise would be a much lower one than under the old form of government. * * And "it would be embodied in the Or-

der in Council, and not merely confined to the instructions given to the Governor, that whenever six of the elected members should be united in opposing the passing of any law or resolution affecting taxation or finance, they should have their way, and the official majority should not be employed to overpower them, except in any case where the Governor might consider and declare that the matter was of paramount importance to public or imperial interests, and might so report to the Home Government. The same rule would apply to ordinances apart from finance;—the Governor would be directed by instructions, not embodied in the Order in Council but contained in a document sent side by side with it and kept on record, that whenever the elected members were united on a question of legislation, the official members should not be employed to form an adverse majority unless he felt himself in a position to come forward and publicly state that it was a matter of absolute imperial and paramount public importance." The motion was brought on by Captain Price, member for Devonport, and in addition to himself and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. W. Redmond took part in the debate. At half past one a.m. the House was counted out.

April 25.—Estimates for the year passed by the Legislative Council. Closing address delivered by Sir Henry Norman in adjourning the Legislative Council *sine die*, in which he announced the proposed electoral divisions and qualifications of electors.

April 26.—The rate of postage between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Halfway-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal, reduced to one penny.

April 30.—In reply to a question from Mr. Sergeant Simon in the House of Commons on the subject of the passing of the Estimates of the year by the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, the Under Secretary of State, stated that "at the time when the Secretary of State directed the Governor to reserve the Estimates for the consideration of the new Council it was hoped and believed that the Order in Council constituting the new form of representation would have been passed in time for the elections to be held under it early enough to have a Council duly constituted before more than half of the financial year had elapsed. But owing to the unavoidable delays caused by inquiries held by Commissioners appointed on the spot and by the consideration of their report at home, the Order in Council, though now settled, has not yet been sent out to the colony. The registration and elections must take some time, so that it would virtually be impossible to summon the new Council before June or July next. By that time more than two-thirds of the financial year ending September 30 will have expired, and therefore more than two-thirds of the expenditure incurred. It was therefore decided, after much consideration, that it would be both more straightforward, more satisfactory, and more fair to the new members themselves to substitute for a second Vote of Credit a vote passing the Estimates as they stood for the previous year, without any increase and without any alteration beyond absolutely inevitable modifications in detail."

May 27.—Presentation of an Address to Mr. S. C. Burke (who had resigned his seat as an official member of the Legislative Council in consequence of the proposition of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the payment from the revenues of the colony of the amount of the damages and costs in the suits of Pulido vs. Musgrave) inquiring of him "whether he was free to submit himself for election" as an unofficial member of the Council, and if elected would be "at liberty to act independently as a representative of the people." Mr. Burke, while most heartily thanking the signatories "for their expression of approval of his public conduct," and "their readiness to secure his election in the event of his being free to submit himself for election," stated that "he had determined not to offer himself as an unofficial member to any constituency." He concluded thus: "In the present eventful crisis in our affairs when, by the 'new departure,' the representatives of the people will have the potential voice in financial matters, and in regulating taxation and expenditure, I have no doubt that the electors of Kingston and St. Andrew will secure the services of a gentleman who will truly represent them, and who will aid in securing such legis

lation as will promote the moral progress and material prosperity of all classes of the people."

June 2.—Publication in the newspapers of the following notification :—

"The following return has been furnished to the Governor by the Collector General of the numbers of persons in the several parishes who will be entitled to register as voters for the Legislative Council under the franchise proposed. It is probable that on close scrutiny the numbers will be somewhat reduced under the disqualification clauses :—

Parish.	No. of Voters.	Parish.	No. of Voters.
Kingston	1,013	Hanover	320
St. Andrew	680	Westmoreland	849
St. Thomas	468	St. Elizabeth	996
Portland	462	Clarendon	854
St. Mary	429	St. Catherine	1,136
St. Ann	541	Manchester	640
Trelawny	420		
St. James	592	Total	9,400

June 19.—Opening of the Floral and Horticultural Show for 1884 by Lady Norman, the wife of His Excellency Sir Henry Norman. In her reply to the Address of the Managing Committee Lady Norman said : "I cordially join with you in the hope that the frequent holding of these Shows will result in increased returns of material wealth to the island, and I venture to see in them much profit and pleasure, intellectual as well as social, both to visitors and to exhibitors. * * I trust that each year's success will be an encouragement to fresh and to increased endeavours in the following year, and that I shall be allowed to be a witness of several years of such success."

June 20.—Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary with an Order in Council by Her Majesty dated 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica, and a Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 28th May, 1884, enclosing the Order in Council and conveying certain explanatory instructions thereon.*

June 25. Issuing of a Gazette Extraordinary with a Proclamation relative to the registration of persons qualified to vote at the election of members to serve in the Legislative Council under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th May, 1884. The Proclamation directed the Collector of Taxes of each parish on or before the 3rd July next to make out a list of all persons within his parish appearing to be entitled under the Order in Council to be registered as a voter for the electoral district comprised by such parish, or of which such parish forms part ; this list, after being scrutinized and finally settled by the District Court Judge, sitting in open Court, to be regarded as the register of voters of the district and to "come into force on the 1st September next, and remain in force until duly superseded by another register duly made according to law."

June 30.—The following were the Candidates for election to the Legislative Council on this date (that of the issuing of the Handbook for 1884-85) :—

Kingston and St. Andrew.—George Solomon, William Malabre, C. L. Campbell.

St. Catherine.—T. L. Harvey, E. G. Levy, Hiam Barrow.

Clarendon.—Robert Craig.

Manchester.—J. T. Palache.

St. Elizabeth.—J. M. Farquharson, Arthur Levy.

Westmoreland and Hanover.—C. S. Farquharson.

St. James and Trelawny.—William Kerr, E. G. Barrett.

St. Ann and St. Mary.—Michael Solomon.

Portland and St. Thomas.—George Henderson, Henry Vendryes, R. H. Jackson.

* For Order in Council see page 485.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

(From the Gazette Extraordinary of Friday, the 20th June, 1884.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, 19th June, 1884.

THE Governor has much satisfaction in directing the publication, for general information, of an Order in Council by Her Majesty dated the 19th May, 1884, re-constituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica. His Excellency further directs the publication of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 28th May, 1884, enclosing the Order in Council and conveying certain explanatory instructions thereon.

By command,

E. N. WALKER, Colonial Secretary.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 19th day of May, 1884.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD STEWARD.

MR. GLADSTONE.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 11th day of June 1866, Her Majesty in Council, in exercise of the powers given to her by an Act of the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, passed in a Session holden in the 29th year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the present Session entitled an "Act to alter and amend the Political Constitution of this Island," and by an Act of Parliament passed in the same year of Her Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to make provision for the Government of Jamaica," created and constituted a Legislative Council for Jamaica :

And whereas by Orders in Council, dated respectively the 11th day of November 1869, and the 14th day of February 1883, the said Order in Council of the 11th day of June 1866 has been altered and amended :

And whereas it is expedient further to alter the Constitution of the Legislative Council of Jamaica :

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers given to Her Majesty by the said Acts, it is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, as follows :—

1. There shall be in and for Jamaica a Legislative Council constituted as herein-after mentioned.

2. The Council shall consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Director of Public Works (herein referred to as *ex-officio* members), such other persons not exceeding five in number as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as nominated members) and nine persons to be elected as hereinafter provided (herein referred to as elected members).

3. The *ex-officio* members of the Council shall take precedence of the other members, and shall rank amongst themselves in the order in which they are hereinbefore named. The other members shall rank amongst themselves in the order of date of their appointment or election, and two or more members appointed or elected on the same day shall rank in the alphabetical order of their names.

4. The nominated members of the Council shall hold their seats until the next dissolution of the Council after their appointment, unless previously removed by virtue of instructions or warrant or warrants under Her Majesty's sign manual and signet, or suspended by the Governor under the power for that purpose hereby vested in him, but may be re-appointed.

5. Whenever the number of nominated members shall be less than five the Governor may, by an instrument under the broad seal of the island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a member or members of the Council, provided that the number of nominated members shall not be thereby raised above five. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. Any person holding a public office in Jamaica under the Crown or under the Government of Jamaica to which he shall have been appointed after the date of this Order may be required to serve as a nominated member of the Council, and if any such person having been appointed by Her Majesty or by the Governor a member shall decline to act in that capacity he shall *ipso facto* vacate his office.

7. The Governor may by an instrument under the broad seal of the island suspend any nominated member from the exercise of his functions as a member of the Council. Every such suspension shall be forthwith reported by the Governor to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and shall remain in force unless and until either it shall be removed by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal, or it shall be disallowed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and such disallowance shall be published in the Jamaica Gazette.

8. Whenever any nominated member shall be suspended from the exercise of his functions as a member of the Council, or be declared by the Governor by an instrument in writing under the broad seal of the island to be incapable of exercising his functions as a member of the Council, or be temporarily absent from Jamaica, the Governor may, by an instrument under the broad seal of the island, appoint some person to be provisionally a member of the Council in the place of the member so being suspended, or declared incapable, or temporarily absent.

Every such provisional appointment may be disallowed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, or may be revoked by the Governor by any such instrument as aforesaid.

Every person so provisionally appointed shall be to all intents and purposes a member of the Council until his appointment shall be disallowed, or revoked, or superseded by the permanent appointment of a nominated member of the Council, or until the person in whose place he has been appointed shall be relieved from suspension, or declared by the Governor by an instrument under the broad seal of the island to be capable of exercising the functions of a member of the Council, or shall return to Jamaica, as the case may be.

9. No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council who—

- (1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica ; or,
- (2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district ; or,
- (3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.—
 - (a.) A clear annual income of 15*l.*, arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b.) A clear annual income of 20*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c.) A clear annual income of 30*l.* arising from any freehold office or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

10. Every person who, having been returned as an elected member of the Council, but not having been at the time of his election qualified to be an elected member, shall sit or vote in the Council, shall for every day on which he sits or votes, and every person who shall sit or vote in the Council after his seat has become vacant, shall for every day on which he sits or votes after his seat has become vacant, be

liable to a penalty of 50*l.*, to be recovered by action in the Supreme Court of Jamaica by any person who shall sue for the same.

11. If any elected member of the Council shall, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his seat in the Council, or shall without the leave of the Governor, previously obtained, fail during a whole session of the Council to attend the Council, or shall make any declaration or acknowledgement of allegiance to any Foreign State or Power, or shall become a citizen or subject of any Foreign State or Power, or shall be adjudicated a bankrupt, or shall be sentenced in any part of Her Majesty's dominions to death, penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour or for a term exceeding twelve months, or shall for the period of one month remain a party to any contract with the Government of Jamaica, or shall accept any office of emolument under the Crown or under the Government of Jamaica, his seat in the Council shall thereupon become vacant.

Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that the seat of an elected member has become vacant the Governor shall, as soon as possible, issue a writ for the election of a new member in the place of the member whose seat has become vacant, but if any question shall arise as to the fact of such vacancy, it shall be referred to and decided by the Council.

12. No member of the Council shall sit or vote therein until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath before the Governor, or some person authorized by the Governor to administer such oath :—

“I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law.
“So help me God.”

Provided that every person authorized by law to make an affirmation instead of taking an oath may make such affirmation instead of the said oath.

13. For the purpose of the election of members to serve in the Council, the island shall be divided into the following nine electoral districts, that is to say :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew | 5. The Parish of Clarendon |
| 2. The Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland | 6. The Parish of Manchester |
| 3. The Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann | 7. The Parish of St. Elizabeth |
| 4. The Parish of St. Catherine | 8. The Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover |
| | 9. The Parishes of St. James and Tre-lawny. |

One member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either
 - (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district; and has, during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or
 - (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings: provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with

hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.

- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
- (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the registering officer or of a magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

15. In each of the said electoral districts a register shall be made in every year of the persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for such district. The registers to be made in the year 1884 shall come into force on a day to be appointed by the Governor by proclamation, and shall remain in force until the registers to be made in 1885 come into force, and the registers to be made in 1885, and in every subsequent year, shall come into force at such times as shall be appointed by any law to be enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, and until any such law shall be enacted, at such times as shall be appointed by the Governor by proclamation, and shall remain in force for one year.

16. The Governor shall from time to time appoint a fit and proper person to be the returning officer of each electoral district, and may at any time cancel any such appointment; and if any returning officer shall, by sickness or other cause, be prevented or disabled from acting, or shall refuse or neglect to act at any election, the Governor may at any time appoint some fit and proper person to act in the place of such returning officer at such election. Every appointment of a returning officer shall be valid until his death, or until such appointment shall be cancelled by the Governor. Every appointment or cancellation of appointment of a returning officer shall be notified in the Jamaica Gazette.

17. For the purpose of every general election of members of the Council, and for the purpose of the election of members to supply vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall issue writs of election under the broad seal of the island, addressed to the returning officers of the respective electoral districts for which members are to be returned. Every such writ shall specify the day and place of election, and the day on which it is returnable to the Governor; upon receipt of such writ every returning officer shall proceed to hold the election thereby directed; and after such election he shall certify the return of the member elected by endorsement on the writ, and shall return the writ so endorsed to the Governor within the time for that purpose specified therein. He shall also, as soon as possible, give public notice of the candidate elected, and in the case of a contested election of the number of votes given for each candidate whether elected or not.

18. Every candidate for election as a member of the Council shall be nominated in writing by not less than six registered electors of the electoral district for which he seeks to be elected.

19. In the case of a poll at an election of a member of the Council the votes shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper (in this Order called a ballot paper) showing the names and description of the candidates. Each ballot paper shall have a number printed on the back, and shall have attached to it a counterfoil with the same number printed on the face. At the time of voting the ballot paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling station, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded up the paper so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.

Any ballot paper which has not on its back the official mark, or on which votes are given to two or more candidates, or on which anything except the said number on the back is written or marked, by which the voter can be identified, shall be void and not counted.

After the close of the poll the ballot boxes shall be sealed so as to prevent the introduction of additional ballot papers, and shall be taken charge of by the returning officer, who shall, in the presence of such agents (if any) of the candidates as may be in attendance, open the ballot boxes and ascertain the result of the poll by counting the votes given to each candidate, and shall forthwith declare to be elected the candidate to whom the majority of the votes have been given.

The decision of the returning officer as to any question arising in respect of any ballot paper shall be final, subject to reversal on petition questioning the election or return.

20. If any voter is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Order, or by any law or proclamation in force for the time being, or if any voter shall, at the time of polling, in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station, sign with his mark, attested by such presiding officer, a declaration that he is unable to read, such presiding officer shall, at the request of such voter, in the presence of the agents of the candidates, cause his vote to be marked on a ballot paper in manner directed by such voter, and the ballot paper so marked to be placed in the ballot box, and the name and number on the register of voters of every voter whose vote is so marked for him, and the reason why it is so marked, shall be entered on a list which shall be delivered to the returning officer.

21. Whenever there is an equality of votes between candidates at any election of a member of the Council, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be declared elected, the returning officer, if he is a registered elector of the electoral district for which the election is held, may give such additional vote, but the returning officer shall not, in any other case, be entitled to vote at an election for which he is the returning officer.

22. A petition complaining of an undue return or undue election of a member of the Council, in this Order called an election petition, may be presented to the Supreme Court by any one or more of the following persons, that is to say,—(1) some person who voted or had a right to vote at the election to which the petition relates, (2) some person claiming to have had a right to be returned or elected at such election, (3) some person alleging himself to have been a candidate at such election.

23. Every election petition shall be tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting alone without a jury in open Court. At the conclusion of the trial, the Judge shall determine whether the member of Council whose return or election is complained of, or any and what other person, was duly returned or elected, or whether the election was void, and shall certify such determination to the Governor, and, upon such certificate being given, such determination shall be final; and the return shall be confirmed or altered, or a writ for a new election shall be issued, as the case may require, in accordance with such determination.

24. At the trial of an election petition the Judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, or of any proclamation to be made by the Governor under this Order, have the same powers, jurisdiction, and authority as if he were trying a civil action without a jury, and witnesses shall be subpoenaed and sworn in the same manner, as nearly as circumstances will admit, as in a trial of a civil action in the Supreme Court, and shall be subject to the same penalties for perjury.

25. Subject to the provisions of this Order in Council, the election of members of the Legislative Council shall be held, and the registration of voters for the election of such members shall be effected, at such times, in such places, and in such manner and form, and by such officers, and with such provisions for ascertaining the qualifications of voters and candidates, and all questions and disputes as to the validity or as to the results of elections of elected members shall be determined by such tribunals and in such manner, as shall be ordained by any law or laws to be enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and, in the meantime, and until provision has been made for the purposes aforesaid by the enactment of any such law or laws as aforesaid, as shall be directed by any proclamation or proclamations to be issued by the Governor and published in the Jamaica Gazette. Every proclamation made in pursuance of this clause shall from the publication thereof have the same force and effect as if it had been embodied in and formed part of this Order.

26. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Order :—

- (1.) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives, lends, or agrees to give or lend, or offers, promises, or promises to procure or to endeavour to procure, any money or valuable consideration to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of such voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.
- (2.) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, gives or procures, or agrees to give or procure, or offers, promises or promises to procure, or to endeavour to procure, any office, place, or employment to or for any voter, or to or for any person on behalf of any voter, or to or for any other person in order to induce such voter to vote or refrain from voting, or corruptly does any such act as aforesaid on account of any voter having voted or refrained from voting at any election.
- (3.) Every person who directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement as aforesaid, to or for any person in order to induce such person to procure, or endeavour to procure, the return of any person as an elected member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.
- (4.) Every person who, upon or in consequence of any such gift, loan, offer, promise, procurement, or agreement, procures or engages, promises or endeavours to procure the return of any person as an elected member of the Council, or the vote of any voter at any election.
- (5.) Every person who advances or pays, or causes to be paid, any money to or to the use of any other person, with the intent that such money, or any part thereof, shall be expended in bribery at any election, or who knowingly pays, or causes to be paid, any money to any person, in discharge or re-payment of any money wholly or in part expended in bribery at any election.
- (6.) Every voter who, before or during any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person in his behalf, receives, agrees, or contracts for any money, gift, loan, or valuable consideration, office, place, or employment for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting at any election.
- (7.) Every person who, after any election, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, receives any money or valuable consideration on account of any person having voted or refrained from voting, or having induced any other person to vote or refrain from voting at any election.
- (8.) Every person who directly or indirectly corruptly pays any rate or tax on behalf of any other person for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter in order thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and every person on whose behalf, and with whose privity, any such payment as last aforesaid is made.

27. The following persons shall be deemed guilty of treating within the meaning of this Order :—

- (1.) Every person who corruptly, by himself or by any other person, either before, during, or after an election, directly or indirectly gives or provides or pays wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing any food, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person, or any other person, to vote or refrain from voting, at such election, or on account of such person or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election.
- (2.) Every elector who corruptly accepts or takes any such food, drink, entertainment, or provision.

28. Every person who directly or indirectly by himself, or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict, by himself or by any other person, any temporal or

spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, or who by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent contrivance, impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise of any elector, or thereby compels, induces, or prevails upon any elector either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of undue influence, within the meaning of this Order.

29. Every person who at an election applies for a ballot paper in the name of another person, whether that name be the name of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who, having voted once at any election, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, shall be guilty of personation within the meaning of this Order.

30. Every person who is guilty of bribery, treating, or undue influence, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year or to be fined any sum not exceeding 200*l*.

31. Every person who is guilty of personation, or of aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

32. Every person who is convicted of bribery, treating, undue influence, or personation, or of aiding, counselling, or procuring the commission of the offence of personation, shall (in addition to any other punishment) be incapable during a period of seven years from the date of his conviction—

- (1.) Of being registered as a voter, or voting at any election of a member of the Council.
- (2.) Of being elected a member of the Council, or if elected before his conviction, of retaining his seat as such member.

33. Every person who—

- (1.) Votes, or induces or procures any person to vote, at any election, knowing that he or such other person is prohibited by this Order, or by any law, from voting at such election;
- (2.) Before or during an election knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate;

shall be guilty of an illegal practice, and shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100*l*., and be incapable, during a period of five years from the date of his conviction, of being registered as a voter, or voting at any election of a member of the Council for the electoral district in which the illegal practice was committed.

34. Every person who—

- (1.) Forges or counterfeits, or fraudulently defaces or destroys, any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or,
- (2.) Without due authority supplies a ballot paper to any person: or,
- (3.) Fraudulently puts into any ballot box any paper other than the ballot paper which he is authorized by law to put in; or,
- (4.) Fraudulently takes out of the polling station any ballot paper; or,
- (5.) Without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers then in use for the purposes of any election;

shall be guilty of misdemeanour, and be liable, if he is a returning officer or presiding officer, or clerk employed at a polling station, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding 200*l*., and if he is any other person to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, or to a fine not exceeding 50*l*.

Any attempt to commit any offence specified in this clause shall be punishable in the manner in which the offence itself is punishable.

In any information or prosecution for an offence in relation to the ballot boxes, ballot papers, and other things in use at an election, the property in such ballot boxes, ballot papers, or other things may be stated to be in the returning officer at such election.

35. Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at a polling station shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting in such station, and shall not communicate, except for some purpose authorized by law, before the poll is closed, to any person any information as to the name or number on the register of voters of any voter who has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that station, and no person whosoever shall interfere with or attempt to interfere with a voter when marking his vote, or otherwise attempt to obtain in the polling station any information as to the candidate for whom any voter in such station is about to vote or has voted, or as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at such station.

Every officer, clerk, and agent in attendance at the counting of the votes shall maintain and aid in maintaining the secrecy of the voting, and shall not attempt to ascertain at such counting the number on the back of any ballot paper, or communicate any information, obtained at such counting, as to the candidate for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper. No person shall, directly or indirectly, induce any voter to display his ballot paper after he has marked it so as to make known to any person the name of the candidate for or against whom he has so marked his vote.

Every person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this clause shall be liable, on summary conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months with or without hard labour.

36. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the island.

37. No law made by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council shall take effect until either the Governor shall have assented thereto in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, and shall have signed the same in token of such assent, or Her Majesty shall have given her assent thereto by Order in Council or through one of her Principal Secretaries of State.

38. When the Governor assents to a law he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, transmit an authentic copy of the law to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, at any time within two years after such copy shall have been received by the Secretary of State, to notify to the Governor her disallowance of such law through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and every law so disallowed shall become null and void from and after the day on which the Governor shall signify such disallowance by proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette.

39. The Governor may reserve any Bill passed by the Council for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, and shall so reserve any such Bill by which any provision of this Order is repealed, altered, or amended, or which is in any way repugnant to, or inconsistent with, any of the provisions of this Order. A Bill so reserved shall take effect so soon as Her Majesty shall have given her assent thereto, either by Order in Council or through one of her Principal Secretaries of State, and the Governor shall have signified such assent by proclamation in the Jamaica Gazette.

40. The Council shall not pass, nor shall the Governor assent to, any law, vote, or resolution imposing any tax or disposing of or charging any part of the public revenue, unless such law, vote, or resolution shall have been proposed by, or by the direction of, or shall have the express approval of the Governor.

41. The Governor, if present, or, in his absence, any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, or, in default of such appointment, the member present who stands first in order of precedence, shall preside at every meeting of the Council.

42. Subject to the provisions contained in the 43rd and 44th clauses of this Order, all questions proposed for decision in the Council shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the members present, and the Governor or other presiding member shall have an original vote on all such questions, and also a casting vote if the votes shall be equally divided. The votes of the elected members shall be taken before the votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members.

43. The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with

the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six elected members shall have voted against such law, vote, or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote, or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine elected members on any question, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

45. The Governor shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State every case in which he shall make any such declaration of opinion as is mentioned in the 43rd and 44th clauses of this Order, with the reasons for his opinion.

46. The Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members.

47. Until otherwise provided by the Council no business except that of adjournment shall be transacted unless there shall be present six members besides the Governor or presiding member.

48. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Council shall, in the transaction of business and passing of laws, conform as nearly as may be to the directions as to the transaction of business and passing of laws by the now existing Legislative Council of Jamaica conveyed to the Governor of Jamaica in certain Instructions under Her Majesty's sign manual and signet, bearing date the 4th day of June 1877, until otherwise provided by Her Majesty, and to such further Instructions under Her Majesty's sign manual and signet as may be hereafter addressed to the Governor in that behalf, but no law enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall be invalid by reason that in the enactment thereof any such Instructions were not duly observed.

49. Subject to the provisions of this Order, and such Instructions as aforesaid, the Council may make standing rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings, and until any such rules and orders have been made the standing rules and orders of the now existing Legislative Council of Jamaica now in force shall remain in force, and apply, so far as the same are applicable thereto, to the Council hereby constituted in the same manner as if they had been made by the said last-mentioned Council.

50. The sessions of the Council shall be held at such times and places as the Governor shall from time to time by proclamation appoint. There shall be at least one session of the Council in every year, and there shall not be an interval of twelve months between the last sitting in one session and the first sitting in the next session. The first session shall be held within six months after the date of this Order.

51. The Governor may at any time, by proclamation, prorogue or dissolve the Council.

52. The Governor shall dissolve the Council at the expiration of five years from the date of the return of the first writs at the last preceding general election, if it shall not have been sooner dissolved.

53. The first general election of members of the Legislative Council shall be held at such time, not more than three months after the publication of this Order in the Jamaica Gazette, and a general election shall be held at such time within two months after every dissolution of the Council, as the Governor shall by proclamation appoint.

54. The several sums of money specified in the schedule to this Order are hereby charged upon, and shall be payable annually out of, the revenue of the island for the several services and purposes mentioned in the same schedule. The said sums shall be paid by the Colonial Treasurer upon such warrants as shall be directed to him from time to time under the hand of the Governor.

55. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "the Governor" means the officer for the time being lawfully administering the government of the island. The term "the Council" means the Legislative Council hereby constituted, and the term "the island" means the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies.

56. From and after the date of the return of the first writs for the election of members of the Council hereby constituted, the said Orders in Council of the 11th day of June 1866, the 11th day of November 1869, and the 14th day of February 1883, respectively, shall cease to be in force, and the same are hereby revoked from and after that date, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder.

57. Her Majesty hereby reserves to herself, her heirs and successors, power, with the advice of her or their Privy Council, to revoke, alter, or amend this Order as to her or them shall seem fit.

C. L. PEEL.

SCHEDULE—SALARIES.

Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private-Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney General	1,500	Inspector General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	600

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st of December last.

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex-officio* members, viz, the three officers who are *ex-officio* members of the existing Council, and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order, you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution, but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public Officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member, Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my Despatch of the 1st of December, it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predomi-

nance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter, I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise, I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualification unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommended that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation, two proposed that the requirement of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the registering officer or of a magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at elections of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential, to be supplied by the Governor's proclamation in the first instance and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my Despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless, in either case, the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reasons to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of overruling the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Se-

cretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure Bills which repeal, alter, or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council, it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

DERBY.

Governor Sir HENRY NORMAN, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX.

DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were first discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, and were settled upon by emigrants from Bermuda in 1670. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them, it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown, as the Bermuda emigrants were, to use the words of the Bermuda House of Assembly in a petition to the King written about that time, "of the meaner sort and not altogether of sufficient ability to form just and equitable regulations," and consequently Andrew Seymour was sent from Nassau in that year as agent. By an Order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations framed by Seymour were approved of for managing the Salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honorable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the first properly accredited agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an Act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequences, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands.

On the 1st January, 1874, in consequence of a petition to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the Charter granted in 1848, as it was found too burdensome for the resources of the colony, the Imperial Act 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, were promulgated, which set forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica as a Dependency.

The present Government, in accordance with the above Order in Council and Local Ordinance 8 of 1873, is administered by a Commissioner as Chief Executive Officer, who is President of the Legislative Board, of which the other members are the Judge of the Supreme Court (an *ex-officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other persons besides.

The population of Grand Turk in 1831 was 2,079, Salt Cay 521, Cockburn Harbour 555, throughout Caicos Islands 1,577. The white population are engaged in salt-raking and storekeeping, and the negroes are employed in the salt ponds and as water-men, at which they excel. The 1,500 people scattered throughout the Caicos live by planting corn, potatoes, &c., on which they subsist, and are nearly all squatters on Crown lands.

The only direct tax is a small tax on dogs. The revenue is otherwise entirely derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, with an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., and from the royalty on salt. The royalty on salt, paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, now fixed for six years at 3½d a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,000. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the Salinas, for which a fee simple was granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the Crown fund.

There are 231 acres at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay, 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels per annum, but this is so dependent upon fine weather that a heavy thunderstorm will upset all calcula-

tions. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80 lbs. and one of ground salt about 95 lbs. A lighter manned by 10 men carries 50 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by 4 boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is salt, which has a good reputation for quality, and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and to British North America as fish or ground salt. The Caicos bank, which is about 60 miles wide, is well covered with sponge and a few bales are exported, but not nearly as much as might be done in this trade. Smaller industries of shells for shell work, &c., and a little wood, &c., from the Caicos, make up the total of the exports, which are valued at about £25,000 per annum.

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are 4d. per ton. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward of the several islands, and are safe in ordinary weather.

Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands. Prior to the disastrous hurricane that visited these islands on the 30th September, 1866, these towns had many well-built houses and the people were prosperous; but, owing to the competition that now exists in the salt trade and the decrease in the value of the staple, the islands have never thoroughly recovered the effects of that storm.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The Island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.S.W. of Grand Cay, has resident there an Assistant Commissioner who performs all the duties of Revenue Officer and Stipendiary Magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage, about 22 miles due West of Grand Turk, and has also an Assistant Commissioner resident there, who visits all the other Caicos Islands quarterly. In 1852 an iron lighthouse, visible 18 miles, was erected at a cost of £4,000 on the northern end of Grand Turk to mark the Turks Islands passage, through which about five hundred vessels bound south pass annually.

The water supply is derived from tanks attached to the dwelling houses, with one large public tank capable of containing 80,000 gallons built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch.

There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for the cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets brackish.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, and the cry of "no fish no dinner" is pretty general as few families dine without fish, and although the climate is good the want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying.

The agricultural resources of the Caicos are being opened up, however, and the supply of fruit and vegetables throughout the islands is becoming more abundant. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of want of fresh meat and vegetables the islands are undoubtedly healthy. Being so small the ocean breeze of the trade wind blows nearly always right over them and it is similar to living on board a ship.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Commissioner, His Honor R. B. Llewellyn, £500.	John W. Baker, £200.
The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Hon. W. J. Anderson, £500.	The Assistant Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, James M. Rae, £200 and £50 travelling allowance.
The Accountant and Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Revenue Department) J. C. Crisson, £225.	The Boarding Officer and Locker at Cockburn Harbour, A. M. Stubbs, £75.
The Clerk in the Commissioner's Office (Executive Department) and Boarding Officer and Locker at Grand Turk, W. N. Rigby, £120.	The Government Medical Officer, D. B. Bascome, £200.
The Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay,	The Clerk to the Judge and ex-officio Prothonotary and Clerk to the Crown, J. C. Crisson, £75.

THE LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

R. B. Llewellyn, President of the Board.	C. R. Hinson	} Appointed.
W. J. Anderson	J. D. Murphy	
D. B. Bascome	A. W. Harriott	
{ <i>Ex-Officio</i> Members.		

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of $79^{\circ} 44'$ and $81^{\circ} 26' W.$, and the parallels of $19^{\circ} 44'$ and $19^{\circ} 46' N.$ They were discovered by Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispaniola (now Hayti), and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed.* The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which the largest island resembles in shape when approached from the east.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W. N. W. from Negril point 178 miles. It is $17 \times 7 = 119$ square miles in length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 150 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs, enclosing harbours of considerable size and depth, the entrances to which are, however, too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north measures over six miles across. The only anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is under the west end, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward of the south west point.

The island is well wooded, and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its wild animals and birds. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet the demand. Fish of all kinds abound around the coast. Among its natural curiosities are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern of unknown depth, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 50 feet across and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock.

The Cayman Islands were never occupied by the Spaniards.† Early tradition states that Grand Cayman was at one time the rendezvous of Buccaneers or Sea-pirates, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at nights, far from shore in large armed boats. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. Many of these guns still lie embedded in the sand at Gun Bay on the eastern coast. On finding the island untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships-of-war, the Buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

In the year 1741 Grand Cayman was formed into a colony, and the following patents of land in the island are on record at Spanish Town :—

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November 1741, locality uncertain.

The present inhabitants are undoubtedly descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long, there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had "a Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica," and conducted their own affairs. The population is at present about 4,000.

For many years after its settlement Grand Cayman was frequently visited by Spanish Privateers for the purposes of plunder, and forts were erected for defence at Bodden Town and George Town. An attack of this kind, directed against Bodden Town, in the days of Governor Bodden, was repulsed by the fort after a short engagement.

The chief towns of Grand Cayman are George Town the capital, Bodden Town, and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast.

* Long, vol. 1, Book I, chap. XII.

† Long, vol. 1, Book I, chap. XII.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into four districts, viz :—George Town, Boddin Town, Prospect, and East End. A Court of Petty Sessions sits in each of these districts ; and the Grand Court (the Custos or Senior Magistrate presiding as Judge) is held semi annually at George Town. There is an appeal from the latter Court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The inhabitants are hardy, vigorous and intelligent. From the woods of the island they build themselves neat cottages and schooners varying from 20 to 90 tons burthen, in which latter they fish for turtle about the cays and banks of Central America, and carry on trade between the islands about Honduras and the United States.

The Presbyterian Church has several Chapels and a resident Clergyman in Grand Cayman, but the education of the people is in a very backward and unsatisfactory condition.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm but exceedingly healthy. Long remarked of it,—“No part of the world is perhaps more healthful than this spot.”

Of the smaller Cayman Islands, Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E. N. E. and W. S. W. direction and about a mile broad ; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long, E. N. E. and W. S. W., and about 1 mile in breadth.

They lie in a north-easterly direction from Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 70 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about 3 miles wide, and are consequently within sight of each other. Cayman Brac, the principal island, has a few hundred inhabitants ; the other island has very few inhabitants. The people are similar in habits, &c., to those of Grand Cayman. These islands are sub-dependencies of Grand Cayman, which is in turn a dependency of Jamaica.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a Custos or Senior Magistrate and a Legislative Assembly composed of Magistrates and Vestrymen, the latter being elective. The enactments of the Vestry become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose powers in this and other respects are defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic. cap 31. The present Senior Magistrate of the Cayman Islands is Mr. W. B. Webster.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to “deal with” all guano islands or cays within the West Indian Naval Station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be declared to be, subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly Letters Patent were issued in June, 1864, authorizing the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of, and licenses to take guano from, such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons at the rate of £51 a year for the Morant Cays, and at the rate of £75 a year for the Pedro Cays. The cays are rented for the purpose of collecting guano, boobies’ eggs, turtle, &c.

The original intention has now been carried out, and by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, these cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these Cays form part of the Parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea-birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica ; later in the summer turtle are caught, but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known respectively as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays, and cocoanut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

ADDENDA.

The following Government Notices and Appointments were made while the Handbook for 1884-85 was passing through the Press :-

THE MAGISTRACY.—Beresford Smily Gossett, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for St. James; Captain George Goodwin Taylor for St. Thomas; John Hudson, jnr., Esq., for Hanover, and Quintin Logan, Esq., for Manchester.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.—Joseph Gyles, Esq., to be a member of the Municipal and Road Boards of St. Ann; G. H. Weitzmann, Esq., for St. Thomas, and the Rev. C. G. McGregor for Hanover. John Hudson, jnr., Esq., and C. L. Calusac, Esq., to be members of the Road Board of Hanover.

MEDICAL SERVICE.—Dr. G. C. Henderson to be a Supernumerary Medical Officer in the Medical Service of the colony, and to do duty in the Eastern (or Gordon Town) District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. J. J. Wood to act as Inspector of Schools during the absence of the Hon. Thomas Capper; and Mr. James Rowland Williams to be a temporary Assistant-Inspector of Schools.

CONSTABULARY FORCE.—Resignation by Mr. F. A. Ramos of his appointment as Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

CUSTOMS.—Resignation of Mr. C. A. Street of his appointment in the Customs.

POSTAL.—Opening of a Post Office at Up-Park Camp and Receiving Letter Boxes in Allman Town and the Cross Roads in St. Andrew. The rate of postage on letters between Kingston, Up-Park Camp, Gordon Town, Cold Spring, Halfway-Tree, Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Port Royal reduced as follows :—

Not exceeding half an ounce in weight—One penny.

Above half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce—Two pence.

For each additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce—Two pence.

If not pre-paid, double the amount.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.—Mr. D. S. B. Mackenzie, Inspector of Immigrants in St. Elizabeth, to act also as Inspector of Immigrants in Westmoreland, consequent on the death of Captain S. W. Omond, R.N.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS FOR 1884.—The following persons to be the Registrars of Voters, for the Registers to be made in the year 1884, for the several Electoral Districts :—

1. For the Parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew—Thomas Forbes Clarke, Esq.
2. For the Parishes of St. Thomas and Portland—W. A. Doorly, Esq.
3. For the Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann—J. W. Gruber, Esq.
4. For the Parish of St. Catherine—W. T. Jamison, Esq.
5. For the Parish of Clarendon—H. James, Esq.
6. For the Parish of Manchester—W. A. Hamilton, Esq.
7. For the Parish of St. Elizabeth—J. A. Marshall, Esq.
8. For the Parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover—T. Bravo, Esq.
9. For the Parishes of St. James and Trelawny—W. Cork, Esq.

CIVIL SERVICE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.—The Election of three Directors for the three years beginning on the 23rd July, 1884, resulted in the return of A. C. Sinclair, S. P. Musson and S. C. Burke, Esquires.

STATEMENT of the REVENUE received in the first six months of the Financial Year, 1883 84, and of the half of the Estimated Revenue for the whole year.

	Receipts in six months, October, 1883 to March, 1884.	Half of Estimate of Revenue for 1883-84.
GENERAL REVENUES.	£	£
Import Duties	127,612	125,000
Export Duties	1,113	2,500
Light Dues	2,667	975
Harbour Master's Fees	486	350
Rum Duties	45,348	45,250†
Licenses	6,651	7,657
Stamps	9,125	7,750
Postal Revenues	8,226	8,000
Telegraphs	2,113	2,000
Tax on Stock	1,483	2,500
Court Fees	3,766	3,800
Fines and Forfeitures	1,044	950
Interest on Securities held for Sinking Funds	2,250*	2,250
Ditto on Savings Bank Investments after paying Depositors	1,400*	1,400
Ditto other than above	1,000*	1,000
Railway Receipts	12,873	12,000
Reimbursements	9,000*	9,000
Miscellaneous	1,869	3,000
Total	238,026	235,382†
APPROPRIATED REVENUES.		
Parochial Road Revenues	12,401	18,750
Kingston Street Tax	1,393	650
Parochial Municipal Objects	2,152	3,750
Poor Rates	15,077	14,000
Sanitary Rates	1,999	1,500
Fire Rates	731	1,000
Gas Rates	1,017	1,250
Total	34,770	40,900
IMMIGRATION REVENUES.		
Export Duties on Sugar and Rum	3,615	5,750
Employers' Notes to mature in May and June, 1884, and	38	1,620
Employers' Cash for Immigrants to be introduced in 1884, &c.		
Total	3,653	7,370
SUMMARY.		
General Revenues	238,026	235,382
Appropriated Revenues	34,770	40,900
Grand Total	272,796	276,282
Immigration Revenues	3,653	7,370

* Estimates.

† Includes whole of extra Rum Duties received to 21st November, 1883 (£4,500.)

RECORD OF THE SERVICES
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICERS IN JAMAICA.

AITKEN, C. COLQUHOUN, *First Class Clerk Register Office*—Appointed Third Class Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, 11th Feb. 1878; Second Class Clerk, General Register Office, 19th Aug. 1878; Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths for Kingston from 19th Aug. 1878 to the abolition of that office on 3rd Sep. 1881; Superintendent Registrar of Marriages for Kingston, 1st Jan. 1880; First Class Clerk, General Register Office, 1st Oct. 1880; acted as Assistant Registrar-General from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. 1881, during the absence of the Registrar-General.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, *Inspector of Constabulary*—Joined the Jamaica Constabulary as a Sub-Inspector, 21st Jan. 1872; sent from the Training Depot, Spanish Town, to do duty in Kingston under the Inspector of the District, 10th June 1872; appointed to the command of the Trelawny Division, with the temporary rank of Acting Inspector, 21st Aug. 1873; promoted Third Class Inspector, 1st Oct. 1873; in temporary charge of the Kingston Division, including the Detective Branch, from July 1876 to Jan. 1877; while there introduced the English "Block-System" (in conjunction with an Officer from the Head Quarter Constabulary Office) for the better protection of the Commercial Division of the City and received the thanks of Major J. H. Prenderville, the then Inspector-General of Constabulary, for his zealous and efficient services on that occasion; promoted Second Class Inspector, 23rd Nov. 1876; resumed command of the Trelawny Division, Jan. 1877.

ALLEN, THOS., *Medical Superintendent Lunatic Asylum*—Educated at University College, London; M. D. St. Andrew's, 1852; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng., 1851; Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, 1849; Matriculated Member, by examination, of the University of London, 1847. Held an appointment under the General Board of Health of England, as Superintending Inspector; performed medical services during the outbreaks of cholera in London, Newcastle and Dundee in the years 1848, 1849 and 1854; acted as Assistant Medical Officer of the Lincolnshire County Lunatic

Asylum for upwards of nine years. In 1863 appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, Medical Superintendent of the Jamaica Lunatic Asylum; in 1867 appointed Inspector and Director of the Jamaica Lunatic Asylum. Member of the late Board of Medical Examiners; Member and Acting President of the Medical Council, resigned 1873.

ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Assistant Colonial Secretary*—Appointed Second Clerk in the Governor's Secretary's Office in July 1862; was Acting Second Clerk in the Executive Committee Office from Feb. 1865 to May 1866; Clerk in the Immigration Department from May to Oct. 1866; First Class Clerk in the Finance Office from Oct. 1866 to Dec. 1869; Supervisor of District Post Offices from Oct. 1871 to March 1876; Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th March 1876; appointed provisionally as Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk to the Privy Council in June 1883; acted on several previous occasions in a similar capacity.

ALLWOOD, JAMES, *Clerk of District Court*—Admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in June 1866. In the same month appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the Parish of St. Mary; on the 7th Oct. 1868 appointed Clerk of the Peace for the Parish of St. Elizabeth; on the 1st Jan. 1869 appointed Clerk of the Montego Bay District Court; on the 9th July 1875 appointed Clerk of the Montego Circuit Court, in addition to the office of Clerk of the Montego Bay District Court; on the 1st Jan. 1880 appointed Clerk of the Southern District Court.

ALLWOOD, WILLIAM, *Second Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office*—Clerk in the General Post Office from 1st Feb. 1864 to 30th April 1865; Second Clerk in the Government Secretary's Office, 1st May 1865 to 7th Sep. 1866; appointed a Second Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office on the abolition of the latter office, 8th Sep. 1866.

ANDERSON, IZETT WILLIAM, *Surgeon to the General Penitentiary*—Graduated Doctor of Medicine in the University of

Edinburgh in 1859; Extraordinary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London. Appointed in Oct. 1860 Resident Assistant Surgeon of the Colonial and Seaman's Hospital of Demerara and Essequibo; in May 1862 Acting Surgeon of the General Penitentiary of Jamaica; in the same year Acting Surgeon of the Police in Kingston, and continued doing duty with that and the subsequent Constabulary Force until 1873; in Jan. 1865 appointed one of the Ordinary Medical Officers of the Public Hospital of Jamaica and (on the resignation of his colleague) continued in sole charge thereof until resignation, when he received the thanks of the Governor in Executive Committee; in March 1874 was confirmed in the office of Surgeon of the General Penitentiary and was also appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Lock Hospital; in 1878 was appointed a Member of the Medical Council of Jamaica. Is author of the following articles in the medical journals:—"Case of Caesarian Section with successful results to both Mother and Child"—*Edin. Med. Journal.*; "On Epidemic Varioloid Varicella in Jamaica"—*Trans. Epidem. Soc. Lond.*; "On Molluscum Simplex with photograph"—*Journ. Cutan. Med.*; "Notes on a fatal case of Acute Pemphigus and Gangrene following a meal of putrid conger eel"—*The Lancet*; "Notes on a Jamaica Galactagogue"—*Transactions of the Obstetrical Soc. of London.*

ANDERSON, WILLIAM JOHN.—*Judge of the Supreme Court, Turks Island.*—Called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1869; appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, Turks Island, Feb. 1874; Acting Judge of the Central District Court, Jamaica, from June 1882 to May 1883; Acting Judge of the Northern District Court, April 1884.

ARROWSMITH, R., *Clerk in Works Department.*—Appointed a Third Class Clerk in the Audit Office, 20th July 1871; transferred to the Public Works Office as Second Class Clerk, 23rd Sep. 1872; appointed to act as Superintendent of the Government Reformatory at Stony Hill, 6th Sep. 1877; resumed his duties in the Public Works Department and promoted First Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1881. Received an expression of "the satisfaction" of the Board of Visitors of the Reformatory "with the manner in which he acquitted himself in the temporary, and, under the

circumstances, difficult charge of the Institution," and the acknowledgment of Governor Sir Anthony Mugrave "of the great improvement in the Institution, in all respects, under its recent administration."

ARROWSMITH, W. C. G., *Clerk Audit Office.*—Appointed Eighth Clerk in the General Post Office in May 1866; transferred to Audit Office in Aug. 1866 as Sixth Clerk; promoted to First Class Clerkship in Nov. 1870; acted as Chief Clerk in Audit Office from Feb. 1874 to April 1875, and from March 1877 to July 1877.

AUSTIN, C. H., *Inspector Constabulary.*—Entered the Jamaica Constabulary as Sub-Inspector, 18th May 1872; promoted Third Class Inspector, 9th June 1875; Second Class Inspector, 23rd April 1878.

BAINES, E. C., *Assistant Collector of Taxes.*—Appointed Second Class Clerk in Revenue Department, Oct. 1870; First Class and Treasury Clerk, Jan. 1873; Acting Clerk to Parochial Boards, Oct. 1874; confirmed, Aug. 1874; Acting Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, July 1875; confirmed, Oct. 1876; promoted to the Second Class, March 1879, and to the First Class, June 1882.

BATTEN, ROBERT, *Supervisor of Revenue Offices.*—In the Internal Revenue Department, England, from 1862 to Dec. 1870; appointed Chief Clerk in Collector-General's Office, Jamaica, 2nd Dec. 1870; promoted to be Supervisor of Revenue Offices, 12th Dec. 1878.

BAQUIE, CHARLES, *Assistant Collector of Taxes.*—Appointed Third Clerk Head Quarter Constabulary Office, Oct. 1866; acted as Secretary to the Commission appointed by Sir J. P. Grant to revise the Ordinances of the City of Kingston, 1867; on the formation of the Internal Revenue Department transferred thereto to conduct the Correspondence Branch, Feb. 1868; promoted Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes and Sub-Collector of Customs, 2nd Nov. 1868; and as Second Class Assistant Collector, 1st Oct. 1871.

BAQUIE, ROBERT C. J., *Collector of Taxes.*—Acted in 1866 as Secretary to the Commissioners for enquiring into and deciding the claims of the sufferers by the disturbances of Oct. 1865; from June to Sep. 1867 served as a Volunteer at the Public Treasury; appointed Assistant Clerk in the Treasury, 1st Oct. 1867; Second Class

Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, on its formation, 20th Jan. 1863; originated a system for keeping Revenue Statistics for which he obtained the joint commendation of Governor Sir J. P. Grant and Mr. Secretary Rushworth, who ordered its adoption in the Internal Revenue Department; in May 1868 acted as Collector of Taxes of Portland, and in Aug. and Sep. of the same year acted as Collector of Taxes for St. Elizabeth; in Feb. 1870 appointed Third Class Collector of Taxes, Portland; in Oct. 1874 promoted Second Class Collector and transferred to St. James; in Oct. 1876 transferred to St. Thomas; in June 1880 to Clarendon; in March 1881 to Hanover; and in Feb. 1884 to St. Mary.

BELL, VALENTINE GREME, *Chief Resident Engineer of Government Railway*—Served an apprenticeship with Messrs. Wren, Wren & Hopkinson of Manchester, Mechanical Engineers, and was subsequently pupil to Mr. James Brunlees, ex-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers; he remained for several years with Mr. Brunlees, as his Assistant. Was Resident Engineer of the Pembroke and Tenby Railway, of the Cleveland Railway, and of the Mont Cenis Railway; for the last-named Railway he designed and superintended the construction of special locomotives; he was Joint Engineer with Mr. G. B. Bruce, Member of Council Inst. C. E., of the Chemin de fer du Vieux Port de Marseille; Chief Engineer of the Cadiz Waterworks and Consulting Engineer of the Ballycastle Railway. In March 1879 he was engaged by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to report on the Jamaica Railway and the proposed extensions; and in Sep. 1880 he was appointed Chief Resident Engineer of the Jamaica Government Railways. Elected a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in May 1869.

BERWICK, R. N., *Sub-Collector of Customs*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, 1st Aug. 1863; First Class, 1st Oct. 1870; Landing Waiter and Coast Officer, 1st Aug. 1872; Sub-Collector of Customs and Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, Jan. 1875; Harbour Master of Port Morant and Receiver of Wreck, Dec. 1876; Assistant Collector of the Second Class, 1st Oct. 1880; Acting Collector of Taxes of Portland from 1st Dec. 1880 to 17th March 1882; Acting Collector of Taxes of St.

Thomas from 4th April to 19th Aug. 1882; resumed duties at Port Morant, 19th Aug. 1882; appointed Emigration Officer, Feb. 1884.

BICKNELL, HENRY J., *Stipendiary Magistrate for Kingston*.—Appointed March 1874; has acted as District Court Judge on several occasions, and now acting as Judge of the Eastern District Court; Official Visitor of the General Penitentiary and of the Government Reformatory.

BINNS, S., *Landing Waiter*.—Appointed Postmaster at St. Ann's Bay, 1st Oct. 1870; Second Class Clerk, Revenue Department, Annotto Bay, March 1873; First Class Clerk, Black River, 15th Jan. 1875; Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Oct. 1879; Receiver of Wrecks, Black River, Jan. 1880; Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Falmouth, Oct. 1881; Emigration Officer for the Port and Survey of Falmouth, Feb. 1884.

BLACK, THOMAS G., *Inspector of Constabulary*.—Served in 3rd and 4th West India Regiments, 1860-70, retired by sale of Commission, 1870; entered the Jamaica Constabulary as Sub-Inspector, 1st Feb. 1870; promoted Third Class Inspector, 1st Oct. 1872; Acting First Class Inspector in charge of Kingston and the Detective Branch, from 6th Feb. 1873 to 13th Dec. 1875; promoted Second Class Inspector, 14th Dec. 1875.

BONITTO, SIMON, *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Elected Clerk of the Vestry of Manchester, Jan. 1861; acted as Collector of Dues in 1866; appointed Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes 1867; acted as Collector of Taxes 1869; transferred to Old Harbour as Assistant Collector of Taxes in 1872; appointed Clerk Parochial Boards of Manchester, 1873.

BOWREY, JOHN JAMES, *Government Analytical Chemist*.—Studied at University College, London. Gold Medallist in Practical and Silver in Theoretical Chemistry, 1865; Royal Exhibitor at Royal School of Mines, 1863; is a Fellow of the Chemical Society, London, of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Society of Chemical Industry. Appointed Analytical Chemist to the Government of Jamaica, June 1870; Curator to the Museum Branch of the Jamaica Institute, 1879.

BRAVO, JOHN REID, *Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions*.—Joined the Public Service in March 1853 as Deputy Receiver of Stamp Revenue; subsequently removed

to Land Tax Redemption Office and then to the Rum Department ; promoted Cashier in the Treasury, 11th Sep. 1865 ; resigned, Aug. 1864 ; re-appointed to the Public Service, 3rd July 1882, as Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, St. Mary, and Assistant Clerk of the Central District Court.

BRAVO, THEODORE, Collector of Taxes.—Appointed Locker, Customs, Kingston, 11th June 1853 ; promoted Sixth Landing Waiter, 1861 ; Senior Landing Waiter, 1864 ; transferred to the Internal Revenue Department as First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 1st June 1870 ; promoted to Third Class Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer of Manchester, 14th Nov. 1871 ; Second Class and transferred to St. Mary, 25th Jan. 1880 ; transferred to Hanover, Jan. 1884.

BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS JOHN, Assistant Collector of Taxes.—Appointed Second Class Clerk in Internal Revenue Department, 1st March 1868 ; First Class Clerk, 1st June 1868 ; Acting Assistant Collector for the St. David's district of St. Thomas, July 1870 ; Assistant Cashier Parochial Treasury, St. James, Oct. 1870 ; Saving's Bank Clerk, Dec. 1870 ; Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, St. James, June 1871 ; Landing Waiter, Customs, Falmouth, Nov. 1874 ; Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Trelawny, Jan. 1878 ; First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 1st Oct. 1880.

BRODERICK, G. N., Inspector Constabulary.—Joined the Constabulary Force as a Sub-Inspector in Dec. 1866 ; appointed in May 1867 to take charge of the old Police of St. Elizabeth ; transferred in July of the same year to St. Catherine and placed in command of the detachment of Constabulary that had relieved the old Police of that parish ; in the latter part of the year was called upon to eject a body of squatters from lands attached to Bushy Park Estate and for "the energy, gallantry, and great forbearance" displayed by him on the occasion he was complimented in a Despatch by Governor Sir John Peter Grant ; promoted to Third Class Inspectorship, 1st June 1868 ; transferred to St. Mary where he received his Second-Class Inspectorship, 1st Oct. 1872 ; from St. Mary was transferred to St. Thomas and from thence to Portland, where he was promoted to the First Class, 12th Aug. 1879 ; is now the Inspector of Westmoreland.

BROWN, HENRY, Clerk Petty Sessions.

Appointed Clerk Petty Sessions of Hanover and Assistant Clerk Western District Court, 16th July 1874.

BROWN, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Clerk Parochial Boards.—Entered as Cadet in the Office of the Collector-General, May 1870 ; appointed Second Class Clerk in the Collectorate at Portland, Oct. 1870 ; acted as Clerk Parochial Boards, Portland, from Jan. to April 1873 ; appointed First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk, April 1874 ; acted as Assistant Collector of Taxes at Buff Bay three times in 1875 and 1876 ; appointed Clerk Parochial Boards, Portland, Feb. 1877 ; transferred to St. Elizabeth in similar capacity, Sep. 1879.

BUNTING, J. CLARKE, Clerk Parochial Boards.—Entered the Civil Service of Jamaica, 1st June 1871 ; appointed Clerk of the Parochial Boards of Westmoreland and Clerk of the No. 3 Pilotage and Harbour Board, 9th Feb. 1877.

BURGER, HERMAN JOHN, Collector of Taxes.—Entered the Public Service on 10th of April 1855 as Secretary of the Police Department and Clerk in the Executive Committee Office ; was promoted on the 1st Jan. 1860 to the office of Assistant Rum Duty Clerk in the Treasury, and advanced to the appointment of Rum Duty Clerk on the 11th Sep. 1863. On the introduction of Crown Government was appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Service and assisted the Collector-General in organizing the new Revenue Department. On the 1st Aug. 1870 received the appointment of Second Class Collector of Taxes in Kingston, then for the first time made ; and was on the 18th Oct. 1874 advanced to the rank of First Class Collector and retained in Kingston. Is the author of two papers in the Handbook for 1881, in one of which is given an account of "The Mineral Resources of Jamaica." Is registered in the "International Scientists' Directory" as a student of Geology, Mineralogy, Astronomy and their kindred sciences. On the 20th March 1882, at the request of the Jamaica Institute, he delivered in the Kingston Town-Hall an extempore lecture on "OUR HOMES," in which, *inter alia*, he maintained the Nebular Theory of Herschel as the basis of true Geology.

BURKE, SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, Crown Solicitor and Assistant Attorney-General Eastern Circuit, F.R.G.S.—Admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court of Jamaica in 1855 ; was Clerk of the Peace for the

Parish of Metcalfe from 1858 to 1869; Recorder of the City of Kingston, Dec. 1862, and continued in that office until the abolition of the Corporation of Kingston in 1866; was a Member of the Assembly of Jamaica from Feb. 1863 to April 1866 when Representative Government was abolished; Crown Solicitor, Oct. 1869; created Advocate of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, Jan. 1870; Assistant to the Attorney-General, 1st Feb. 1870; acted as Attorney-General and ex-officio Member of Legislative and Privy Councils, 1874; again acted as Attorney-General, March to Aug. 1876; appointed an Official Member of the Legislative Council, Sep. 1878; again acted as Attorney-General, Nov. 1879; again acted as Attorney-General, Oct. 1880; resigned seat in Council, 1-82; again acted as Attorney-General, April to Aug. 1883; appointed one of the Royal Commissioners to consider and report on the Franchise for the election of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council under the proposed new Constitution of Jamaica, Jan. 1884.

BUTLER, EDWIN, Medical Storekeeper.—Appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 25th Jan. 1874.

CALDWELL, GEO. B., Sub-Collector of Customs.—Appointed Second Class Clerk, St. Mary, 2nd April 1869; transferred to St. Elizabeth, 18th Dec. 1869; promoted to First Class Clerk, Oct. 1872; appointed Treasury Clerk, July 1873; as Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, St. Mary, Jan. 1875, as Second Class, Nov. 1878; transferred to Black River as Sub-Collector of Customs, Oct. 1881, and to Alligator Pond, June 1883.

CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, Inspector of Schools.—Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in the Mathematical and Natural Sciences Triposes in 1879, in the former of which he was fifteenth Wrangler; also graduated B. Sc. in London University in 1876. Appointed Inspector of Schools, Jamaica, 1st Oct. 1880.

CAREY-BRENTON, C. A., Inspector of Constabulary.—Entered the Public Service as Sub-Inspector of Constabulary on the 24th Oct. 1875; acted as Inspector in charge of Trelawny Division from 1st Dec. 1876 to 10th Jan. 1877; took charge of St. Thomas Division, March 27th 1877; promoted Third Class Inspector, Oct. 1878.

CARGILL, JASPER., Parochial Medical Officer.—M.D. & S., New-York, L.R.C.P., London. Was elected Parochial Medical

Officer by the Justices and Vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale in 1860. On the organization of the Government Medical Service in 1870 was transferred to St. Andrew and placed in medical charge of the Halfway-Tree District. Is a Member of the Central Board of Health and a Justice of the Peace for St. Catherine.

CARTER, RICHARD, Stipendiary Magistrate.—Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for St. Elizabeth, 15th March 1873; for St. Thomas, 22nd June 1875; and St. Catherine, 5th May 1877. Has had the "thanks" of Government for good service.

CARTWRIGHT, CAPTAIN J. T., Stipendiary Magistrate.—Entered the Army in 1855; promoted Captain by purchase in 1861, retired by the sale of his Commission in 1868. Entered the Colonial Civil Service as Sub-Agent of Immigration in July 1872; appointed Sub-Agent in Jamaica for the Parish of St. Mary, Oct. 1872; transferred to the Parish of St. Thomas, June 1873; appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the Parish of St. Mary, August 1874; and for the two Parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann, Jan. 1875.

CHAPMAN CHARLES W., Clerk Treasury.—Formerly in the service of the Jamaica and Colonial Banks; appointed First Class Clerk in the Treasury on 8th Sep. 1876; acted as Chief Clerk from 8th May 1882 till 7th March 1883.

CHAPMAN, PHILIP EDWARD, Stamp Commissioner.—Entered Treasury as a Cadet, Feb. 1855; appointed Clerk in Treasury, 1st Oct. 1856; Locker and Gauge, Runn Department, May 1858; Assistant Bookkeeper, Treasury, Jan. 1859; acted, with the late Mr. Mayo, as Receiver-General, from April 1867 till the office was abolished in July 1868; Commissioner of Stamps, 30th Sep. 1861.

CHISHOLM, JOHN GORDON, Collector Customs.—Entered the Public Service as Clerk, Landing Waiter, and Locker and Gauge, Port Maria, 1st Jan. 1863; eighth Clerk Customs, Kingston, 17th Sep. 1863; appointed to act as Fourth Clerk, 19th April 1864; appointed Seventh Clerk, 1st Aug. 1865; promoted to Sub-Collector Customs, Amotto Bay, 10th Oct. 1866; appointed Landing Surveyor, Montego Bay, 1st June 1867; transferred to Internal Revenue Branch as Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 1st May 1868; re-transferred to Customs Branch, Falmouth, as Landing Surveyor,

25th Oct. 1868; acted as Collector of Customs, Falmouth, July 1873 to Feb. 1874; promoted as Third Class Collector of Customs, Sav.-la-Mar, 16th May 1874; promoted to the Second Class and transferred to Montego Bay, 14th July 1879; appointed Health Officer and Receiver of Wrecks of the latter port, 14th July 1879; appointed Emigration Officer for Montego Bay, 14th Feb. 1884.

CLARKE, T. F., *Collector of Taxes.*—Clerk in the General Penitentiary from April 1865 to Feb. 1868; Assistant Collector of Taxes and Inspecting Officer of Distilleries in the Parish of St. Mary from Feb. 1868 to July 1878; performed the duties of Sub-Collector of Customs, Health Officer and Harbour Master at the Port of Annotto Bay, in conjunction with the above-mentioned Revenue Offices, from Dec. 1871 to Jan. 1875; Collector of Taxes and Inspecting Officer of Distilleries in the Parish of St. Andrew from July 1878 to present time.

CLARK, JAMES HENRY, *Parochial Medical Officer.*—M.R.C.P., R.C.S., L.M. and L.S.A.; Fellow Obstetric Society, London; Prizeman, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Appointed Government Medical Officer of St. Elizabeth, 1st Jan. 1870; transferred to the Mandeville District of Manchester, 1877; removed to the Spanish Town District of St. Catherine and appointed Superintendent of the Lepers' Home, the Parochial Hospital and the Alms House, March, 1878; acted as Senior Medical Officer of the Public Hospital, Kingston, as Surgeon to the Kingston Constabulary, and as a Member of the Quarantine Board from 1st Aug. 1878 to 1st. Feb. 1879; selected as Medical Superintendent of the Santa Cruz Poor House for In-door Paupers and placed in medical charge of the District, 1st May 1879. [The Royal Finance Commissioners in referring to this Institution stated that "the energy of the Custos of St. Elizabeth and the skill and devotion of the Medical Officer in charge have, through much opposition in the first instance, conducted the system of indoor-relief for more than four years with admirable success and a healthy action upon the people at large."]

CLOUGH, WALTER GEORGE, *Clerk of Petty Sessions.*—Admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court in Feb. 1871; appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for Kingston in June 1872; appointed Clerk Petty

Sessions for Manchester and Clerk Western Circuit Court at Mandeville in April 1876.

COCKING, RALPH MACDONALD, *Clerk Parochial Boards.*—Entered the Civil Service of Jamaica on the 17th May 1880 as a Second Class Clerk in the Collector General's office; acted as First Class Clerk Collector General's Office from 1st July 1882 to 31st Dec. 1882; appointed Clerk of the Pilot and Harbour Board for the No. 5 District and Clerk of Parochial Boards for the Parish of St. Mary on 1st Jan. 1883.

COLLYMORE, R. P., *Clerk Parochial Boards.*—Entered the Public Service as Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, Trelawny, Feb. 1873; was appointed to act as Treasury Clerk, Oct. 1873; confirmed as Treasury Clerk, March 1874; advanced to First Class Clerkship, 1878; acted as Assistant Collector of Taxes, Feb. to July 1877; appointed Clerk Parochial Boards, St. James, July 1879.

COOPER, ASTLEY, *Assistant Collector of Taxes.*—Appointed Clerk and Landing Waiter at Port Morant, Oct. 1857; transferred to Alligator Pond as Sub-Collector of Customs, 1865; to Falmouth as Senior Landing Waiter, 1867; to Montego Bay as Landing Surveyor, 1870; to Kingston as Statistical Clerk Collector-General's Office, 1871; to Port Morant as Assistant Collector of Taxes and Sub-Collector Customs, 1871; to Old Harbour as Sub-Collector Customs, 1876; to Alligator Pond as Sub-Collector Customs, 1880; and to Port Antonio as Assistant Collector of Taxes, 1883.

CORK, PHILIP CLARKE, *Protector of Immigrants.*—Appointed Clerk Immigration Department, May 1875; Hindustani Interpreter to the Agent-General of Immigration, Oct. 1875; Sub-Agent of Immigration of the Second Class, June 1876; Protector of Immigrants, Grenada, W.I., Jan. 1882; Protector of Immigrants, Jamaica, April 1884.

CORK, WILLIAM, *Collector of Taxes.*—Appointed Clerk of the Second Class and Locker and Gauger Internal Revenue Department, 1st Aug. 1868; promoted Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class and Sub-Collector of Customs, Jan. 1869; promoted Collector of Taxes of the Third Class and Parochial Treasurer, also appointed Clerk to the Parochial Boards of the Parish of Trelawny, Aug. 1870; promoted Collector of Taxes of the Second Class, Oct. 1879.

COWARD, CAPTAIN GEO. F., *Inspector of Constabulary*.—Served as an Officer of the 4th and 3rd West India Regiments; on the disbandment of the latter was transferred to the 67th Foot, from which he retired with the rank of Captain by sale of his Commission. Appointed Sub-Agent of Immigration, Jamaica, 1873; entered the Jamaica Constabulary as Sub Inspector, 1st Aug. 1873; promoted 3rd Class Inspector, 9th June 1875. Was Depot Inspector from Sep. 1874 to Aug. 1877.

Cox, Griffith, N., *Engineer, Gas Works*.—Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.; Appointed Assistant Engineer, Director of Roads Department, 9th May 1872; employed on the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works (having full charge on death of the Engineer), Dec. 1873 till Feb. 1874; engaged on the Rio Cobre Irrigation Works, Jan. till May 1876; Acting Engineer for six months of the Kingston Water Works; employed on the preparation of plans for the Spanish Town Water Works until April 1878; in charge of the Vere irrigation survey until July 1878, when appointed Engineer of the Kingston Gas Works; Acting Engineer of the Kingston Water Works in addition, April 1884.

COXHEAD, CAPTAIN JAMES ALFRED, R.A.—*Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary to Governor*.—See page 23.

CURRAN, CHARLES RIBTON, *Judge of Supreme Court*.—A.B.T.C.D., Educated at Portara Royal School and Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Irish Bar, Hilary, 1865, and went the Home Circuit. Appointed 9th Aug. 1879 Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Jamaica.

DANIEL, B., *Assistant Inspector of Invoices*.—Appointed Third Class Clerk Collector General's Office, Feb. 1875; Sixth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor Kingston, Oct. 1875; Fifth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, June 1878; Fourth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Sep. 1880; Third Landing Waiter and Assistant Inspector of Invoices, May 1883.

DAVIDSON, A. G., *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed a Second Class Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, Oct. 1869; First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk, March 1874; Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Feb. 1878; Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Oct. 1881.

DAYES, JAMES, *Clerk of District Court*.

—Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Jamaica; was Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the City and Parish of Kingston from 15th Feb. 1862 to 31st Jan. 1870, when the office of Clerk of the Peace was abolished. On 1st Feb. 1870 was appointed Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court; on 17th Feb. 1871 was appointed Clerk of the Kingston District Court, which subsequently became and is now the City of Kingston Court.

DEATH, JOHN, *District Engineer*.—Appointed Assistant Draughtsman in the Public Works Department, Jan. 17th 1873; Chief Draughtsman, 1876; Engineer for the North Western (since changed to Western) District, Jan. 1st 1883.

DEPASS, THEODORE, *Inspector Constabulary*.—Entered the Constabulary as a Sub-Inspector, 19th Nov. 1872, and served as such in Kingston, Portland and Brown's Town; promoted Third Class Inspector and placed in command of the St. James's Division, 9th June 1875; promoted 2nd Class, 12th August 1879; subsequently served in Hanover and then returned to St. James.

DIGNUM, ANDREW B., *Clerk of District Court*.—Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature; held office as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Trelawny, and on abolition of the Court received compensation for deprivation of office; Deputy Clerk of the Magistrates and Deputy Clerk of the Peace from 1861 to 1866; appointed Clerk of the Falmouth District Court on 1st Jan. 1867, and on the alteration of the District Courts appointed Clerk of the Saint Ann's Bay District Court, 1870; on the re-establishment of the Falmouth District Court re-appointed thereto. The Courts having been re-arranged and the district enlarged was appointed Clerk of the Northern District Court, 1st Jan. 1880. Appointed a Notary Public, 5th May 1863; held a Commission as Lieutenant in the Trelawny Rifle Volunteer Corps.

DODD, JOHN HUGH, *District Engineer*.—Clerk and Assistant to the Engineer for the reconstruction of the streets of Kingston, 1865-68; Assistant Government Surveyor, Jan. 1870-80; employed in laying out the Railway Extension Lines to Ewarton and Porus, 1879; appointed Engineer to the Eastern District, Dec. 1880.

DOORLY, W. A., *Collector of Taxes*.—Temporary Clerk Ordnance Department, 1857; passed by Civil Service Commis-

sioners for direct commission in the Army, 1865; appointed Ensign, 4th West India Regiment, 1865; Lieutenant, 1866; Acting Paymaster, 1866-7; exchanged to 24th Foot, 1868; retired from Army by sale of commission, 1870. Appointed to the Revenue Department, Jamaica, as an Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, May 1871; promoted as Third Class Collector of Taxes and Sub-Collector of Customs, Port Antonio, Nov. 1873; Harbour Master, Port Antonio, 1877; Collector of Taxes of the Second Class, Oct. 1880. Holds in addition to the foregoing a commission as Emigration Officer and the post of Clerk and Treasurer of the Titchfield Free School Trust.

DOUET, REV. CHARLES FREDERICK, *Principal Government Training College*.—M.A., Cantab. (Corpus Christi.) Ordained by the Bishop of Kingston on 14th May 1862, in the Cathedral, Spanish Town; Curate to Venerable Archdeacon Stewart at the Grove Church, Gordon Town, till 1st Nov. 1865; appointed to the Island Curacy of Bath by Governor Eyre, 1st Nov. 1865, served there till 1st April 1867; removed to Birnam Wood and remained there till April 1870; transferred to St. Peter's Church, Vere, on 15th April 1870, and appointed Rector of Spanish Town in April 1876; was Acting Chief Inspector of Schools from Sep. 1875 to Sep. 1876, when he was appointed Principal of the Government Training College and Principal of the Middle Class School, Spanish Town.

DOUGLAS, GEORGE A., *Superintendent General Penitentiary*.—Served in the Royal Irish Constabulary from 1855 till 1861; entered the Army and served in the Camerons (26th Foot) from 1861 till 1863; entered the Convict Department of the English Civil Service in 1863; was in charge of H.M.'s Convict Prison Chattenden, Kent, from 1877 till 1879; transferred from thence on promotion to H.M.'s Convict Prison, Woking, Surrey; appointed Superintendent of the General Penitentiary, Jamaica, Feb. 1883.

DUFF, GEORGE MACDOUGALL, *Principal Clerk in General Penitentiary*.—Clerk to Clerk of the Peace of Port Royal, Oct. 1866; Clerk in the Office of the Store Accountant, Commissariat Department, June 1866; Second Clerk in General Penitentiary, 1st March 1868; Principal Clerk, 1st Feb. 1872.

DUFF, WILLIAM, *Clerk Audit Office*.—

Appointed Second Class Clerk in Head-Quarter Constabulary Office on formation of Jamaica Constabulary Force, 10th Dec. 1866; transferred to Audit Office as Sixth Class Clerk, 1st Aug. 1869; appointed First Class Clerk Audit Office, 1st Oct. 1870.

EDRIDGE, W. B., *Superintendent Prison*.—Entered the War Office, 25th July 1855; Army Purveying Department, 4th April 1857; Assistant Commissary, Control Department, 12th Feb. 1870; Deputy Commissary, Control Department, 4th Sep. 1875; Deputy Commissary, Commissariat and Transport Department, 27th Nov. 1875; retired, with War Office pension of 14s. per diem, and appointed Superintendent St. Catherine's District Prison, Jamaica, 1st July 1879. Served in China, 1857-58; Malta, 1859-61; New Zealand Campaign, 1864-69 (Medal); Tasmania, 1870; Ashantee Expedition, 1873-74 (Medal); in Jamaica since 1876.

ELLIS, SIR ADAM GIB., Knt. (1882), *Chief Justice*.—Admitted a Member of the Scottish Faculty of Advocates in 1866; Substitute Procurator and Advocate-General, Mauritius, 1871; Acting Puisne Judge of Supreme Court, 1876; Procurator and Advocate General, Aug. 1877; Puisne Judge of Supreme Court, Aug. 1878; Chief Judge of Supreme Court, Aug. 1879; Chief Justice of Jamaica, Nov. 1883.

ERNST, WILLIAM, *District Court Judge*.—Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, Jan. 1853; joined the Home Circuit. Appointed a District Court Judge in Jamaica, April 1878; Judge of the Port Antonio District Court, May 1878; acted, in addition, as Judge of the Kingston District Court during July, Aug. and Sep. 1879; acted also as Judge of the Central District Court May and July 1880; appointed Judge of the Northern District Court, 1st Jan. 1881; Judge of the Southern District Court, 1st Aug. 1881; and re-appointed Judge of the Northern District Court, Nov. 1883; has served from time to time on various Commissions and Committees; is a Trustee of the Titchfield Free School. Is the author of "A Treatise on Marriage and Divorce".

FACEY, AUBREY GARLAND, *Clerk in Collector-General's Office*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue, 1st May 1869; promoted First Class Clerk and Warehouse-Keeper Montego Bay, Customs, 1st Oct. 1872; Clerk and Landing Waiter Customs, Sav-la-Mar, 15th

Aug. 1878; First Class Clerk Collector General's Office, 17th Dec. 1883.

FACEY, JAMES MALCOLM, Clerk of District Court.—Was appointed Chief Clerk in the Chancery Office, 13th March 1848; Clerk of the Port Antonio District Court, 1st Sep. 1863; Notary Public for Portland, 28th June 1875. Is a Trustee of the Titchfield Free School and a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Portland.

FFRENCH, ARTHUR GEORGE, Clerk Parochial Boards.—Entered the Island Revenue Department in Sep. 1880 as a Second Class Clerk; promoted on 1st Jan. 1883 to be First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk for the Parish of Saint Catherine; in April 1874 was ordered to Manchester to act as Assistant Collector of Taxes for six months; in Nov. 1874 resumed duties as First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk in St. Catherine; in Jan. 1875 was appointed Clerk of the Parochial Boards for St. Catherine.

FIELD, GEORGE EDWARD COOK, Inspector of Constabulary.—Joined the Army in 1853 and served in St. Helena from Dec. 1853 to April 1864; in 5th West India Regiment, Jamaica, May 1864 to March 1865; in 3rd West India Regiment also in Jamaica, 1865; acted as Paymaster and Quartermaster of combined detachments, 2nd and 3rd West India Regiments, Honduras, from March to Oct. 1866; Acting Paymaster, 3rd West India Regiment, Jamaica, Dec. 1869 to March 1868; acted as Adjutant and Quartermaster to a detachment 1st West India Regiment, 1869, and in those capacities accompanied the detachment to Honduras, returning to Jamaica in charge of disbanded men of the 4th West India Regiment; retired from the Army by sale of Commission, March 1870. Entered the Jamaica Constabulary as Sub-Inspector, Feb. 1870; promoted Third-Class Inspector, Oct. 1871; Second Class Inspector, 1872, and First Class Inspector, Nov. 1876; appointed Depot Inspector, July 1877. Served as a member of the Committee appointed by the Officer Administering the Government to inquire into the general administration of the Constabulary Reward Fund, with the view of remedying the defects which may be found therein, Sep. 1883.

FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, Chief Clerk in the Island Medical Department.—Entered the Public Service as Clerk in the Audit Office, 5th March 1866; ap-

pointed Third Clerk, 1st May 1866; promoted to be Senior First Class Clerk, 1st May 1868; acted as Chief Clerk on several occasions; transferred to the Island Medical Department as Chief Clerk in the Head Office, 10th June 1882; appointed on same date Secretary to the Quarantine Board and Secretary to the Central Board of Health.

FYFE, LAURENCE RIKY, First Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office.—Educated at the Collegiate School, Jamaica; Dr. Ridgway's School, Exeter; Monsieur Boquets Pension Anderlecht, near Brussels; and at the University of Aberdeen. Entered the Colonial Civil Service in June 1870; served in the Colonial Secretary's Office and Audit Office, Jamaica; promoted to be a First Class Clerk in the former Office in April 1875; acting Chief Clerk, 7th Aug. 1879 and 27th May 1882; acted as Private Secretary to Sir William Grey, Governor of Jamaica, from Jan. to May 1875; acted as Private Secretary to Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Jamaica, for some months in 1880; appointed on 25th Feb. 1884 by Sir Henry Norman, Governor of Jamaica, to be provisionally Protector of Immigrants in Jamaica; entered in due course upon the duties, but was not confirmed in the appointment as the Secretary of State for the Colonies had intermediately made another appointment to the office. Is one of the Compilers of the Handbook of Jamaica; joint Silver Medallist (with Mr. Sinclair) at Amsterdam International Exhibition, 1883, for the Handbook for that year.

GALLWEY, LIONEL PAYNE, Resident Engineer Railway.—Educated at Rugby. Employed on various works in England and Chili from 1870 to 1876; appointed to Cape Government Railways, 1876 to 1879; District Engineer Eastern District, Jamaica, 1879 to 1880; Resident Engineer, Jamaica Railway Extensions, 1880.

GARSIA WINSLOW YOUNG, Inspector of Immigrants.—Clerk in Immigration Department, Oct. 1848; Sub-Agent of Immigration of the Second Class, Dec. 1861 (title of office altered to Inspector of Immigrants by the passing of Law 23 of 1879). Acted as Stipendiary Magistrate of Westmoreland during portions of the years 1862 and 1863.

GAYLEARD, THEODORE, Superintendent of Roads.—Appointed to Director of Public Works Department, 25th Nov. 1871, and served in the Head Office to

April 1872; appointed Acting Superintendent of Roads and Works for District of St. Mary and Portland, April 1872; placed on the staff of the Department as Third Class Superintendent of Roads and Works, Oct. 1872; transferred to Spanish Town sub-division of Eastern District, June 1873; transferred from Spanish Town to take charge of Works at King's House. St. Andrew, July 1874, and on the completion of the Works re-transferred to Spanish Town, Jan. 1876; appointed Overseer of Works at the General Penitentiary, July 1879; returned to the Public Works Department and stationed in the St. Catherine's District, March 1880; appointed Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works, April 1880.

GERRARD, JOHN STOTHERT, *Parochial Medical Officer*.—M.R.C.S., Eng. Surgeon in H. M.'s Immigration Service, 1858 to 1860; Surgeon to District Prison Morant Bay and Parochial Medical Officer of Morant Bay and Blue Mountain Valley Districts, 1864; acted as Surgeon to the military hospital and to the troops stationed in Morant Bay in 1865-66; appointed Justice of the Peace and member of Parochial Boards of St. Thomas, 1867; Surgeon-Superintendent to ship "Chetah" conveying Coolie Immigrants to and from India, 1874; appointed acting Custos and Chairman of Parochial Boards of St. Thomas, June 1884.

GIBBONS, HENRY FREDERICK, *District Court Judge*.—Educated at King's College School London; Fellow Commoner of Trinity Hall Cambridge; obtained 1st prize in Law and History; 1st class in Law Tripos; called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, June 1853. Appointed Special Commissioner from the High Court of Chancery of England to Agra, North West Province of India, and admitted as Advocate in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, 1855. Deputy Judge of County Court on Circuit No. 37, England, 1861; Deputy Judge of Sheriffs' Court of London and City of London County Court, 1863; Deputy Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, London, 1870; Revising Barrister for South Western Division of West Riding of Yorkshire, with boroughs of Wakefield, Pontefract, Sledfield, Dewsbury and Batley, 1870; Deputy Judge of County Court on Circuit, No. 28, 1872; Municipal Boundary Commissioner for Great Grimshy, 1873; Deputy Judge of County Court on Circuit No. 12, 1874; Revising

Barrister for the North Riding of Yorkshire, with boroughs of Richmond, Scarborough, Whitby, Middlesborough, Manton, Thirsk and Northallerton, 1875; Revising Barrister for North Durham, with boroughs of Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields, 1876; also Revisor of Municipal Lists for Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields, 1878; Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Administrator-General, Official Assignee in Bankruptcy, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Acting Registrar in Admiralty, Acting Official Trustee, 1880; Deputy Judge of City of London Court, 1882; District Judge of the Eastern District Court of Jamaica, Nov. 1881; transferred to the Northern District, Jan. 1882, and to the Southern District, Nov. 1883.

GILLARD, RICHARD, *Collector-General*.—Appointed Customs Clerk at Bridgewater, England, Jan. 1852; promoted to Secretary's Office, London, after a departmental competitive examination, July 1855; came to Jamaica as Surveyor-General of Customs and Inspector of Invoices, Nov. 1868; appointed Collector of Customs, Kingston, March 1869; Collector-General (provisionally), 1st May 1883.

GOLDIE, CHARLES, *Collector of Customs*.—Appointed, after a competitive examination, an Examining Officer H. M. Customs, Greenock, Sep. 1863; Inspector of Invoices and Chief Landing Surveyor H. M. Customs, Jamaica, Oct. 1869; one of the Commissioners to inquire into the Pilot Service of Jamaica, April 1870; Acting Collector of Customs, Kingston, from Aug. to Dec. 1873, and from Oct. 1875 to Sep. 1876; twice acted for short periods, in June and Aug., 1874, as Island Treasurer; and as Collector-General of Customs, July 1875; appointed Collector of Customs and Shipping Master (provisionally), 1st May 1883.

GROVES, W. S., *Superintendent of Roads*.—Entered the Public Service on 13th Dec. 1867 as a Third Class Superintendent of Works; promoted to the Second Class, 1st Oct. 1873, and to the First Class, 1st Oct. 1881.

GRUBER, J. W., *Collector of Taxes*.—Employed in the Public Service from 13th Nov. 1854, filling from time to time local appointments under the late Parochial Vestry of St. Ann; appointed Collector of Taxes of the Third Class in the Internal Revenue Department and stationed in St. Ann, Feb. 1868; Parochial Treasurer,

May 1870; Harbour Master for St. Ann's Bay, Aug. 1872; promoted to the grade of Second Class Collector, Oct. 1875.

GUNTER, THOS. M., *Accountant Railway*.—Entered Jamaica Railway Company's Service, 21st Sept. 1862; appointed Accountant, Oct. 1869; on the purchase of the Company's Plant and Works by the Government in April 1869 was continued in office.

HALL, MAXWELL, *Acting Stipendiary Magistrate*.—Entered King's College, London, 1855; Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1867; graduated B.A., 1871; M.A., 1874. Appointed J.P. St. James, Jamaica, 1874; elected F.R.A.S., London, 1877; appointed U.S. Signal Service Observer, 1880; Meteorologist for Jamaica, 1880; Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, St. James, 1884.

HAMILTON, W. A., *Collector of Taxes*.—Entered the Audit Office, 2nd Nov. 1868, as a Third Class Clerk; appointed Third Class Collector of Taxes, 1st Oct. 1869; promoted Second Class Collector and Parochial Treasurer, 1st Oct. 1872; promoted First Class Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer, 1st Aug. 1875.

HARRIS, J., *Chief Clerk Treasury*.—Was appointed by Commission Second Class Assistant in the Imperial Inland Revenue Department in April 1862; First Class Assistant in 1864; Second Clerk, Shetfield Collection, in 1866; Chief Clerk Treasury, Jamaica, in Dec. 1870; acted as Treasurer of the Colony from Dec. 1873 till Dec. 1874, and again for three months in 1879; acted as Commissioner of Stamps from July 1877 till July 1878.

HARRISON, THOMAS, *Government Surveyor*.—Educated in Edinburgh. Appointed Crown Surveyor for the County of Surrey, 14th May 1853; and as Government Surveyor for Jamaica, 14th March 1867. (Successfully put the Land Laws in operation whereby the Government became possessed of large tracts of land; much now being appropriated to the growth of cinchona and a great deal bringing in a considerable revenue in rents.) Prepared cadastral maps on a large scale of about half the Island, the remainder being under construction; prepared smaller map of the Island of Jamaica which has been published by the Government for general use. Is a Director of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund Association and a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Andrew.

HART, J., *Superintendent Government*

Plantations.—Educated at the Grammar School Botesdale, Suffolk. Served for over ten years in four of the largest private Gardens in England; was employed as Landscape Gardener and Horticultural Designer for three years in Nova Scotia; appointed Superintendent King's House Gardens and Grounds, Jamaica, 2nd Nov. 1875; Superintendent Government Cinchona Plantations, 30th Sep. 1881. Has held the Certificates of the Royal Horticultural Society's Examiners in Floriculture and Horticulture since 1867.

HART, GEORGE A., *Assistant to Superintendent of Telegraphs*.—Entered Jamaica Civil Service, 16th June 1880, as Assistant to the Superintendent of Telegraphs; was previously in the Submarine Telegraph Service, Jamaica.

HARTWELL, CAPTAIN E. H. B., R.N., *Inspector General of Police*.—Entered the Royal Navy as a Cadet, July 1851; served in "Trafalgar," 120 guns, in Mediterranean and Black Sea during Crimean War; also as Midshipman in "Powerful," 84 guns, and "St. Vincent," 101 guns, in the Baltic, having been specially appointed to the latter ship as Interpreter to accompany the French Expedition for the capture of Bomarsund in the Baltic Sea, at which he was present as a Volunteer; served subsequently in the "Havannah," 19 guns, as Midshipman and Mate, in the Pacific, and afterwards as Lieutenant in the "Aboukir," 91 guns, whilst that vessel formed part of the Channel Squadron; joined H.M.S. "Trident" in 1860 as First Lieutenant, and served in that vessel and afterwards (also as Senior Lieutenant) in the "Firefly" and "Hydra," from which last named ship he was specially promoted to the rank of Commander for valuable assistance rendered to the Surveying Service; retired in 1873, being then in command of the Skibberren Division of Coast Guard. Appointed Inspector-General Police, Jamaica, Nov. 1878.

HAWKINS, FRED. A., *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Appointed Junior Clerk Internal Revenue Department in July 1870; First Class and Treasury Clerk in Jan. 1873; acted for three months in 1874 as Assistant Collector of Taxes for Westmoreland; appointed Assistant Collector of Taxes for Manchester, Dec. 1874; and transferred to Saint Thomas as Clerk Parochial Boards in July 1875.

HENDERSON, ROBERT A., *Book-*

keeper, Treasury.—Entered the Treasury as a Volunteer, May 1868; appointed a Third Class Clerk in the Collector General's Office, 1868; re transferred to the Treasury, Jan. 1869; promoted First Class Clerk in the Treasury, Nov. 1869; appointed Bookkeeper, Oct. 1872; acted as Chief Clerk from Oct. to Dec. 1874.

HENDRICK, THOMAS, Registrar of the Supreme Court.—Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty. Appointed Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court, 8th June 1871; Notary Public for Kingston, 7th Dec. 1872; Registrar in Chancery and Clerk of the Patents, and Clerk of the Supreme Court and Crown, 20th Dec. 1875. The title of the last named office is now, under The Judicature Law, 1879, "Registrar of the Supreme Court."

HEPBURN, ST. JOHN G. B., Inspector Constabulary.—Appointed Sub Inspector in the Jamaica Constabulary Force, 15th July 1867; promoted Third Class Inspector, 1st Oct. 1870; Second Class, 1st Oct. 1874; First Class, 23rd April 1878.

HICKS, GEORGE, Assistant Inspector of Schools.—Temporarily appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, 24th March 1876; appointment annually renewed; permanently appointed, 1st Oct. 1881. [Was Supt. of Schools for the County of Joe Daviess, State of Illinois, U.S.A., in 1858; re-elected in 1860; resigned in 1862 to enter Volunteer Army of the U.S.A., as Captain of Company A, 96th Ills. Infantry; promoted to Major of same Regiment in 1863, after the battle of Chickamauga; commanded Regiment in most of the battles of the "Atlanta Campaign" under Gen. Sherman, and was brevetted Lieutenant, Colonel, and afterwards Colonel before the expiry of term of service.]

HITCHINS, ALFRED W., Chief Landing Surveyor.—Entered the Civil Service as Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office, Nov. 1863; Clerk in the Customs, Kingston, May 1869, Junior Landing Waiter, June 1870; Fifth Landing Waiter, Jan. 1875; Second Landing Waiter, Aug. 1875; Assistant Inspector of Invoices, Jan. 1877; acted as Assistant Landing Surveyor from June 1877 until April 1882, when he was appointed Chief Tide Surveyor; Chief Landing Surveyor, May 1883.

HOCKING, H. H., Attorney General.—Attorney General of Western Australia, Jan. 1873; Acting Chief Justice, Sep.

1873 to Nov. 1874; Acting Chief Justice, Gibraltar, July to Nov. 1879; Attorney General, Jamaica, March 1880.

HOLLAND, HENRY, Superintendent Falmouth Prison.—Served in the Army from 1860 to 1880; as Deputy Superintendent General Penitentiary from Oct. 1880 to Feb. 1883; appointed as Superintendent to the Falmouth District Prison and Cornwall County Gaol, March 1883.

HOWELL, THOMAS, Superintendent of Hanover Prison.—Appointed Superintendent Hanover District Prison, 27th Nov. 1878. Was formerly in the Army.

HUMBER, JOHN CHALONER, Clerk Petty Sessions.—Filled the office of Assistant Clerk of the Montego Bay District Court from 1st Aug. 1869 to 8th July 1875; and from 9th July 1875 promoted to the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions, in conjunction with that of Assistant Clerk of the Northern District Court, which positions he still holds.

HUMPHRIES, R., Deputy Superintendent General Penitentiary.—Entered the Army in 1858, joining the 5th Royal Irish Lancers; accompanied that Regiment to India in 1863 and served with them at Lucknow and North-West Provinces; entered the Civil Service (Convict Department) in May 1866 and was Principal Warder Clerk in H. M. Prison at Woking from 1870 till 1883; was transferred to the General Penitentiary, Kingston, Jamaica, as Deputy Superintendent in Oct. 1883.

HUTCHINGS, S. C., Assistant Collector of Taxes.—Joined the Public Service as Junior Clerk in the Audit Office, April 1855; transferred to the Internal Revenue Department as an Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, and stationed at Chapelton, May 1868; promoted to the Second Class, 1869; removed to Vere and promoted to the First Class, Jan. 1870; transferred to Buff Bay, Jan. 1880.

JACKSON, ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, Collector of Taxes.—Entered the Civil Service in March 1868 as a Third Class Assistant Collector in the Internal Revenue Department, and promoted in Oct. 1872 to a Second Class Assistant Collectorship; appointed a Third Class Collector of Taxes in Aug. 1878.

JAMES, HENRY, Collector of Taxes.—Admitted into the Internal Revenue Department as First Class Clerk in the St. Catherine's Collectorate, 1st Feb. 1868; promoted to Third Class Assistant Col-

lector of Taxes and transferred to Buff Bay, in the Parish of Portland, 1st Sep. 1870; promoted Second Class Assistant Collector, 1st July 1874; First Class, 14th March 1879; transferred from Buff Bay to Vere, in the Parish of Clarendon, 22nd Dec. 1879; promoted to Collector of Taxes of the Third Class and Parochial Treasurer and retained in Clarendon, 25th May 1881.

JAMES, PHILIP HAUGHTON, Inspector Constabulary.—Entered the Jamaica Constabulary as Sub-Inspector, 10th March 1875; in command of the St. Mary's Division from 19th Aug. 1875 to 7th Oct. of the same year; transferred to Westmoreland, 19th Oct. 1875, and removed to Kingston, 8th January 1875; placed in command of the St. Thomas' Division, 1st Aug. 1876; promoted Third Class Inspector, 23rd Nov. 1876; transferred to St. Andrew, 2nd July 1877. In command of Kingston, in conjunction with St. Andrew, from 21st Oct. 1882 to 21st April 1883.

JAMISON, WM. THOS., Collector of Taxes.—First appointment to the Civil Service, as First Class Assistant Collector at Kingston, 1st Feb. 1863; promoted to Third Class Collector at Kingston, 1st Aug. of same year; transferred to St. Thomas, April 1869; transferred to St. Catherine, Dec. 1871; promoted to Second Class Collector, March 1873; promoted to First Class, Jan. 1880; appointed in addition Collector of Irrigation Dues and of the Spanish Town Water Rates, April 1880.

KEMBLE, HENRY JOHN, Custos of Kingston.—Appointed Clerk of the Peace of the Parish of St. Andrew, 13th Oct. 1857, and served in that capacity until the abolition of the office in 1870; appointed Custos of Kingston from 1st Jan. 1872, and as incident thereto Managing Commissioner of Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, Kingston Gas Works, Kingston Slaughter House, Kingston Markets; Chairman Pilotage and Harbour Board, District No. 1, in 1874; Chairman Sailors' Home under Law 30 of 1879.

KERR, ALAN, Judge of the Supreme Court.—Called to the English Bar in 1842. Acting Attorney-General of Antigua, 1853; Chief Justice of Nevis, 1854; Chief Justice of Dominica, 1856; Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, Oct. 1860. Was Chairman of a Commission of In-

quiry into the management of the Public Hospital, 1861; Chairman of the Board of Management of that Institution, 1862; was one of a Commission of Inquiry to report upon the state of the law relating to the education and admission of Attorneys, resulting in the enactment of that year on the subject, 1869; was, with the late Attorney-General Schalch, member of the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes and Laws, and edited the Revised Edition of the Statutes, and other publications, 1872-1876. Drafted the District Courts Laws Consolidation Law of 1874 and other Laws. Is Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Penitentiary. Is the author of several pamphlets and papers upon questions of Law Reform.

KERR, ROBERT, District Court Judge.—Appointed District Court Judge March 1872; acted as Judge of the Mandeville District Court, 1872; as Judge of the Port Antonio District Court, 1875; appointed Judge of the Spanish Town District Court, Nov. 1876; while Judge of the Spanish Town District Court acted also as Judge of the Port Antonio District Court, March and April 1878, and as Judge of the Mandeville District Court from May to Aug. 1878; appointed Judge of the Kingston District Court, Oct. 1878; acted also from Oct. 1878 to Dec. 1879 as Judge of the Spanish Town District Court; appointed Judge Central District Court, Jan. 1880.

KERR, C. M. MACLEOD, Chief Clerk Constabulary Head Quarter Office.—Entered the Colonial Service as Third Class Clerk Head Quarter Constabulary Office, 1st Feb. 1868; promoted Second Class Clerk, 1st Aug. 1869; First Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1873; Chief Clerk, 1st July 1879.

KING, KELL, Clerk of Petty Sessions.—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, 12th July 1879; hold the office in conjunction with the office of Assistant Clerk of the Central District and the Eastern District Courts.

LAKE, ALEXANDER, Clerk Petty Sessions.—Admitted to practice as a Solicitor in Feb. 1857. Appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace and of the Magistrates for Metcalfe in 1863; Clerk of the Peace and of the Magistrates for St. Mary on 7th Oct. 1868; Acting Clerk of the St. Ann's Bay District Court on 29th May 1869; Clerk of St. Ann Circuit Court and Clerk of Petty Sessions for St. Ann on 1st Feb. 1870.

LANGLEY, WALTER F., *Clerk of Petty Sessions*.—Attorney-at-Law and Surrogate of the Court Vice-Admiralty. Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions of Westmoreland, Assistant Clerk of the Savanna-la-Mar District Court and Clerk of the Savanna-la-Mar Circuit Court, 1st Nov. 1873; Clerk Black River Circuit Court, 29th Dec. 1881.

LEE, HENRY HENDRICK, *Clerk King-ston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners*.—Appointed Third Class Clerk in Office of Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, 1st Oct. 1869; Second Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1870; First Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1871; Chief Clerk Kingston and Liguanea Water Works Commissioners, 1st Jan. 1876. Was Secretary to Kingston Slaughter House Commissioners and Secretary to Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners until Jan. 1876. At present Secretary to Kingston Gas Commissioners.

LEE, WILLIAM, *Administrator-General*.—Appointed Administrator-General and Trustee in Bankruptcy by Governor Sir Anthony Musgrave, 1st Jan. 1889. Is a Justice of the Peace for Kingston; a Visiting Justice of the General Penitentiary and an Official Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum; is also a Member of the Kingston Municipal Board.

LINDO, S. D., *Assistant to Attorney-General Western Circuit*.—Attorney and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Jamaica; appointed Clerk of the Peace of St. Mary, 24th July 1854; resigned on a pension in 1868; appointed Assistant to the Attorney-General, Western Circuit, 9th Feb. 1872.

LIVINGSTON, G. MACNAB, *Clerk Audit Office*.—Entered the Treasury Department as a Volunteer in July 1869; appointed Junior Clerk in the Audit Office, Oct. 1869; promoted Second Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1870; First Class, 1st Nov. 1874.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY WILLIAM, *Island Treasurer*.—Employed as an Assistant Clerk in the Royal Engineers' Department, Jamaica, 1859, under the command of Lieut. Col. Wright; appointed Junior Clerk in the Jamaica Post Office in 1852 while the Department was under the control of the Postmaster General of England; promoted to the Fourth Clerkship in 1857 and as Accountant in 1858. While holding this latter position was selected by Mr. Maurice O'Connor Morris, Deputy Postmaster-General, to furnish Mr. Anthony Trollope (a Surveyor attached to the Imperial Post Office who was sent to

the Colony to report specially on the Department) with statistical and other information and received Mr. Trollope's thanks for the aid rendered; transferred to the Internal Revenue Department in June 1869 as Third Class Collector of Taxes in Manchester; appointed Chief Clerk in the Post Office in 1870 and as Island Treasurer in Dec. 1872.

LLEWELYN, ROBERT B., *Commissioner Turks Islands*.—Was employed in the Office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies as an Extra Clerk from May 1863 to Oct. 1869; appointed Registrar in Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica, Nov. 1869; was appointed one of a Commission appointed to inquire into Prison Discipline in Jamaica, 1873; Private Secretary to Sir J. P. Grant, July 1873; Clerk of Privy Council, Jamaica, 1877; Commissioner for Turks Islands, 1879.

LYNCH, EDWARD BANCROFT, *Deputy Keeper of the Records*.—Appointed Librarian and Messenger to the Legislative Council of Jamaica, 17th Oct. 1855; Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, 21st Nov. 1859; Island Storekeeper, 10th March 1865; specially deputed to act as Clerk of the Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer held in Kingston in Jan. 1866 for the trial of offences committed during the disturbances of 1865; appointed Clerk of the Kingston District Court, 28th October 1867; transferred to the St. Ann's Bay District Court, 1st March 1871 (which office was abolished in Sep. 1872); appointed to act as Island Secretary and Administrator-General, 17th April 1878, and continued until the reconstitution of the Island Secretary's Office when he was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Records, 1st Feb. 1879. Is also a Trustee of the St. Catherine's Parish Lands.

LYNCH, FRANK G. M., *Clerk General Post Office*.—Appointed Third Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, 19th July 1874; Third Class Clerk Island Medical Office, Dec. 1876; Clerk to the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, 21st Feb. 1877; Acting Supervisor of District Post Offices, 5th May 1878; First Class Clerk General Post Office, 1st Oct. 1878.

MACFARLANE, WILLIAM GEORGE, *Clerk Central District Court*.—Appointed Librarian to the House of Assembly, 1st Jan. 1853, and Committee Clerk to that branch of the Legislature, 27th Nov. 1854; continued in both offices until the change of the Constitution in 1866, when a pen-

sion (now in abeyance) was awarded him for loss of office; was appointed Librarian to the new Legislative Council, 18th December 1867, and as Assistant Clerk, 1st Jan. 1870; acted on several occasions as Clerk of the Legislative Council, during the absence of the Clerk, with special authority to certify the Laws passed: surrendered those appointments, 20th Dec. 1871, for the office of Clerk of the Municipal Board of Kingston; appointed Island Secretary, May 1872, provisionally; served for five months; having, while holding such last-mentioned office, given "entire satisfaction" to Governor Sir J. P. Grant (as expressed in his Despatch to the Secretary of State) was again appointed to act as Island Secretary, also as Administrator-General and a Trustee of the St. Catherine's Parish Lands during the absence on leave of the Incumbent, 20th May 1874; resigned appointment of Clerk of the Municipal Board of Kingston for the office of Clerk of the Spanish Town District Court (changed in 1879 to the Central District Court) July 1876; re-appointed a Trustee of the St. Catherine's Parish Lands, June 1878.

MACGLASHAN, JOHN, *Auditor-General*.—Appointed Clerk in Executive Committee Office, Jamaica, in June 1858; appointed, provisionally, Secretary to Executive Committee and Clerk to Privy Council in April 1866, till Jamaica became a Crown Colony, then Chief Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office; subsequently in Colonial Secretary's Office; acted on several occasions as Assistant Colonial Secretary, and as Colonial Secretary prior to April 1875, and from April to July 1877; appointed by the Queen Auditor-General, 15th April 1875; Member of the Legislative Council, April 1878; resigned seat in Council, 1882.

MACKENZIE, D. S. B., *Inspector of Immigrants*.—Served for some years as Ensign and Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 93rd Sutherland Highlanders; appointed Sub-Agent of Immigration in Jamaica in Aug. 1875; promoted to the office of Inspector of Immigrants, 1879; acted as Specially Magistrate for the Parish of St. Thomas from 20th Dec. 1873 to 8th March 1874; for the latter service received a letter of approval from the Government; is a Magistrate for the Parish of St. Elizabeth.

MACKINNON, LOUIS F., *Manager Government Railway*.—Appointed Ac-

countant of the Government Savings Bank, 20th Sep. 1879; appointed Manager Government Railway, 1st April 1879.

MACKINNON, WILLIAM FORBES, *Clerk General Post Office*.—Entered the service as a Third Class Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office, 18th Aug. 1867; appointed Second Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, April 1875; First Class Clerk Post Office and Travelling Supervisor of District Post Offices, 10th April 1876, which latter office was abolished in 1877; acted as Shorthand Reporter for the Civil Service Commission for eighteen months, and reported for the Legislative Council and superintended the Government Printing during the greater part of that time.

MACLAVERTY, EWD. HYDE EAST, *Chief Clerk Customs*.—Appointed Acting Second Clerk in Governor Secretary's Office, March 1865; Tidewater H. M. Customs, Kingston, June 1865; Locker, Kingston, Nov. 1867; Clerk and Landing Waiter at Savanna-la-Mar, June 1868; Sixth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Kingston, May 1869; Fifth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Kingston, June 1869; Fourth Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Kingston, May 1870; Acting First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes and Sub-Collector of Customs at Black River from June 1873 to Feb. 1874; First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Sub-Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Port Maria, Dec. 1874; Receiver of Wrecks, No 4 District, Dec. 1874; Acting Collector of Taxes, St. Mary, 1877; promoted Chief Clerk Customs, Kingston, July 1878.

McKENZIE, D., *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department and stationed at Morant Bay, 1st Feb. 1868; Treasury Clerk, 1870; Third Class Assistant Collector, 1873; Second Class Assistant Collector, 1876; First Class Assistant Collector, 1881.

McLAUGHLIN, EWEN NOEL, *Chief Clerk in Record Office*.—Entered the Constabulary Department as a Third Class Clerk, 1st July 1879; acted as Clerk in Charge of Accounts and Statistical Clerk from Aug. 1881 to Jan. 1882; appointed Chief and Examining Clerk Island Record Office, 11th January 1884.

McLEOD WILLIAM, *Inspector of Constabulary*.—Appointed Sub-Inspector in the Jamaica Constabulary, 1st Dec. 1866; Acting Inspector, 1st May 1867; Third

Class Inspector, 1st Jan. 1869; Second Class Inspector, 1st Oct. 1871; First Class Inspector, 1st Oct. 1873; acted as Inspector-General from Sep. to Dec. 1883.

MADDEN, T. P., *District Medical Officer*.—M.D., M.S.Q.U., Irl. Appointed to the Medical Service of Jamaica as Supernumerary at Public Hospital, March 1882; Junior Resident Medical Officer at Public Hospital, August 1882; District Medical Officer, Falmouth, Oct. 1882.

MAINWARING, CAPTAIN, K. H. A., R.N., *Harbour Master for Kingston*.—Entered the Royal Navy, 24th Sept. 1850; Lieutenant, 15th May 1858; served in the Mediterranean as Flag Lieutenant to Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Sir Henry Codrington; served in China from 1863 till 1868, nearly four years of which time commanded gunboats for the suppression of piracy, and several times mentioned in despatches for services performed; Commander, Oct. 1867, and as such served on board H.M.S. "Aboukir," guardship at Jamaica, from Oct. 1868 till July 1871 when he was appointed to the "Chameleon" in the Pacific, and continued in her command until he took the retirement as a Captain in Oct. 1873. Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate, Jamaica, April 1874; acted as Inspector-General of Police from June 1875 to June 1876; appointed Harbour Master, Kingston, and Assistant Police Magistrate, Nov. 1876. Is an Official Visitor of the General Penitentiary and Managing Director of the Kingston Sailors' Home.

MAIR, THOMAS, *Superintendent Government Reformatory*.—Served in the Kibble Reformatory in Scotland for some years; was selected for the office of Superintendent of the Government Reformatory, Jamaica, and appointed thereto by the Secretary of State in March, 1881.

MANN, MAJOR-GENERAL J. R., *Director of Public Works*.—R.E., C.M.G. (1881). Entered the Corps of Royal Engineers on the 18th Dec. 1840; Surveyor-General of Mauritius from 23rd Dec. 1856 to 3rd May 1861; appointed Director of Roads and Surveyor-General of Jamaica, Jan. 1867; resigned 1873 and re-appointed in Feb. 1874; Official Member of the Legislative Council and Member of the Privy Council, Feb. 1874; administered the Government of Jamaica for a few weeks in 1877 after the death of Lieutenant Governor Rushworth.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR MACKAY, *Clerk in Treasury*.—Appointed Third Class

Clerk in the Island Treasury on 26th Nov. 1869; promoted to Second Class on 1st Nov. 1875; advanced to First Class Clerk and Teller on 1st Jan. 1889.

MARSHALL, ERNEST NELSON, *Clerk General Post Office*.—Entered General Post Office on 15th April 1872; promoted to Second Class on 30th Dec. 1874; appointed Window Clerk (First Class Clerk) on 1st Jan. 1878.

MARSHALL, J. A., *Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed Acting Junior Clerk in the Island Treasury, Sep. 1865; confirmed, Jan. 1867; transferred to the Internal Revenue Department as First Class Clerk in the Collectorate of Kingston, Feb. 1868; appointed to the Audit Office as Third Class Clerk, May 1868; appointed as Clerk in the Prison Department, Oct. 1870; promoted First Class Clerk in the Collector General's Office, Feb. 1872; appointed First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Oct. 1875; acted as Sub-Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Black River, Feb. 1877; acted as Collector of Taxes, St. Elizabeth, April to Dec. 1878, and Feb. to Sep. 1879; confirmed as Collector of Taxes of the Third Class and Parochial Treasurer of St. Elizabeth, Oct. 1879; appointed Receiver of Wrecks for Black River District, July 1883; Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Black River, Dec. 1883.

MARTYN, GEOFFREY THEODORE, *District Medical Officer*.—M.R.C.S., Eng., 1869. L.K. & Q.C.P.I., L.M., 1870. Appointed in April 1871 by the Secretary of State a Government Medical Officer in Jamaica; Resident Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, 1871-72; Government Medical Officer Port Maria District of St. Mary, 1872-73; Moneague District of St. Ann, 1873-78; St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios District of St. Ann, 1878-79; Western District of Spanish Town and Medical Attendant Lepers' Home, 1879.

McBAYNE, T. H., *Clerk General Post Office*.—Junior Clerk General Post Office, 1st May 1869; Second Class Clerk, Dec. 1871; First Class Clerk, Dec. 1874; acted as Chief Clerk during the absence on leave of that officer.

MCCORMACK, M.P. CORMAC, *Assistant Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum*.—L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., 1874, L.M. same Colleges, 1874; L.A.H., Dub., L.M. Dub., 1873; Ed. Dublin Medical Schools. Appointed Government Medical Officer April 1875; placed in medical charge of

the Stony Hill District and the Government Reformatory, Sep. 1875; transferred to the St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios Districts, May 1876; to the Four Paths District and the Dry River Town Coolie Hospital, Sep. 1877; Assistant Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum, March 1880.

MILES, ALFRED HENRY, *Clerk Collector-General's Office*.—Third Class Clerk, 5th Feb. 1874; Second Class, 19th Jan. 1877; First Class, 14th March, 1879; Secretary to Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund and Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Associations.

MONAGHAN, J. A. S., *Landing Waiter*.—Appointed on 12th April, 1869, Third Class Out-Door Officer in Department of Customs, Port Royal; 1st Sep. 1870, Second Class Out-Door Officer, Kingston; 5th May 1873, First Class Out-Door Officer, Kingston; 23rd Feb. 1874, Warehousekeeper and Locker, St. Ann's Bay; 29th June 1876, Clerk and Landing Waiter, Port Morant; 17th Oct. 1878, Clerk and Warehousekeeper, Falmouth, 14th Feb. 1881, Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor, Montego Bay.

MORRIS, D., *Director of Public Gardens and Plantations*.—Educated at Cheltenham and Royal School of Mines, London; late Senior Moderator and First Gold Medallist, Natural Science Honors, Trinity College, Dublin, B.A. (1876), M.A. (1880). Appointed by the Earl of Carnarvon Assistant to Dr. G. H. K. Thwaites, F.R.S., C.M.G. at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon, 1877; placed on special duty, "Coffee Leaf Disease Inquiry," Ceylon, 1879; publicly received the thanks of the "Planters Association of Ceylon" for services in connection therewith; as also special commendation from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and honorarium equal to one year's salary; appointed Director Public Gardens and Plantations, Jamaica, 1879. Engaged on special mission to Grenada and Trinidad to report on the cultivation of cacao, 1882; visited and reported on the economic resources of the Colony of British Honduras, 1882; Chairman of Jamaica Committee for Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; at request of the Earl of Derby visited and reported on the resources of the Island of St. Helena, 1883; prepared a report on "Planting Enterprise in the West Indies," which was presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1884; author of several works and papers on economic botany and plants of the West India Islands. Member of the

Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, 1830; Member of Special Committee "on Fibres," 1884.

MOSSE, C. B., *Superintending Medical Officer*.—C.B., (1874) A.M., T.C.D., M.R.C.S., M.K.Q.C.P., and L.M., F.R.Z.S., Deputy Surgeon-General, A.M.D. Served in Medical Charge of Expeditionary Force up the River Gambia, West Africa, June 1863; present at the assault and capture of the stockaded mandingo town of Tubarolong (mentioned in despatches); promoted Staff Surgeon (1867) for "valuable services" during epidemic of yellow fever at Bathurst, Gambia; held the acting appointments of Queen's Advocate (Member of Council), Chief Magistrate, Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Prisons, when serving at Gambia and on the Gold Coast, West Africa; served throughout the Ashantee War, 1873-74; present at the action of Essaman (mentioned in despatches); also at the battles of Amoafu and Ordahsu and the capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches, C.B., and medal with clasp). Superintending Medical Officer for Jamaica, June 1876; Member of Legislative Council, 1881.

MUSSON, SAMUEL PAYNTER, *Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office*.—Appointed Clerk in the Governor's Private Secretary's Office, 1st April 1866; Second Class Clerk in the Office of the Financial Secretary, 16th Sep. 1866; on the amalgamation of the Colonial and Financial Secretary's Offices retained the same position; First Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1872; appointed, provisionally, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, June 1883; acted on several previous occasions in a similar capacity.

NEISH, JAMES, *Health Officer*.—M.D. Queen's University, Canada; F.R.C.P.S., Can.; formerly Professor of the Institute of Medicine in the Medical School of Queen's University. Entered the Medical Service of Jamaica, Oct. 19, 1876; appointed Medical Officer for the Linstead District, Nov. 13, 1876; appointed Senior Resident Medical Officer and Registrar of the Public Hospital, April 1, 1879; appointed Health Officer of Kingston and Port Royal, Oct. 22, 1880.

NORMAN, GEN. SIR HENRY WYLIE, *Governor*.—K.C.B., C.I.E.—See page 23.

NUNES, R. E., *Chief Tide Surveyor*.—Appointed Third Class Clerk, Customs, Kingston, 22nd Oct. 1872; Junior Landing Waiter, Kingston, 7th Jan. 1875;

Fifth Landing Waiter, 18th Oct. 1875 ; Fourth Landing Waiter, 10th June 1878 ; First Class Clerk Collector-General's Office, 14th Feb. 1889 ; Senior Landing Waiter and Chief Tide Surveyor, Kingston, 17th Dec. 1883.

NUNES, W. G., *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Was appointed a Third Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office in Aug. 1875 ; resigned in Feb. 1877 ; was re-appointed to the Public Service as a Third Class Clerk in the Collector-General's Office in Jan. 1880 ; promoted to the Second Class in July of the same year ; was appointed Clerk of Parochial Boards of St. Ann in Nov. 1882.

O'BRIEN, DONATUS, *Deputy-Director of Public Works*.—Major Royal Engineers ; appointed Deputy-Director of Roads, 2nd Oct. 1880.

ORGILL, BERNARD CHURTON, *Chief Clerk, Collector-General's Office*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, 1st Oct. 1870 ; retired, 31st Oct. 1871 ; Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Portland, June 1872 ; Member of the Municipal and Parochial Road Boards for the same parish, Jan. 1873 ; First Class Clerk Collector-General's Office, 1st Nov. 1875, and Chief Clerk in the same office, Dec. 1878.

UGHTON, THOMAS, *Clerk of the Legislative Council*.—Admitted as an Attorney-at Law, Feb. 1851 ; appointed an Advocate of the Supreme Court, July 1874 ; acted as Crown Solicitor and Assistant to the Attorney-General from May to Nov. 1871, and again in 1874 and 1879 ; appointed Clerk to the Legislative Council, June 1872 ; acted as Judge of the Kingston District Court in 1876, 1877 and 1878 ; acted as Attorney-General, Oct. 1879 ; now acting as Judge of the Central District Court.

OWEN, J. ERASMUS, *Clerk in Constabulary Head Quarter Office*.—Clerk Control Department, Up-Park Camp and Kingston, from Jan. 1870 to Dec. 1874 ; Second Class Clerk in the Audit Office from Jan. 1875 to May 1878 ; Assistant Clerk Northern District Court, Falmouth and St. Ann's Bay, from May 1878 to Dec. 1881 ; appointed First Class Clerk in the Head Quarter Constabulary Office and placed in Charge of the Accounts, 9th Jan. 1882.

PARRY, JOHN, *Engineer for Reconstructing the Streets of Kingston*.—Appointed Crown Surveyor for the County of Middlesex, 1864 ; Engineer to lay out

and construct the Kingston and Annotto Bay Junction Road, 1855 ; Engineer for the County of Surrey, 1859 ; Acting Colonial Engineer and Architect, 1863 ; performed the duties of the latter office for over twelve months and received a grant of £300 from the House of Assembly, "in consideration of his numerous and efficient services as Acting Colonial Engineer and Architect." On the change of Government appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer for the Eastern District, extending from Morant Point to Rio Bueno, 1866. With the sanction of the Government retired from the Public Works Department for the purpose of accepting the office of City Surveyor and Superintendent of the Kingston Fire Brigade, 1889 ; relinquished the office of Superintendent of the Fire Brigade and appointed Engineer for reconstructing the streets of Kingston, 1884. Has been a Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Andrew since 1852.

PASMORE, JOHN, *Collector of Customs*.—Acting Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Falmouth, 7th March 1864 ; Acting Junior Landing Waiter, 12th May 1866 ; appointed Sub-Collector at Dry Harbour, 27th Dec. 1866 ; Clerk and Warehouse Keeper, Falmouth, 1st May 1868 ; promoted First Class Clerk Collector-General's Office, Customs Branch, 21st Oct. 1871 ; Third Class Collector of Customs, Falmouth, 11th Jan. 1877 ; appointed Receiver of Wrecks, No. 6 District, 15th Aug. 1877 ; Member of Pilotage and Harbour Board, No. 4 District, 1st Feb. 1879 ; Visiting Officer under Quarantine Law for the Port of Falmouth, 21st Feb. 1882.

PAYNE, S. E., *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed Clerk and Landing Waiter, Port Maria, 1st Nov. 1867 ; promoted to Dry Harbour as Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes in July 1869 ; sent to Montego Bay as Surveyor and Landing Waiter in the Customs in June 1873 ; transferred to Falmouth in the same capacity in June 1874 ; appointed to Port Maria in Aug. 1878 as Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes and Harbour Master, also as Receiver of Wrecks ; promoted as Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes on 1st June 1882 ; appointed as Emigration Officer on 14th Feb. 1884.

PEARCE, G. H., *Chief Clerk General Post Office*.—Clerk in Penitentiary, 1860 ; Clerk in Governor's Private Secretary's Office, 1864 ; Fourth Clerk in the General

Post Office, 1865; First Class Clerk, 1869; Chief Clerk, 1874; acted as Postmaster for Jamaica from 15th Nov. 1874 to 27th March 1875, and from 7th March 1882 to 17th May, 1882.

PEARSON, TURNER, *Chief Clerk Public Hospital*.—Entered the Civil Service as Clerk to the Government Reformatory at Stony Hill, Aug. 1869; transferred to the Queen's College, Spanish Town, in Aug. 1873; appointed Chief Clerk and Surveyor to the Public Hospital and Clerk to the Lock Hospital, April 1875.

PEARSON, WM. JOHN, *Clerk in Collector-General's Office*.—Appointed Junior Assistant Draftsman in the Director of Roads Office, Oct. 1871; Clerk to the Parochial Boards of Clarendon, April 1875; transferred to the Internal Revenue Department as an Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, May 1881; promoted to the rank of First Class Clerk Collector-General's Office, July 1883.

PENNY, EWD. W., *Superintendent Middlesex Gaol*.—Appointed Additional Assistant Clerk of the Spanish Town District Court, Dec. 1875; was transferred to the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol as Superintendent, 1st Nov. 1880.

PETGRAVE, FREDERICK A., *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, Oct. 1870; promoted Clerk to the Parochial Boards, Westmoreland, 1874; appointed Clerk to the Pilotage and Harbour Board, District No. 2, 1875; resigned both offices, June 1876; re-appointed Second Class Clerk Treasury Branch Internal Revenue Department, July 1879; promoted Clerk to the Parochial Boards, Portland, July 1881.

PIGOU, E. W., *Inspector of Immigrants*.—Appointed Sub-Agent of Immigration, 1st Oct. 1873; Second Class Inspector of Immigrants, St. Mary, 26th April 1876; also for Portland, 1st May 1881.

PILLINER, GEORGE BENJAMIN, *Clerk District Court*.—Appointed Assistant Clerk Savanna-la-Mar District Court, Feb. 1871; acted as Clerk of the Court in 1874; promoted Clerk of the Court, Dec. 1877; Clerk Western District Court, 1st Jan. 1880.

PLUMMER, CHARLES, *Assistant Inspector of Schools*.—Appointed by Sir John Peter Grant on 1st May, 1869.

PONSONBY, GRANVILLE, *Inspector Constabulary*.—Joined the Public Service as a Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in

1877, and obtained promotion to a Third Class Inspectorship in 1881; took charge of the Clarendon District in June 1882, having acted in several parishes previously; transferred to Hanover in Dec. 1883.

POUYAT, HENRY FRANCIS, *Clerk Petty Sessions*.—Attorney-at-Law; appointed on 1st Feb. 1870 as Clerk of Petty Sessions for Kingston; appointed on 15th June 1872 as Clerk of Petty Sessions for Hanover and Assistant Clerk Montego Bay District Court; appointed on 18th July 1874 as Clerk of Petty Sessions for St. Mary and Assistant Clerk Port Antonio District Court; appointed in July 1882 as Clerk of Petty Sessions for Clarendon and Assistant Clerk Southern District Court in Clarendon.

POWELL, T. S., *Stipendiary Magistrate*.—Acted as Stipendiary Magistrate for St. Ann and St. Mary for nine months commencing in Jan. 1881; appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of St. Thomas in Oct. 1882.

PRESTON, LUCIUS JUNIUS, *Clerk Petty Sessions*.—Attorney-at-Law; appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for Trelawny and Assistant Clerk Falmouth District Court, 1st Feb. 1870; and as Clerk Montego Bay Circuit Court, 12th Jan. 1880; acted for four months as Clerk of the Northern District Court during the absence on leave of the Clerk in 1882.

PRIEST, HENRY, *Librarian of the Institute*.—Librarian of the Public Library and Clerk to the Museum, Oct. 1873; appointed Librarian of the Jamaica Institute under Law 22 of 1879; Secretary to the Board of Governors of the Institute, Oct. 1879.

PRINGLE, JOHN, *Parochial Medical Officer*.—M.B., M.S., 1872, Ab. Appointed by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Medical Service of Jamaica, 17th May 1872. On arrival became Resident Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, June 1872; Resident Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum, Feb. 1873; Medical Officer to the Gaol, Constabulary, Parochial Hospital, Almshouses and Coolie Union Hospital, Port Maria, as also the District of Port Maria, April 1875; in 1875 was entrusted by the Agent General of Immigration with the organization at Port Maria of the first amalgamated Hospital in the colony, combining the treatment of coolies and creoles under the same roof, and at the end of a year was complimented and thanked by that Officer

on the complete success of the experiment ; was asked by the Superintending Medical Officer to organize and conduct the first Government Medical Dispensary at Gayle and obtained his approval and thanks ; appointed District Medical Officer of the Belfield District, 1880 ; acted several times as District Medical Officer for the Gayle and Belfield Districts, from 1875 to 1880 ; acted from May 1st 1881 to May 1st 1882 as Superintending Medical Officer, and as Chief Medical Officer and Director of the Public Hospital, Kingston, as Member of the Medical Council, of the Quarantine Board, and of the Central Board of Health, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Dr. Mosse, C.B., who on his return expressed his approval of the efficient manner in which the several duties were performed during his absence.

PULLAR, E. P., *Collector of Customs*.—Appointed Clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, Lucea, 1st Jan. 1869 ; Acting Sub-Collector of Customs, Lucea, 1st Sep. 1869 ; First Class Out-door Officer Customs, Kingston, 10th June 1870 ; Acting Assistant Collector of Taxes, St. James, 16th Aug. 1870 ; First Class Out-door Officer, Customs, Kingston, 1st Dec. 1870 ; Assistant Cashier Parochial Treasury, St. James, May 1871 ; Clerk Parochial Boards, St. James, Jan. 1872 ; Landing Waiter and Second Officer Customs, Falmouth, 26th June 1878 ; Collector Customs, Savanna-la-Mar, 20th Oct. 1881.

QUALLO, ALBERT HENRIQUES, *Clerk Petty Sessions*.—Appointed Clerk in the office of the Clerk of Petty Sessions for Kingston in June 1872 ; acted as Clerk of Petty Sessions for nine months in 1875, during the temporary absence of the holder of the office ; re-appointed Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions in April 1876, and as Assistant Clerk of the Central District Court at Kingston in Jan. 1880 ; confirmed in office of Clerk of Petty Sessions in April 1881.

RATTIGAN, L. A., *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Was admitted into the Inland Revenue Department as Second Class Clerk, St. Catherine, on 1st Oct. 1870 ; in 1872 sent to St. Thomas as First Class Clerk and Treasury Clerk ; in 1873 sent to Kingston as Locker and Gauger ; in 1875 sent to St. James as Third Class Assistant Collector of Taxes and Inspector of Distilleries ; in 1878 transferred in same grade to St. Elizabeth, where he was promoted in 1879 to Second Class, and in

1880 to First Class Assistant Collector ; on 1st Dec. 1880 was transferred to Brown's Town District of St. Ann.

RENWICK, CHARLES, *Manager Government Workyard*.—Asso. M.I.C.E., First Class Engineer British Board of Trade Exam. Entered the Public Works Department, Sep. 1874 ; employed continually since, chiefly on the supervision of special works, the most important of which are the erection of iron bridges at Falmouth, Annotto Bay, Linstead, White River and Port Maria ; also the completion of the Duncans Well Works ; was appointed Manager of the Government Workyard and Stores, 11th Oct. 1879, and Engineer Surveyor of Emigrant Ships for the Port of Kingston, 25th Feb. 1884.

RICHMOND, JAMES, *District Engineer*,—Asso. M.I.C.E. Appointed Senior Assistant Engineer for Irrigation Works, Jamaica, March 1873 ; Engineer for Irrigation Works, May 1875, and District Engineer for St. Catherine, Oct. 1876 ; acted as Deputy Director of Roads from March 1880 to Aug. 1880.

RIPOLL CHARLES L, *Inspector of Immigrants*.—Entered the Civil Service of Jamaica as Junior Clerk in the Head Quarter Constabulary Office, Aug. 1869 ; Clerk in the Immigration Office, May 1872 ; Sub-Agent of Immigration of the Third Class, Aug. 1872 ; promoted to the Second Class, Oct. 1873 ; Inspector of Immigrants of the First Class, Oct. 1875. Holds a Commission as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. Catherine.

RIVETT, R. L., *Inspector of Constabulary*.—Admitted into the Public Service as Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, 24th Jan. 1874, and as such escorted a German prisoner to Hamburg under the Extradition Act ; was specially thanked by Governor Sir William Grey for the satisfactory manner in which this duty was performed. On his return to Jamaica was transferred from Kingston to Westmoreland, where he was promoted to a Third Class Inspectorship, 23rd Dec. 1876. While stationed in Westmoreland was sent to England for a prisoner charged with murder and escorted him to Jamaica where he was tried and sentenced to death. Was transferred from Westmoreland to Portland in 1884.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER, *Collector of Taxes*.—Dispenser and Medical Assist-

ing for the General and Female Penitentiaries from Aug. 1862 to Dec. 1867; Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class and Sub-Collector of Customs, Jan. 1868; promoted to Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Jan. 1869; First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 19th Nov. 1873; Third Class Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer, 9th Jan. 1880; Health Officer, Emigration Officer and Harbour Master for the Port of Morant Bay, 12th July 1880.

ROSS, DAVID PALMER, *Senior Medical Officer Public Hospital*.—M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., M.R.C.S. Eng., Member Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and Fellow Obstetrical Society, London. Served formerly on the Army Medical Staff; appointed Parochial Medical Attendant, Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1866; Medical Superintendent Cooly Depot, 1867; Government Medical Officer, 1868; acted from Dec. 1868 to Aug. 1869 in the room of two Resident Medical Officers and as Registrar of the Public Hospital, Kingston; acted as Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital from 15th May 1870 to 20th Jan. 1874; also for three months in 1875 and for the same period in 1876; acted also in conjunction with his other duties from Feb. 1872 to April 1873 as Superintending Medical Officer of Jamaica; acted as Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Kingston Lock Hospital under the Contagious Diseases Act, and Medical Superintendent Kingston Small Pox Hospital from May 1873 to Jan. 1874 (both of which Institutions he established); served as Assistant Medical Officer and Registrar Public Hospital, and Surgeon to Kingston Lock-up and Constabulary Detachment from Jan. 1874 to April 1879; appointed Senior Medical Officer of the Public Hospital, April 1879; appointed Member of the Central Board of Health, April 1871, and of the Quarantine Board, 1873; was a Member of the late Board of Medical Examiners and of the Medical Council of Jamaica; is the Medical Examiner of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund Association for the district of Kingston; holds a Commission as a Justice of the Peace for Kingston.

ROXBURGH, T. L., *Clerk of Petty Sessions*.—Appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for the Parish of Saint Elizabeth 1st Jan. 1882.

RYLEY, JAMES, *Clerk Petty Sessions*.—Appointed Justice of the Peace for the

Parish of St. Catherine 23rd Jan. 1874; acting Deputy Keeper of the Records from 22nd May 1880 to 7th Dec. 1880; Clerk of Petty Sessions for St. Catherine, 17th May 1881; acted as Deputy Coroner of St. Catherine from 1874 to 1881.

SAMUEL, LIONEL L., *Clerk of Petty Sessions*.—Admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Jamaica, 13th June 1878; acted as Clerk of Petty Sessions for the Parish of Saint Ann and Clerk of St Ann's Bay Circuit Court from 22nd April to 31st Aug. 1879; appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for the Parish of St. Thomas, Assistant Clerk Port Antonio (now Eastern) District Court and Clerk of Bath Circuit Court, 1st Oct. 1879; is a Member of the Parochial Boards of Saint Thomas and an *ex officio* Justice of the Peace.

SANGUINETTI, FREDERICK SHEDDEN, *First Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office*.—Educated at Cheltenham Grammar School; Clerk in Office of Main Road Commissioners, Sep. 1863; Clerk in Office of Executive Committee, Feb. 1864; on change of Constitution Clerk of the Second Class in the Financial Secretary's Office (afterwards merged into Colonial Secretary's Office) Sep. 1866; First Class Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office, Aug. 1878; Acting Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands, July to Dec. 1883; was Secretary to the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the Juvenile Population of Jamaica, 1877-79; one of the Compilers of the Jamaica Handbook of 1881 (first issue).

SANGUINETTI, EDMUND S., *Clerk Municipal Board of Kingston*.—Was a First Class Clerk in the Audit Office from March 1876 to Dec. 1879; appointed Clerk of the Municipal Board of Kingston 1st Jan. 1880; Clerk to the May Pen Cemetery, July 1889. Was a Notary Public in Dominica from 1865 to 1868 and in St. Vincent from 1868 to 1875; held a Commission as Captain of the Volunteer Artillery Militia of St. Vincent.

SAUNDERS, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., *Resident Medical Officer Public Hospital*.—Appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer Public Hospital, Feb. 19th 1881; Senior Resident Medical Officer, April 26th 1881.

SAVAGE, EDWARD A., *First Class Clerk Customs*.—Appointed Acting Clerk H. M. Customs, Kingston, Sep. 1873; Third Class Clerk, Feb. 1874; Second Class

Clerk, 1st Jan. 1877; First Class, Feb. 1879; acted on Out-door Staff as Landing Waiter for two years and ten months (during 1875 to 1878).

SCHARSCHMIDT, SAMUEL T., District Engineer.—Appointed Assistant Engineer for the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, 2nd Feb. 1872; transferred to the Public Works Department and appointed as Assistant Engineer for the Southern District, July 1872; acted as District Engineer from Dec. 1872 till Aug. 1876, with an interval of two months; appointed District Engineer of the Southern District, Aug. 1876.

SHAW, HENRY BRIDGEWATER, Inspector of Prisons.—Appointed Inspector of Prisons, 1st April 1863; acted as Agent General of Immigration from July 1863 to April 1871, and from 10th Feb. to 21st March 1880; appointed Inspector of Reformatories under Law 15 of 1877.

SHEE, MARCUS H., Inspector Constabulary.—Joined the Jamaica Constabulary as a Sub-Inspector on 20th Nov. 1879. On leaving the Training Depot was stationed in St. Catherine and from thence transferred to Kingston; acted as Inspector of Portland in 1883; now acting in a similar capacity in Trelawny. Was a Captain in the First Somersetshire Militia (now designated the Third Battalion Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry) previous to joining the Jamaica Constabulary.

SIMMS, REV. WILLIAM, Head Master of Jamaica High School.—Educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, B. A. (1867) M.A. (1870); Second Master Giggleswick Grammar School, Jan. 1867; Second Master Doncaster Grammar School, Jan. 1870; Second Master Clapham Grammar School, Oct. 1872; Head Master Potsdam, Jamaica, Jan. 1875; ordained Deacon, May 1881; Priest, Aug. 1881; Rector of St. Alban's from May 1881 to Dec. 1882; Head Master of the Jamaica High School, Jan. 1883.

SIMPSON, JAMES MONTAGUE, Clerk Lunatic Asylum.—Entered the Public Service on 3rd Sep. 1866 as Clerk and Steward of the Lunatic Asylum; is the Clerk in Charge of Accounts and has the rank of a First Class Clerk.

SINCLAIR, A. C., Superintendent Government Printing Establishment.—Was Official Reporter to the old Legislature and published 11 Volumes of Debates in the form of "Hansard"; appointed As-

sistant to the Inspector of Volunteers, 4th March 1865; transferred to the Constabulary Department on its organization as Chief and Pay Clerk, 24th Oct. 1866; served on the Board of Officers appointed to inquire into the working of the Police System of Kingston, Sep. 1874; compiled the "Rules and Regulations for the guidance and general government of the Constabulary Force," June 1876; appointed to organize the Government Printing and Stationery Establishment and to fill the office of Superintendent, 1st July 1879. Acted as Secretary to the Public Hospital and Lunatic Asylum Commission in 1861; as Secretary to the Kingston Fire Commission in 1862; and as Secretary to the Post Office Commission in 1866. Is a Director of the Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Fund Association and a Manager of the Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association; is the author of the Political Life of the Hon. C. H. Jackson, the last Speaker of the House of Assembly, and of the article in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1883, entitled "Jamaica Finances." Is one of the Compilers of the Handbook of Jamaica.

SINCLAIR, JAMES, Accountant Savings Bank.—Served as Clerk in the Board of Works Office from 1860 to 1868; appointed a Second Class Clerk in the Director of Roads Department, 15th Feb. 1868; Cashier Government Savings Bank on the establishment of that Institution, Oct. 1870; acted as Accountant from Nov. 1878 to April 1879; appointed Accountant, May 1879.

SMEETON, S. P., Registrar-General.—Extra Clerk in the Office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, June 1862; First Class Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Jamaica, June 1870; Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, 8th Feb. 1878; superintended the taking of, and reported upon, the Jamaica Census, 1881.

SMITH, C. A., Superintendent of Works.—Was appointed Acting Third Class Superintendent of Roads and Works, 8th Nov. 1878; confirmed, 1st Aug. 1879; promoted to the position of a Second Class Superintendent, June 1881.

SMITH, J. B., LUCIE, Second Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office.—Appointed Third Class Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office, March 1872; promoted to Second Class Clerkship, April 1876; acted as Secretary to the Commission of In-

quiry into the Civil Service of the Island, 1879; has acted as First Class Clerk in Colonial Secretary's Office.

SMYTH, LLEWELYN, *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, July 1875; promoted First Class Clerk, Oct. 1880; Clerk Parochial Boards, May 1881.

SPALDING, ROBERT R. S., *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed Clerk Internal Revenue Department and Locker and Gauger at Black River, 1868; removed to St. Mary and appointed to visit distilleries as Inspecting Officer, in addition to other duties, 1870; Acting Sub-Collector of Customs, 1872; Clerk to Parochial Boards, St. Mary, 1873; Assistant Collector of Taxes, St. Ann, 1873; removed to Lucea, 1875; Manchester, 1876; promoted to be Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 1877; removed to Clarendon and promoted to First Class Assistant Collector, 1879.

SPECK, WILLIAM, *Superintendent of Prison*.—Served in the Constabulary for three years; appointed Deputy Superintendent of the General Penitentiary in 1875 and as Superintendent of the St. Mary's Prison in June 1876.

STRACHAN, W. H. W., *Resident Medical Officer Public Hospital*.—L.R.C.S., Lon.; M.R.C.S., Eng. Appointed Junior Resident Medical Officer of the Public Hospital at Kingston, Jamaica, 8th Sep. 1882, and still occupies that position.

SULLIVAN, FRED., *Postmaster for Jamaica*.—Entered the Governor's Secretary's Office, Christmas 1862; employed therein as Clerk from Feb. 1853; in 1859, being then Chief Clerk, acted as Private Secretary to Governor Darling, from May to Nov.; in May 1860 confirmed; held that office until March 1861, when he was transferred to the Post Office Department as Chief Clerk; appointed Postmaster for Jamaica, 1st May 1870.

SYME, GEO., *Superintendent Botanic Gardens*.—Appointed Superintendent of the Castleton Botanic Gardens, 1st Nov. 1879; acted as Director of Public Gardens and Plantations from 20th April 1883 to 20th Nov. in the same year. Previous to appointment in Jamaica was for nearly seven years Manager of a Private Nursery in Derbyshire, England.

TAIT, CHARLES W., *Chief Clerk Public Works Department*.—Clerk to Inspector of Volunteers, 25th Oct. 1866; Second Clerk in Director of Roads and Surveyor-

General's Department, 15th March 1867; Chief Clerk, 18th Feb. 1868. Secretary to the Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, Spanish Town Water Commissioners, and Kingston Slaughter House Commissioners.

THOMSON, GEORGE, *Clerk in Stamp Office*.—Entered the Civil Service as a Volunteer in the Immigration Department, July 1873; transferred to the Stamp Office, Oct. 1873; appointed Clerk and Cashier in the latter Department, Oct. 1879.

TIVY, ST. LEGER, *Inspector Constabulary*.—Appointed Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, April 1869; Third Class Inspector, Oct. 1872; Second Class, Oct. 1874; placed in command of the Kingston Division, and appointed Detective Inspector and Registrar of Habitual Criminals, Dec. 1875; promoted a First Class Inspector, June 1876.

TRENCH, JAMES SAMUEL, *Third Class Collector of Taxes*.—Entered the Public Service as Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, Black River, 1st May 1868; appointed Assistant Cashier and Savings Bank Clerk, 1st Oct. 1870; Clerk of Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth, 1st Jan. 1873; Landing Waiter and Searcher in Customs at Falmouth, 21st July 1873; Acting Assistant Collector of Taxes of Westmoreland, 4th Sep. 1874; Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes of same parish, 1st Jan. 1875; acted as Collector of Taxes of Hanover from 15th June to 8th Oct. 1875, after which he resumed his duties in Westmoreland; appointed First Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, 14th March 1879; appointed Acting Third Class Collector of Taxes, 22nd Nov. 1879; confirmed, 1st Oct. 1880; transferred to Montego Bay Collectorate, 14th July, 1883.

TUCKETT, J. M., *Cashier Government Savings Bank*.—Entered the Audit Office as a Volunteer in June 1867; appointed Clerk to the Attorney-General, Nov. 1867; transferred as a Clerk to the Colonial Secretary's Office, 1868; appointed Clerk in the Savings Bank, 1870; promoted Cashier, May 1879; acted as Accountant from June to December, 1883.

TYRRELL, LEWIS GORDON, *Resident Engineer, Railway*.—Asso. M.I.C.E., Appointed Resident Engineer, Porus Extension, in November 1880; engaged in preliminary surveys till June 1881, since which time he has been actively employed in the construction and general supervision of the work.

VENDRYES, ARTHUR L., *Clerk Petty Sessions*.—Attorney-at-Law; appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for St. Andrew and Assistant Clerk of City of Kingston and Central District Courts, 17th Feb. 1880.

WALKER, EDWARD NOEL, *Colonial Secretary*.—Was in the Office of the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands from Feb. 1862 to Nov. 1864, and Private Secretary in same from May 1866; and previously Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent from Nov. 1864; Assistant Government Secretary and Clerk of the Court of Policy and Combined Court, British Guiana, 26th Feb. 1867; acted as Government Secretary in British Guiana on several occasions; appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, 4th May 1874; and after having temporarily filled the office at different times was promoted to the Colonial Secretaryship, 7th June 1883.

WEBSTER-WEDDERBURN, A. A., *Inspector of Constabulary*.—Appointed to the Jamaica Constabulary, 6th May 1875; stationed at the Depot, Spanish Town, from May 1875 to Aug. 1875; stationed in Kingston from Aug. 1875 to May 1876; stationed in Clarendon from May 1876 to July 1876; in command of the Trelawny Division from July 1876 to Jan. 1877; in command of the St. Ann's Division from Jan. 1877 to June 1877; transferred to St. Elizabeth as Acting Inspector in July 1877; promoted to the rank of an Inspector of the Third Class in April 1878.

WHITEHORNE, EDWIN HENRY, *Accounting Clerk Public Works Department*.—Appointed Temporary Clerk in the Army Medical Department, Jamaica, March 1866; Clerk in the Royal Naval Victualling Yard, Port Royal, Aug. 1866; Third Class Clerk in the Public Works Department, 16th Oct. 1870; Second Class Clerk, 1st Oct. 1871; Accountant and Cashier of the Rio Cobre Canal Works, 20th Nov. 1874; First Class Clerk in the Public Works Department, 1st May 1876; Accounting Clerk, 1st Oct. 1881.

WIGHAM, JOHN T., *Stipendiary Magistrate*.—Appointed Stipendiary Magistrate and Chairman of the Parochial Boards of Portland, July 1881.

WILLIAMS, R. A., *Clerk Parochial Boards*.—Appointed Clerk in the Military Accountant's Office, Jan. 1866; resigned 30th Sep. 1870; appointed Clerk in Internal Revenue Department, 1st Oct. 1870; resigned in March 1872 and resumed the duties as Clerk under the Imperial Government; continued in the latter office until Jan. 1873, when he was appointed Clerk of the Parochial Boards of St. Andrew.

WILSON, EDMUND, *Assistant Collector of Taxes*.—Appointed Second Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department, Jan. 1870; promoted to First Class Clerk, Jan. 1873; appointed Assistant Collector of Taxes of the Third Class, Oct. 1876; promoted Second Class Assistant Collector of Taxes, Oct. 1880; acted as Collector of Taxes from Dec. 1880 to March 1881.

WILSON, HARRY C., *Superintendent of Telegraphs*.—Associate Member, S. T. E. and E. of London; joined the Electric Telegraph Service London (Land Line) 1865; served in Egypt, West Indies and Brazils from 1869 to 1876 as First Class Clerk Submarine Lines. Entered the Jamaica Civil Service as Superintendent of Telegraphs, 1st March 1879.

WISEMAN-CLARKE, COLONEL SOMERSET MOLYNEUX.—*Senior Member of Privy Council*.—See Page 23.

WOOD, JOHN JARRETT, *Inspector of Schools*.—Appointed in 1868 by Sir John Peter Grant as an Inspector of Schools, under Mr. John Savage, Chief Inspector; had been engaged as Teacher in Jamaica for three years, and then at Grand Cayman for twenty-one years, where he also held a Commission as Justice of the Peace and served as Clerk of the Grand Court.

WORTLEY, S. S., *Overseer of Works, General Penitentiary*.—First appointment in the Government Service as Clerk of Works, May Pen, Clarendon, 1874; removed to Drawing Branch of Director of Public Works Department, 1876; appointed as Assistant to District Engineer and Superintendent Roads and Works, 1877; transferred to Prison Department as Overseer of Works, General Penitentiary, 1880.

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